ROYAL EDITION

The Times

No. 45,465 LONDON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930 PRICE (Including Postage) 4d.

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Wednesday, March 19, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten words' insertion may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements senders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of modern verse the author's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 42, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to The Times" District Offices, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Index see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for five lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 11s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATKINSON.—On March 16, 1930, at Castle Mill House, Dorking, to Hylda, wife of Henry L. Atkinson, —a daughter.

BERG.—On March 14, 1930, at Stockholm, Sweden, to Margorie (née Saward), wife of Captain J. Gustaf A. Berg—a daughter.

CORRIE.—On March 16, 1930, to Jean (née Smellie), wife of Guy Corrie—a son (John Hugh).

COWAN.—On March 15, 1930, at a nursing home in Liverpool, to Agnes (née Barlow), the wife of John Macfeadir Cowan, 72, Bedford-street N., Liverpool—a daughter.

DE SALIS.—On March 18, 1930, at Church, Lalehame-Thames, to Susan, wife of J. P. F. De Salis—a son.

GARSON.—On March 17, 1930, at 66, Rodney-street, Liverpool, to Nan, wife of Philip Garson—a son.

HAMMOND.—On March 17, 1930, in London, to Muriel (nee Cowling), wife of Mr. I. Scott Hammond, of Sarawak Govt. Service—a daughter. (Rhodesian papers, please copy.)

HARLEY.—On March 15, 1930, to Vera (nee Williams), wife of George E. Harley, 34, Hillholme road, Toronto—a son.

JENKINS.—On March 17, 1930, at a nursing home in Ealing, to Gwendoline (nee Griffiths), wife of George F. Jenkins, of 7 North-avenue, W.13—a daughter

LADDS.—On March 16, 1930, at "Orsamere," Frenchay, near Bristol, to Marjorie, wife of Captain C. W. V. Ladds, Gloucestershire Regiment—a daughter.

MACKAY.—On March 12, 1930, at 11, Randolph-crescent, Edinburgh, to Hilda, wife of J. Bevil I. Mackay, 4, Rosebum-cliff, Edinburgh—a son.

NYE.—On March 18, 1930, to "Jane" (Grace Evershed), wife of Leslie Nye—a daughter.

PICKFORD.—On March 13, 1930, at Arosa, Western Park, Leicester, to Margery (nee Springman), wife of William Pickford—a son.

ROSS.—On March 11, 1930, at a nursing home at Reigate, to Lesley (nee Boucher), wife of Raymond Stockdale Ross—a daughter.

SPALDING.—On March 2, 1930, at Shabanie, S. Rhodesia, to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Spalding—a daughter.

THOYTS.—On March 14, 1930, at 48, Scarsdale-villas, W.8, to Evelyn (nee Tweedy), wife of Captain Harry St. Geobge Thoyts, M.C., The Lincolnshire Regiment—a son.

TIPTAFT.—On March 16, 1930, to Irene (nee Palmer), wife of Cyril Paxman Tiptaft, of Cadeby, near Doncaster—the gift of a son.

van MONTAGU.—On March 14, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to the wife of Adrian van Montagu—a son (John Patrick).

WARRINGTON.—On March 15, 1930, to Beryl, wife of Howard Warrington, "Torrisholme," Beryl-road, Nocturon—a son.

WILLIS FLEMING.—On March 16, 1930, at 57, Catherine-street, S.W.1, to Barbara, wife of Edward Willis Fleming—a son.

WURTZBURG.—On March 17, 1930, at The Old Rectory Torbryan, Devon, to Rhoda, wife of C. E. Wurtzburg—a son.

MARRIAGES

BACON : WETHERALL.—On March 15, 1930, at St. Dunstan's, Cheam, Surrey, George Hugh Bacon, only son of the late Ernest Bacon, Lincoln, and Mrs. Bacon, 9, Vicar-street, York, to Marjorie Wetherall, eldest daughter of R. G. C. Wetherall, 14, Christ Church-road, Sorwich, and the late Mrs. A. M. Wetherall.

KENNETT : STEVENSON.—On Saturday, Feb. 22, 1930, at 3 p.m., at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo, by the Rev. E. Rowland Hacker, Rector of the Hoo, Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Frances, fourth daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. H. B. O. Stevenson, of Chesow.

MELLOR : PRING.—On March 15, 1930, at Jordanstown Church, by the Rev. J. Bernard Seaver, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mellor, of Durban, South Africa, to Olive, sixth daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pring, of Shipwash, Whitnabbey.

SLADEN : WHETHAM.—On Friday, March 14, 1930, at St. Michael and All Angels' Church, Chelsea, by the Rev. H. W. Foster, David Alexander, second son of F. Sladen, of 52, Elm Park-road, S.W., to Catherine D. Ewing, second daughter of C. D. Dampier-Whetham, F.R.S., of Upwater Lodge, Cambridge, and Bridport, Dorset.

WHITAKER : EAGER.—On March 16, 1930, at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, Valentine, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Whitaker, to Yvonne (Betty), only daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Mervyn Eager.

DEATHS

BARNES.—On March 17, 1930, at "Difficulta," Penkhull road, Wallsaey, Maude, the beloved wife of N. E. Barnes.

BASHALL DAWSON.—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, suddenly, at Misbourne, Chalfont St. Giles, Aileen, beloved wife of Alexander Bashall Dawson. Funeral service at St. Giles Parish Church, Chalfont St. Giles, this morning (Thursday), at 2.30. No flowers and no mourning, by special request.

BAYES.—On March 18, 1930, at 24, Hamilton-road, Oxford, Alice Sothern, widow of John Bayes, of Leamington Spa, in her 93rd year. Funeral, Wolvercote, Oxford, Friday, 2.30.

BENNETT.—On March 17, 1930, at Queen Anne's-mansions, William Thomas Bennett, formerly of Calcutta, aged 93 years. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway, Westminster, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m., followed by interment at Brompton Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to 11, Baker-street, W.1.

BLAKE.—On Sunday, March 16, 1930, at Bridge, South Petherton, of pneumonia, after short illness, Colonel Malachi Locke Blake, V.D., J.P., aged 81 years. Funeral at South Petherton Cemetery at 3 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), leaving Bridge at 2.30.

BLANCHARD.—On March 14, 1930, at Cotswold, Parkstone, Dorset, Amy Florence (née Draper), wife of Hamilton Blanchard.

CLODD.—On March 18, 1930, at Stafford House, Aldeburgh, Edward Clodd, J.P., aged 89. No flowers. No mourning. Cremation at Ipswich Crematorium tomorrow (Thursday) at 2.30 p.m. Train leaving Liverpool-street at 12.25 p.m. Friends will accept this as the only intimation.

COLLETT.—On March 12, 1930, at "Mickleham," Lime Tree-avenue, Retford, Notts, Edward Collett, Priest, formerly Vicar of Hayton, Notts, Huchley, Salop, and Rector of St. Barnabas' Homes, aged 66. Interred New Castle-under-Lyme March 14.

COLLETT.—On March 17, 1930, at 10, Hospital-road, Bury St. Edmunds, Ellen Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Collett, formerly Rector of Hawstead, Suffolk, aged 84.

CRAIG.—On March 18, 1930, at "West View," Reservoir-road, North Frenton, Birkenhead, John, the beloved husband of Williamina Frazer Craig, aged 74 years. Service at Frenton Congregational Church, 2 p.m. to-morrow (Thursday). Interment at Flaybrick-hill Cemetery, Birkenhead, about 2.40 p.m. No flowers, by request.

DOLBY.—On March 18, 1930, at Sandiacre, Lower Bourne, Farnham, the Rev. Reginald Dolby, R.N., aged 75. Funeral service, Tilford Mission Church, Lower Bourne, Farnham, on Friday, March 21, at 2.30 p.m.

FAGAN.—On March 17, 1930, at Craigue-a-Verne, Portarlington, Sir John Fagan, D.L., F.R.C.S.I., aged 68.

GIDNEY.—On March 17, 1930, at Aylsham, Norfolk, Henry James Gidney, aged 73. Funeral at Aylsham, Norfolk, to-morrow (Thursday) at 1.15 p.m.

GOODMAN.—On March 13, 1930, at 155, Golders Green-road, N.W.11, Adrienne Florence, widow of Henry Goodman, Johannesburg. (South African papers please copy.)

HARDING.—On March 17, 1930, at Brantwood, Enchfield Green, Surrey, Emma Mary, widow of the Rev. William Harding, of Hockley, Essex, aged 89.

HAWKER.—On March 14, 1930, after a brief illness, Alice, daughter of the late Hon. George C. Hawker, of Adelaide, by her 82nd year.

HELLYER.—On March 18, 1930, at Nishimon, Beecke, Thomas Waterman Hellyer, late of Bowley House, Stratford-on-Avon. (Japan papers, please copy.)

HETHERINGTON.—On March 14, 1930, Isabella, beloved wife of William Hetherington, Vicar of West Butterwick, Scunthorpe, Lincs. R.I.P.

HOUGHTON.—On March 16, 1930, at Little Moy, Bournemouth-Hinchbeuta, youngest daughter of the late Henry James and Mary Jones Houghton. Funeral Norwood Cemetery, to-morrow (Thursday), 1.45 p.m.

HUNNS.—On March 18, 1930, suddenly, at 19, Oxford-terrace, W.2, the Rev. Albert Hunns, M.A., D.C.L. Funeral service at St. Michael's Church, Star-street, W.2, on Friday at 2.30. Interment subsequently at Paddington Cemetery.

HUTCHINSON.—On March 17, 1930, passed away suddenly, at 89, Batty-road, East Dulwich, miss Emilie Hutchinson. Funeral Nunhead Cemetery, 11 a.m. on Friday, March 21.

JENNINGS.—On March 12, 1930, Charles Egerton Jennings, M.D., R.A.F., of Filands, Malmesbury, Jennings, M.D., R.A.F., of Filands, Malmesbury, Wilts, only son of the late J. C. S. Jennings, F.R.C.S., of Malmesbury, Wilts.

JONES.—On March 18, 1930, at Harrogate, Lucy Jones, second daughter of the late J. L. Peate, Nuneaton. Interment to-morrow (Thursday).

KENNY.—On March 18, 1930 (his 83rd birthday), Courtney Stanhope Kenny, LL.D., F.B.A., Emeritus Downing Professor of Law, Memorial service Emmanuel Church, Cambridge, to-morrow (Thursday) at 2.30. No flowers.

LONGSHAW.—On March 16, 1930, at 16, Westcliffe-road, Birkdale, Hannah Maria Longshaw, in her 80th year. Interment Holy Trinity Church, Southport, to-morrow (Thursday) at 2 p.m.

MAIDEN.—On March 15, 1930, suddenly, in a London hotel, James Maiden, F.R.S., also M.Inst.C.E., &c., aged 60 years. Funeral to-morrow (Thursday) at Hastingden, Lancs. Flowers to Leverton and Sons, Everholt-street, Euston, N.W.1.

Berners.—On March 17, 1930, at Queen Anne's-mansions, William Thomas Berners, formerly of Calcutta, aged 93 years. Funeral service at Christ Church, Broadway, Westminster, to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m., followed by interment at Brompton Cemetery. Flowers may be sent to 11, Baker-street, W.1.

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DEATHS (continued)

NAYLOR.—On March 16, 1930, Cyril Cokayne Naylor, Cremation at Golders Green to-morrow (Thursday), at 11.30 a.m. No flowers, by request.

NIALL.—On March 18, 1930, passed peacefully to her rest, at Aberseix, Charlotte Alice Matilda Niall, in her 84th year. R.I.P.

OZANNE.—On March 18, 1930, at 40, Kensington Park-road, W.11, Zoe, beloved wife of Leon F. Ozanne. Mass of requiem at St. Mary of the Angels, Westmoreland-road, Bayswater, at 11 a.m., on Friday, March 21. Burial at Kensal Green Cemetery. Please take this, the only intimation.

PARMINTER.—On March 16, 1930, at Nayland, Julian Charles, son of late Rev. F. Parminter, aged 49.

PARSONS.—On March 15, 1930, at Great Monsham House, Deal, Emily Parsons, for many years the loving friend and nurse in the late F. R. Wickham's family, aged 80.

PINSON.—On March 17, 1930, Florence Kathleen, beloved elder daughter of the late John Foster and of Mrs. Pinson, The Lane House, Crowthorne, V.A.D., 1914, W.R.N.S., 1918.

"She asked life of Thee and Thou
Gavedst it her even for ever and ever."

RATHBONE.—On Monday, March 17, 1930, very suddenly, at the Louise Margaret Hospital, Aldershot, Eileen (née Wakely), beloved wife of Capt. Reginald Blythe Rathbone, The Loyal Regiment. Funeral tomorrow (Thursday), 2.30 p.m., at Royal Military College Chapel, Camberley.

READHEAD.—On March 18, 1930, at Westoe Hall-South Shields, Sir James Readhead, Baronet, in his 78th year. Date of interment later.

REDDING.—On March 18, 1930, at Guy's Hospital, John Maginn Redding, F.R.C.S.Eng., of 65, Portland-place, W.1, aged 41.

RICHARDS.—On March 15, 1930, at Grange Green, Buckfast, Gertrude, wife of Ernest Hodson Richards, Burial Buckfast Abbey.

ROGERS.—On March 18, 1930, at Bolowthas, Newquay, Elizabeth Webber, beloved wife of Joseph Rogers.

ROLLS.—On March 17, 1930, at his residence, 57, Lee-terrace, Blackheath, Percy William Rolls, son of the late George Rolls, in his 74th year. Funeral service at St. Margaret's, Lee, to-morrow (Thursday), at 1.30 p.m. and afterwards at Hither Green Cemetery.

RYDER.—On March 13, 1930, at Bishopsbourne, Canbes, the Rev. Charles Senhouse Ryder, M.A., Chaplain of St. George's Royal Memoria! Church, Cannes.

SPRING.—On March 15, 1930, at Clontarf, Co. Dublin, Charlotte Becker, wife of Sir Francis J. E. Spring, K.C.I.E., Jersey, aged 70 years.

STARLING.—On March 18, 1930, Harriett, youngest and last surviving daughter of the late Dr. George Augustus Starling, of Bishop's Stortford. R.I.P.

SUFFIELD-JONES.—On March 17, 1930, Alfred Charles Suffield-Jones, husband of Kathleen Hartson Suffield-Jones, of 41, Heathfield-road, Acton, W.3. Funeral service, Friday, at All Saints', South Acton, 11.30. Cremation at West Norwood Crematorium, 12.30. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

TAGART.—On March 18, 1930, at a nursing home in London, Major-General Sir Harold A. L. Tagart, K.C.M.G., of Awliscombe House, Honiton. Further announcement to-morrow as to funeral at Awliscombe.

TAYLOR.—On Tuesday, March 18, 1930, at Ballendrick, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire, Captain Oswald A. Taylor, late Duke of Wellington's Regiment. Service in Dunbarney Church, Bridge of Earn, at 2 p.m. Friday, March 21. No flowers, by request.

TOPP.—On March 17, 1930, at a nursing home, Augustus Worthington Topp, of The Old Hall, Worsley, in his 76th year. Interment at Farnworth Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), at 2.30 p.m. Friends, please accept this, the only intimation.

TULK-HART.—On March 17, 1930, suddenly, Dr. T. J. A. Tulk-Hart, of 4, Gloucester-place, Brighton, and Piltdown, Uckfield, aged 57. Funeral at the Brighton Borough Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday) at 12.30.

WHITE.—On March 13, 1930, at Epsom, suddenly, Annie Louisa White, widow of Commander William Richardson White, R.N., and last survivor of the late George Anderson, sometime Chief Justice of the Bahamas, A dearly loved mother and granny. (Bahamas papers, please copy.)

WILSON.—On March 18, 1930, after a short illness, William Gilchrist Wilson, Vice-Principal of King William's College, Isle of Man, second son of the late Rev. James Gilchrist Wilson, rector of St. Maurice, York. Funeral at King William's College, Friday, March 21, at 11 a.m.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

COSTA.—In ever-treasured memory of our beloved Lucio G. Costa (Dadle), 2nd Lieut., R.F.C., killed in a flying accident on March 19, 1918.

RICHARDSON.—To the dear memory of Mervyn Stronge-Richardson, Captain, 1st Batt. R.W. Fus., killed in action near Pricourt, 1916, aged 21.

BALL.—To the dear and happy memory of Xenophon Ball, a much-loved friend, who died in Paris, at 11, rue Paul Baudry, on March 19, 1929.—Frank and Doris Pratt.

BELOE.—In grateful memory of Susannah Beloe, who died in 1880, a generous benefactress by will of the National Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Queen-square, W.C.1.

BRODRICK.—In ever loving and grateful memory of my dear wife "Eva," March 19, 1918.—C. A.

CAIN.—In ever-loving memory of Herbert Possitt Cain, J.P., LL.B., of Rosebank House, Ramsbottom, who passed away suddenly at Langdale, March 19, 1927, aged 45 years.

I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills.

COULES, Henry Mayhew.—In loving and grateful memory of "The Pater," who passed on March 19, 1927.

"Per aspera ad astra."

ELLIOT-ELLIOTT.—In very tender memory, on this her birthday (March 19), of Margaret Mary, the dearly loved wife and companion for 40 years of John Elliott, of 14, Pembridge-square, W.2, who died very suddenly on Sept. 18, 1924.

She is not dead, for still she lives in the hearts of those whom she loved and who loved her.

HEDGES, Julia Alice.—Ever devoted memory of my darling little Mother, who passed away March 19, 1927. Only God could part us. But your sweetness will remain for ever with your sorrowing daughter Dorothy.

LANDSBERG.—In loving memory of Louis, beloved husband of Helen Landsberg, who died very suddenly March 19, 1928.

Faithful till Death.

LEATHEM.—In loving memory of John Gaston Leathem, Sc.D., Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who died March 19, 1923.

PURSER.—To the loving memory of my dear Uncle, Edmund Purser, who entered rest March 19, 1928.

SWIFT.—In proud and loving memory of Henry Edward Swift, late of Berkshire-road School, Hackney Wick.

—As he was greatly loved, so is he greatly missed.—Friends.

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Spink and Son, Ltd., are the well-known VALUERS and BUYERS of fine EMERALD, DIAMOND, and PEARL JEWELS, also OLD SILVER and ANTIQUES. Valuables safely sent by post or rail insured. Est. 1772. 5-7, King-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.

Period Furniture and Fine Art Sales.—Harrods Auction Galleries, Knightsbridge. Valuations for Probate and Insurance. Harrods, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

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RIDING AND SHOOTING
3 lines 15s. (minimum)

RIDING LESSONS in Hyde Park or Richmond Park by competent masters. Specialty trained hacks for Sale or Hire.—Cadogan Riding School (Indoor), Little Cadogan-place, S.W. 'Phone: Sloane 8200).—Stables, 3, Rosebampton-lane (Putney 4488). W.J. Smith, Ltd.

EXPERT INSTRUCTION in every form of equestrian sport.—Write for terms, National School of Equitation, Ltd., Robin Hood-gate, S.W.15. Putney 2776.

RIDING, SHOOTING (Clay Pigeons, and FISHING Lessons (trout) given. Beautiful wild country, ideal for Easter Holidays.—Lake Vyrnwy Hotel, via Oswestry.

GUNS and LESSONS in SHOOTING are ideal Birthday or Wedding Presents.—Army Cloth and Equipment Emporium, 57, Burry-street, St. James's, S.W.1. Regent 0451.

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Trained Nurses for Adults or Children.—Apply Matron, Telephone, Bishopsgate 8334.

The Nurses on the private staff return to the wards between their cases, after sufficient rest, so that their work and knowledge are kept thoroughly up to date.

There are vacancies every seven weeks for Candidates wishing to enter for General Training.

City of London Maternity Hospital, City-road, E.C.1.
Midwives and Maternity Nurses trained in the hospital supplied at once upon application to the Matron. Phone: Clerkenwell 8171.

Thurloe Trained Nurses' Co-operation Resident or Visiting Nurses or Masseuses supplied at any hour. Telephone, Kensington 3317, or Hindhead 228. Telegrams, "Nurbenso South Kens." Office, 8a, Exhibition-road, S.W.7.

PERSONAL

TRY Commence live down past. Get far away.—Pink N.

The CHARGE for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

MEMORIAL to the late Dr. T. C. FRY, DEAN of LINCOLN.—The restoration of Lincoln Cathedral was the object nearest to the Dean's heart, and the completion of his work would be the permanent memorial which he would have desired. More than £100,000 has already been expended on the necessary repairs. Our funds are now exhausted, and a further sum of £18,000 is required to finish the work. Contributions may be sent to the National Provincial Bank; Smith's Bank Branch, Lincoln; or the Rev. CANON JEUDWINE, Archdeaconry, Lincoln.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer ACKNOWLEDGES the RECEIPT of £1 10s.

GRAND NATIONAL.—TWO FRONT-ROW SEATS in Box, good position, for SALE; owner unavoidably prevented from attending.—Write Box 3845, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

KANCHENJUNGA PHOTOGRAPHS.—In response to numerous inquiries we have been able to arrange for the supply of Signor Sella's photographs in the following sizes: 15in. by 12in. and 24in. by 18in., on matt or glossy paper.—Prices on application to "The Times" Photographic Sales Department, E.C.4.

TASMANIA.—In order to assist people with moderate incomes (or capital of £2,000 or over to settle in a country famed for climate, sport, moderate cost of living, the Tasmanian Government will ADVANCE COST of FARES.—Write Agent-General for Tasmania, Australia House, London.

CONSCIENCE STRICKEN MONEY.—The Honorary Treasurer of the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, ACKNOWLEDGES with many thanks the RECEIPT of £10 10s. and a donation towards the general funds of this National Charity from C.M.P.—City Offices: Bond Court House, Walbrook, E.C.4.

ROYAL SURGICAL AID SOCIETY.—The Committee gratefully ACKNOWLEDGE the RECEIPT of £100 legacy of the late Arnold Steer, Esq., and of £52 10s. from the Albert and Victoria Hospital Aid Society, and appeal to the charitable on behalf of many afflicted and crippled persons in immediate need of suitable surgical appliances.—Contributions will be gladly received by the Vice-Chairman, at the offices of the Society, Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, E.C.4. Bankers: Barclays Bank (Goslings Branch), 19, Fleet-street.

EASTER ON RIVIERA.—Few VACANCIES, departure 17th April, 30gns. inclusive. Five days, de luxe.—Waugh, 7, St. James's-street, S.W.1.

"MY BOY IS ENTIRELY CONTENTED with his lot and is enjoying life in South Africa to the full."—From the father of a settler training in South Africa under the scheme of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association. 199, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE CANCER CAMPAIGN (President: H.R.H. the Duke of York, K.G.) endeavours to help in discovering the causes of Cancer and its cure. Please remit contributions to Sir Richard Garton, G.B.E., Honorary Secretary, 19, Berkeley-street, London, W.1.

MAKE YOUR CHOICE OF A CAR from the selection offered under "Motor-Cars, &c.," page two.

CAPABLE GENTLEWOMAN highly RECOMMENDED by the REV. HUGH MILLER, M.A., for Secretarial, Supervisory, or Administrative Work.—Box 4906, care of J. E. May, Advertisement Agent, 68, Fleet-street, London, E.C.4.

£135 Per Annum only. Reduced premium if prompt sale. KENSINGTON GARDENS. —Unique labour-saving, two floors only; six bed rooms, three reception, model kitchen, bath, &c.; garage; with large garden and space for garage; gas fires in bed rooms; constant hot water and heating; telephone and sitting rooms and bed room.—Write Box G.895, The Times, E.C.4.

FLOWER SHOW and SPORTS (summer).—Special attraction required; applications invited.—Write Box T.1586, The Times, E.C.4.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—Well FURNISHED VILLA (6 to 8 beds), Links and sea; six bed, three sitting; garage; two excellent maids left; 50 guineas inclusive.—X. Y., Golf Club, St. Briac, I. et V., France.

N.S.P.C.C. Saves nearly 300 children daily from cruelty and neglect. Inspectors and helpers fight their battles. Please support this work of mercy. Send now.—William J. Elliott, Director, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

GIVE HEALTH to a little East-Ender. EAST LONDON HOSPITAL for CHILDREN, Shadwell, E.1, is in desperate straits. Send a donation, please.

X.—Am sorry. Speak to me at lunch to-day and I will explain.

COUNTRY LIFE.—Charming Tudor Mansion, 300 acres, lovely gardens, golf, tennis, riding; beautiful suites and rooms, central heating, excellent cooking, valeting; en pension terms from 6½gns.; special terms for long periods; long week-ends from 4gns. Further particulars PARKHAM HOUSE, BEAMINSTER, DORSET.

COLLOQUIAL GERMAN CLASS (small) Mondays, 6.15.—Write Box M.1546, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, on lease, within 40 to 100 miles of London, Unfurnished HOUSE of CHARACTER, containing about six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three rooms; water supply and drainage; stabling; garage, and good garden.—Must be in isolated position, preferably on private estate.—Write Box P.1164, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, 18th-century or post-War HOUSE, Hampshire, Surrey, Sussex, or Kent, which, in addition, possess some features other than usual agent's house, as panelling, beautiful garden, or trout stream, and which can be purchased for about £3,000.—Box 3844, The Times, 42, Wigmore-street, W.1.

£3,000.—ITALIAN RIVIERA.—VILLA; three sitting, eight bed, bath, offices; terraced gardens; good water; sunny position, glorious views; 10 minutes English church and Riviera; well FURNISHED; excellent bathing.—Apply C. E. B., Grand Hotel, Levanto, Prov. di Spezia.

SOUTH DOWNS.—Attractive old SUSSEX HOUSE, 3 bath, 6 bed; secluded village, close to Downs, in unspoilt West Sussex village, away from main road; half-hour's run from coast, two hours from London; four sitting rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath rooms; water, modern drainage; lighting and heating; garages for four cars; good garden and tennis lawn. Two Acres. Freehold £7,000, reasonable price.—Write Box T.1515, The Times, E.C.4.

YOU HELPED US LAST YEAR. Please SEND a JUMBLE AGAIN for Sale in AID of PLAISTOW MATERNITY HOSPITAL. Please Special Effort. Mrs. Kennedy, J.P. at St. Jude's Hall, Stephen's-road, West Ham, any time during this month. Grateful acknowledgment will be sent.

DISENGAGED shortly, PRIVATE SECRETARY, ex-officer, age 35, highest references, sound business experience, knowledge all aspects country life, social, music, arts, widely travelled, languages, desires post. Private Secretary.—Write Box 06597, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

NATIONAL ADOPTION SOCIETY (Registered 1917). Only Addresses, 4, Baker-street, W.1 (Welbeck 7211), and 30, West-end-road, Bradford.—Director, Basil Neve.

UNIQUE HOME SCHOOL in SUSSEX, 30 miles from London; country house, 40 Acres, home farm attached. Complete charge taken of children whose parents are abroad. Girls up to Special Diploma. Individual curriculum. Boys are coached for preparatory schools. Babies and younger children lead a nursery life. Dancing, gymnastics, riding. Riding horses kept on the estate for this purpose on the estate. Children can be taken for the holidays only, with complete supervision of their clothes for returning to school.—Write Box G.452, The Times, E.C.4.

YOUNG LADY of personality REQUIRED immediately to assist in high-class suburban cafe restaurant and social club; experience unnecessary, but irreproachable personal references indispensable. Call any time after 2 p.m. at Cafe Rita, adjoining Central Hall Cinema, Catford, S.E.6.

TO responsible party will rent my beautifully FURNISHED FLAT in GROSVENOR HOUSE for one year; large reception, two bed rooms, kitchenette, foyer, bath; Oriental rugs throughout; baby grand piano, frigidaire, &c.; linen, plate, and all china included. Rent 20gns. per week.—Write Box G.872, The Times, E.C.4.

CAR OWNER having ordered and paid a deposit of £350 upon a Rolls-Royce new 22 h.p. Closed Car of the highest grade, price £1,426, is not desirous of taking this into use.—Parties interested in taking up this car at a reduced figure write only for particulars to D. Fitzmaurice, 63, Queen's-gardens, Lancaster-gate, or phone Gerrard 3132.

HYDE PARK.—Exquisite medium-sized GE

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All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

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By s.s. Ravenscraig, 16,600 tons.

May 8.—THE HOLY LAND, EGYPT, GREECE, &c. 26 days; from 50 guineas.

By Viceroy of India, 19,700 tons.

May 30.—SPAIN, ALGERIA, MOROCCO. 14 days; from 25 guineas.

June 14.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, CORSICA. 14 days; from 24 guineas.

June 28.—SPAIN, MONTE CARLO, ALGERIA. 13 days; from 24 guineas.

Six other Cruises to IRELAND, NORWAY, around BRITAIN, and the MEDITERRANEAN.

For all information apply P. and O. Cruises (F. H. Grosvenor), 14, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1, or 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	Marseilles.
*Morea ..	11,000	Holland	—	Mar. 21
Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	—	Mar. 28
†Viceroy of India	19,700	Odeson	Mar. 28	Apr. 4
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-i-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
Rampura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 18	Apr. 25
*Macedonia ..	11,000	Morton	Apr. 25	May 2
Naldera ..	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comoria ..	15,000	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
*Razmak ..	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
*Malwa ..	11,000	Brown	June 6	June 13
Rajputana ..	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

†Chitral ..	15,000	Sigrist	Mar. 21	Mar. 27
Maloja ..	21,000	Browning	Apr. 4	Apr. 11
†Moldavia ..	16,500	Allin	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
*Malwa ..	11,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Mongolia ..	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 22
Narkunda ..	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
Chakdara ..	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Moreton ..	11,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers for Australian ports.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

"One-Class" Service at Special Fares. Calls Southampton.

Rajputana (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
†Novara ..	7,000	French	Apr. 25	—

Taking passengers for † Malta, ‡ Port Sudan.

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Mantua ..	11,000	Hignett	Mar. 21	Mar. 28
Talma (cargo)	6,000	—	Mar. 28	—
Khiva ..	9,000	Dickinson	Apr. 4	—
Ranpura ..	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala ..	6,000	Rolfe	May 1	—
Mewa ..	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23

*Not calling Southampton.

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
*MASULA ..	7,261	—	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
*MUNDRA ..	7,275	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 19
*WARFIELD ..	6,660	May 3	Apr. 30	May 10
*MATIPARA ..	6,182	May 24	May 21	May 31

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro.	LONDON
MANELA ..	7,902	—	—	Mar. 22
MERKARA ..	8,280	Mar. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 5
MADURA ..	8,279	Apr. 2	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
MORVADA ..	8,195	Apr. 16	Apr. 26	May 3

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mid'shro	LON DON	Marseilles
MALDA ..	9,036	—	—	—	Mar. 22
MODASA ..	9,070	Mar. 22	Apr. 2	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MULTAN ..	9,077	Apr. 5	Apr. 16	Apr. 25	May 3
MATIANA ..	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14

QUEENSLAND.

Ship.	Tons.	Mid'shro.	Immingham.	LONDON
A STEAMER	—	—	—	—

PASSENGER OFFICE,

Manager, F. H. GROSVENOR,

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City Booking Office, 130, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3: Paris: Societe Francaise P. & O., 41, Bld. des Capucines; Monte Carlo (Col. C. Fane, P. & O. Agent), Av. de Monte Carlo.

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P. & O. or B.I. Offices, 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3.

GRAY, DAWES & Co., 122, LEADENHALL-ST., E.C.3. Freight Brokers.

P. & O., Escombe, McGrath and Co., 15, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; B.I.S.N. Co., Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., Dock House, Billiter-street, E.C.3; (Middlesbro') to Bombay and Karachi, Dorman and Smith, Ltd., 14, Billiter-street, E.C.3; and (Queensland Line) Birt, Potter and Hughes, 2, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3.

NEW ZEALAND LINE.

Regular Four-weekly Passenger Sailings from Southampton to NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

VIA PANAMA CANAL.

Single-berth Cabins and Bath-room Suites.

Ship.	Tons.	SOUTHAMPTON
RANGITATA (new motor vessel)	17,000	Apl. 11
RANGITANE (new motor vessel)	17,000	May 9
ROTORUA ..	12,500	June 6
*REMUERA ..	11,500	June 13
RANGITIKI (new motor vessel)	17,000	July 4

* Via Suva.

Apply the N.Z.S. Co., Ltd. (C. H. Westray & Co., Ltd., Agents), 138, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele., Avenue 5220), or the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724).

UNION S.S.Co. of NEW ZEALAND.

TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.

By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A., thence via VANCOUVER or SAN FRANCISCO.

	From ‡ Vancouver.	From † San Francisco.
AORANGI ..	April 2	April 16
NIAGARA ..	—	—
TAHITI ..	April 30	May 14

‡ Canadian-Australasian Line via Honolulu, Fiji, and Auckland to Sydney. † Union Royal Mail Line via Tahiti, Rarotonga, Wellington to Sydney.

Apply the Pacific Steam Navigation Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14, Cockspur-street (first floor), London, S.W.1 (Tele., Regent 6724); or for Vancouver service any office of the Canadian Railways.

P. & O. BRANCH SERVICE.

MAIL STEAMERS TO AUSTRALIA.

Via Malta, Port Said, Suez, Aden and Colombo, ONE CLASS ONLY AT LOWEST FARES.

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Fly'mth.
BARADINE ..	13,000	11 Apr.	12 Apr.
BARRABOOL ..	13,000	9 May	10 May
WARANDA ..	13,000	6 June	7 June
BALLARAT ..	13,000	4 July	5 July

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

Ship.	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA ..	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA ..	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passage only) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

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HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON. CRUISES by 20,000-TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon.	Naples.
ORMONDE ..	15,000	—	Mar. 21	Mar. 23
ORSOVA ..	12,000	Mar. 29	Apr. 1	Apr. 3
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY ..	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA ..	20,000	June 27	July 3	July 5
ORANTO ..	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE ..	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO ..	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST REGULAR PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
City of York ..	7,581	Mar. 24	Bombay and Karachi
City of Benares ..	6,984	Mar. 25	Calcutta
City of Pesaro ..	7,485	April 4	Bombay and Karachi
City of Lincoln ..	6,982	April 14	Calcutta
City of London ..	8,956	Apr. 28	Bombay and Karachi

(a) Calls Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Trafford Hall ..	5,321	Mar. 29	C. Town, Algoa R.
City of Valencia ..	7,328	April 12	C. Town, Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular freight service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

AUTUMN SAILINGS ON APPLICATION.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Avenue 9340
LIVERPOOL: Tower Bldgs., Water-st. " Cent. 2340
GLASGOW: 75, Bothwell-street " Cent. 9222

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REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HULL, the CONTINENT & NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).

ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 7, Fenchurch-avenue, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

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SHIPPING (continued)

CUNARD LINE.

U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

BERENGARIA Mar. 22 CARINTHIA .. Mar. 28
* Calls Cobh.

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

†ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

CARONIA Mar. 29 *SCYTHIA .. April 5
† Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

† Via Belfast and Galway, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—HALIFAX, N.S.

*ALAUNIA - - - MAR. 21

†AUSONIA .. Mar. 28 *AURANIA .. April 4
* Calls Cobh. † Calls Cardiff.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

‡ANTONIA - - - MAR. 22

*CARONIA Mar. 29 †LETITIA .. Mar. 29
* Via Cobh, not Belfast. † Calls Moville and Saint John. ‡ Calls Galway.

WINTER CRUISE.

By "LACONIA" (30,000 tons) from Southampton Mar. 29th. To ATLANTIC ISLES and NORTH AFRICA, 16 days, from 80 guineas.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st; 19 days, from 23 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 51, Bishopsgate, E.C.2; 26/27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic ..	Wed., Mar. 19	Homeric ..	Wed., Apl. 2
Majestic ..	Wed., Mar. 26	Olympic ..	Wed., Apl. 9

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2) *Baltic ..	Sat., Mar. 22	(2) *Albertic	Sat., Apl. 5
Celtic ..	Sat., Mar. 29	Arabic ..	Sat., Apl. 12

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Baltic .. Sat., Mar. 22 Albertic .. Sat., Apl. 5

SOUTHAMPTON—HALIFAX, N.S.

Megantic .. Sat., Mar. 29
Via Cardiff and Galway.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama.

Mataroa (Passengers from Southampton only), Fri., Mar. 28.

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

ANTWERP—S'HAMPTON—CHERBOURG.

	From Antwerp.	From Southampton and Cherbourg.
(4) Pennland ..	Mar. 28	Mar. 29
(5) Lapland ..	Apr. 4	Apl. 5

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(4) Pennland .. .. Sat., Mar. 29
(5) Lapland .. .. Sat., Apl. 5
From Antwerp previous day.
(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passenger accommodation only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnewaska, 21,716 tons ..	.. Mar. 29		Apl. 26
*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons ..	.. Apl. 12		May 10

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,351 tons ..	Mar. 22	Apl. 19

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

FRENCH LINE C.G.T.

REGULAR

EXPRESS, FIRST AND SECOND CLASS
FAST "CABIN" AND TOURIST THIRD
CABIN SERVICES
from

PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK.

"THE ROUTE THAT CUTS OFF THE CORNER"
BY AVOIDING A PASSAGE DOWN CHANNEL

	From Plymouth	Due New York
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c) ..	.. Mar. 19	Mar. 25
"PARIS" (c) ..	.. Apr. 2	Apr. 8
"ILE DE FRANCE" (c)	.. Apr. 9	Apr. 15
"DE GRASSE" (c)	.. Apr. 12	Apr. 20

(c) Express Service First and Second Class only.
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Also

PLYMOUTH TO WEST INDIES
TRINIDAD—SPANISH MAIN—CRISTOBAL.

S.S. "PELLERIN DE LATOUCHE" .. Mar. 24
S.S. "FLANDRE" .. .. .. April 21

The largest and fastest liners from England. Also

FRANCE TO CUBA & MEXICO
monthly.

Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, Ltd., 20, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, and all leading Travel Agents.

CUBA—MEXICO—TEXAS.

OZEAN LINE.

	From Southampton.
HAVANA ..	
VERA CRUZ	Apr. 10th
TAMPICO	May 26th
GALVESTON	Wainwright Bros. and Co.,
HOUSTON	21, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM SOUTHAMPTON

TO HALIFAX AND NEW YORK.

NIEUW AMSTERDAM (First class fare from £35) Mar. 19
ROTTERDAM (First class fare from £42 10s.) Apl. 19

HOLLAND'S LARGEST LUXURY LINER.

†S.S. STATENDAM 30,000 tons
Next sailing .. .. .. April 11

TO CUBA AND MEXICO.

*SPAARENDAM .. Mar. 29 | *ZAANDAM .. Apl. 26
* From Boulogne. † Not calling Halifax.

Apply 19, PALL MALL, S.W.1 (Tele. No. Gerr. 2446), or to 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3 (Tele. No. Mon. 6021).

SOUTH AMERICA.

FROM BORDEAUX.

RIO SANTOS	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	Mar. 22
MONTEVIDEO	s.s. "Lutetia" (14,654 tons)	April 12
BUENOS AIRES	s.s. "Massilia" (15,147 tons)	May 3

Cie. de Nav. SUD-ATLANTIQUE and Chargeurs Reunis, U.K. Agents, Gellatly, Hankey and Co., Ltd., 62, Pall Mall, S.W.1. Tele., Regent 6736.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

U.S.L.

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America .. Mar. 27 | Geo. Washington .. Apl. 11
Pres. Harding† .. Apl. 2 | Pres. Roosevelt .. Apl. 17

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* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
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S.S. "VENEZUELA" ..	Apl. 19

DOVER TO DEMERARA SERVICE VIA MADEIRA.

S.S. "ORANJE NASSAU" ..	Mar. 29
S.S. "NICKERIE" ..	Apr. 19
S.S. "COTTICA" ..	May 10

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	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
FUSHIMI MARU	11,000	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Mar. 31
KAGOSHIMA MARU	10,500	Apl. 5	Apl. 12	Apl. 14
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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA ..	14,920	Mar. 28	—
DEMERARA ..	11,484	—	Mar. 29
ASTURIAS (M.V.)	22,071	Apl. 11	—
*ALCANTARA ..	15,351	Apl. 25	—
DARIEN ..	11,484	—	Apl. 26
ALCANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
DESEADO ..	11,477	—	May 10
*ARLANZA ..	14,920	May 23	—

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to

WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.

CHILE, Via PERU,
BERMUDA, France, PANAMA
HAVANA, Spain. CANAL.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From Liverpool.
ORDUNA ..	15,507	Apl. 8
ORCADES (omits Bermuda) ..	14,075	Apl. 17
ORBITA ..	15,495	May 1
OROYA (omits Bermuda) ..	12,257	May 15

R.M.S.P. "ATLANTIS"

27 DAYS' CRUISE

FROM VILLEFRANCHE, 26th March, to

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SOUTHAMPTON TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

(Via Cherbourg.)

MONTCLARE (via Queenstown) ..	Mar. 22
METAGAMA ..	Mar. 29
MONTCALM ..	Apr. 5
MONTROSE ..	Apr. 12

LIVERPOOL TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

DUCHESS OF RICHMOND (B.) ..	Mar. 21
DUCHESS OF BEDFORD (B.G.) ..	Mar. 28
DUCHESS OF YORK ..	Apr. 4
DUCHESS OF ATHOLL (B.G.) ..	Apr. 11

(B.) Via Belfast. (G.) Via Greenock.

GLASGOW TO SAINT JOHN, N.B.

MINNEDOSA .. Mar. 24	MELITA .. Apr. 3
D. OF BEDFORD Mar. 29	D. OF ATHOLL .. Apr. 12

JAPAN AND CHINA

VIA CANADA (from Vancouver).

EMPRESS OF CANADA (via Honolulu) ..	Apr. 17
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA ..	May 8

Latest connecting Steamer from Liverpool Apr. 25.

NEW ZEALAND & AUSTRALIA

Via Canadian Pacific and Canadian Australasian Mail Service from

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AORANGI .. Apr. 2 NIAGARA .. Apr. 30

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Hobsons Bay ..	14,150 tons from Southampton	May 28

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"Hector" ..	11,156 tons from Liverpool	April 26th
"Aeneas" ..	10,058 tons from Liverpool	May 24th
"Sarpedon" ..	11,321 tons from Liverpool	June 21st
"Patroclus" ..	11,314 tons from Liverpool	July 19th
"Hector" ..	11,156 tons from Liverpool	Sept. 13th

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UNION-CASTLE LINE.

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ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
†‡KILDONAN CASTLE ..	Mar. 20	—
†BALMORAL CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 21
†‡DAMPTON CASTLE ..	Mar. 27	—
†ARMADALE CASTLE ..	—	Mar. 28

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Via France, Spain, Portugal, and *Madeira.

Vessel.	Gross Tons.	From S'hampton.	From Liverpool.
*ARLANZA ..	14,920	Mar. 28	—
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CHARITY COMMISSION NOTICES

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the Charities called the UNITED WESTMINSTER ALMSHOUSES for the United Parishes of ST. MARGARET and ST. JOHN the EVANGELIST, Westminster, in the County of London; and in the Matter of "The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1925."

By direction of the Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees of those Charities PROPOSE to GRANT (a) a LEASE of the property numbered 1 in the subjoined Schedule for a term of seven years from the 29th of September, 1930, at an annual rent of £150; and (b) a LEASE of the property numbered 2 in the said Schedule for a term of seven years from the 29th September, 1930, at an annual rent of £400.
Further particulars may be ascertained from L. Herbert Winckworth, Esq., of 16, Dartmouth-street, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.1.
Any further offer, objection, or suggestion relative to either of the proposed Leases may be transmitted to the Commissioners in writing before the 9th April, 1930, addressed to "The Secretary, Charity Commission, Ryder-street, St. James's, London, S.W.1.
H. D. S. LEAKE, Secretary.
SCHEDULE.
1. No. 21, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.
2. No. 22, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS
3 lines 7s. 6d. (minimum)

COUNTY COUNCIL of the EAST RIDING of YORKSHIRE.
APPOINTMENT of COUNTY SURVEYOR.
The County Council of the East Riding of Yorkshire invite APPLICATIONS for the POSITION of COUNTY SURVEYOR.
The salary will be at the rate of £1,300 per annum, with an allowance of £250 per annum for travelling, &c.
The Local Government and Other Officers Superannuation Act, 1922, has been adopted by the County Council and the appointment is a designated post for the purposes of the Act, and the person appointed will be required to pass a medical examination.
A form of application, together with conditions of appointment, may be obtained from the undersigned, and applications, endorsed "County Surveyor," must be received by me not later than Saturday, the 29th March, 1930.
J. R. PROCTER, Clerk of the Council.
County Hall, Beverley, 8th March, 1930.

LORD WANDSWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, LONG SUTTON, near BASINGSTOKE.
Warden: W. E. JUDAY, M.A. (Oxon.).
APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of HEADMASTER of the School.
The College comprises an estate of 1,000 acres, equipped for the vocational training of boys in agricultural and kindred subjects. The School is a self-contained part of this, and is organized as a Secondary School with agricultural and practical subjects predominating.
Applicants must be graduates with teaching experience in approved schools.
Interest in all out-of-school activities, as well as ability to undertake some formal teaching and to assume full responsibility for the routine school arrangements, is desired of candidates. Applications should reach the Warden by 20th March. Further particulars on application.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
READERSHIP in GERMAN.
The University Court will shortly proceed to fill the VACANCY in the READERSHIP in GERMAN caused by the appointment of Mr. A. H. J. Knight, M.A. (Cantab.), to a Lectureship and Fellowship at Trinity College, Cambridge.
The Salary proposed is £600 to £700, according to experience and qualifications. Duties to start on 1st October, 1930, or as may be arranged.
Persons of British nationality who desire to be considered for the office are requested to lodge their names with the Secretary to the University on or before Friday, 2nd May, 1930, together with 16 copies of testimonials and a full statement of qualifications, age, and previous experience.
The conditions of appointment may be obtained from the Secretary.
H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

UNIVERSITY of ABERDEEN.
BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY.
The University Court has received intimation that PROFESSOR C. SANFORD TERRY, M.A. (Cantab.), Litt.D., LL.D. (Glasg.), Mus.D. (Edin.), D.Litt. (Durham), Mus.D. (Oxon.), intends to RESIGN from the BURNETT-FLETCHER CHAIR of HISTORY as from 30th September, 1930.
The patronage of the Chair is vested in the University Court.
The salary at present attaching to the Chair is £1,075.
Applications who desire particulars may obtain these from the Secretary.
H. J. BUTCHART, Secretary.
The University, Aberdeen.

POST FILLED

BOX No. 775 (care of Streets, 8, Serle-street, W.C.2) informs applicants that the numerous applications are being investigated, and it is hoped to warn a "short list" by not later than the 27th instant.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

APPLICANTS for situations are advised not to send original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies will answer the purpose quite as well, and in the event of being lost or mislaid no inconvenience will ensue.

ASSISTANT Sales Manager wanted, one having travelled in the Colonies and understanding the marketing for household and hardware goods; state age, experience, and salary required.—Write Box G.1467, The Times, E.C.4.

CHARTERED Accountant, superior, fully qualified, 37-39 years, required by important firm of steamship agents for service in India; good salary will be paid to suitable candidate.—Z.H.237, Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.

CODES.—Representative for London required; qualification sound knowledge of modern codes and cabling methods; expert cable clerk preferred; liberal salary and commission.—Send fullest particulars and references to the Amalgamated Code Compilers, Ltd., 11, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.

EXECUTIVE Assistant for well-known Company's branch in Lisbon; Public School man with fluent French and suitable previous commercial administrative experience essential; age about 30-35; commencing salary about £500 per annum, with excellent prospects.—Call C. W. Petty and Company (Appointment Specialists), 58, Haymarket, S.W.1. Gerrard 3415.

GOOD opening for educated man, 25-35, to take charge of Garage and Petrol Station; must have all-round knowledge of trade; keen business setter and able to control staff; good chance for pushing man to make a career; must have A 1 references and be bonded.—Write fully, stating salary required, Box G.882, The Times, E.C.4.

JUNIOR required in the London office of an old-established Insurance Company; Public Schoolboy preferred, and applications from one studying for an accountancy will be considered.—Write, giving particulars of age, education, &c., to Box T.1566, The Times, E.C.4.

LADIES and Gentlemen of good social or business standing may add considerably to their income by introducing Portable Wireless Sets to their friends or business acquaintances.—For full particulars, write Box 029, Sells, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

LADIES and Gentlemen required to introduce our portable wireless sets to their friends; cash or easy terms; sell by 30s. upwards per order.—Empire Service Company, Craven House, Kingsway, London.

LARGE electrical firm selling household and domestic appliances, including new vacuum cleaner, has vacancy in London for District Sales Manager; man with strong personality and able to control and organize productive staff need apply. This is an opportunity for a first-class man which offers wonderful scope for future development. Salary £300 per annum plus commission interest on all sales. References required, and state experience for the past 10 years; also state when disengaged.—Write Box A.414, The Times, E.C.4.

LAW.—Wanted, an Assistant for an established firm of Advocates and Solicitors in British Malaya; applicant should be recently qualified (honours) Solicitor or first-class honours Bar; preference for young, energetic man. Public School education, good at games; an excellent opportunity for a young man.—Reply, with full particulars, to Messrs. Shelley, Harbottle, and Saunders, 74, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LAW.—Managing Clerk required by busy London Solicitors. Thorough experience of litigation, particularly Chancery and Company work essential. Salary £200 to £250.—Apply by letter, stating experience, Box 638, Herbert's Ltd., 44, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

LEAGUE of Nations Secretariat, Geneva.—Examination to fill post Secretary-Stenographer (French-English). Health Section. Initial salary: 8,700 Swiss francs. Applications for information to be addressed immediately, League of Nations Offices, 16, Northumberland-avenue, London, W.C.2.

OPPORTUNITY arises for a Young Gentleman, who has completed apprenticeship in motor engineering, to acquire a period of training in a specialized engineering profession with a consulting engineer practising extensively on the South Coast, with a view (if permanent position; premium required, and a wage during training.—Write Box 5420, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

PURSUIT Manager wanted for newly formed company; starting salary £250 a year.—Applicants must write unless all the following qualifications: British subject, energetic, travelled, willing to work late hours, experience in publicity matter, used to dealing with publicity agents and national advertisers, organizing capability, suitable negotiator and interviewer, live wire.—Write P.1, Haldane-street, W.1. No callers will be received.

REQUIRED, Assistant to Co-Secretary; knowledge of Electric Supply Group; special knowledge of publicity and sales methods essential; age not over 35; must be energetic and have literary ability; good salary and prospects.—Write Box G.876, The Times, E.C.4.

REPRESENTATIVE required by well-known lubricating oil firm. State age, experience, and salary required. No commission paid, salary and expenses only.—Write Box T.1488, The Times, E.C.4.

SALESMAN required for London.—Exceptional opportunity immediately for a first-class Salesman; good education and appearance essential; age 30-40; with world-wide organization; no travelling; payment by results; prospects unlimited. Only first-class men need apply for interview in London.—Write Box P.1129, The Times, E.C.4.

TAILORING.—Smart young assistant required, must be experienced and of good address.—Apply Morris, 18, James-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

A BANDON Fear of the Future! Your Future—How to make it Secure, is the title of a wonderful book illustrated in colour that comes to you free and post free. The book will show you the way out of the job that leads to nowhere, it will show you how to get out of the rut and secure a safe, well paid position. You will be able to save money and look forward to retirement from business at an age when you can still enjoy the benefits derived from your hard but well-paid job. There is nothing to pay for this remarkable book which has literally helped thousands of men to well-paid jobs. There is no obligation in sending a postcard asking for your copy.—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

A NUMBER of Public School Men are wanted to be coached to represent British Manufacturers at home or abroad.—Write or call Business Careers Association, Ltd., 150, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

ARE you seeking an appointment abroad—Africa, India, Brazil, &c.? Accountants, engineers, clerks, mining, railway men, and others should send for particulars of assistance rendered, terms, and details of past successes.—Percy Coutts and Co. Ltd. (Dept. 1), 325, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Business estd. 1908.

EARN £2-£6 Weekly by qualifying as a Certificated Bookkeeper; our home-study postal courses quickly train you for these well-paid positions. Fees moderate, easy monthly payments. Success guaranteed at two final exams. Booklet Free.—City Correspondence College (D.44), 59, New Oxford-street, London.

EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c. Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for Guide to Careers (124 pp.) free to Metropolitan Colleges, Dept. G., 7-8, St. Albans.

MOTOR Engineering.—Practical workshop training in every branch to suit individual requirements. Courses from one month. Day or evening tuition. Fees by instalments.—Write or call for full particulars. Engineering Dept., The British School of Motoring, Ltd., 5, Coventry-street, Piccadilly circus, W.1.

WIRELESS.—Educated Youths required for the British Marine Wireless Service. Under the Haining system of training, success in the P.M.G. examination is now guaranteed or fees returned.—Write to Brighton Wireless College, Gloucester-place, Brighton.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS VACANT (continued)

WELL-ESTABLISHED firm of road contractors require a Manager for their asphalt department; must have full knowledge and experience of all branches including estimating, manufacture, laying, &c.—Apply, stating age, detailed experience, references, &c.; liberal salary, and commission paid on net profit, Box 5099, W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2.

YOUNG Man, 25-30, to take full control of Sales Correspondence for large manufacturing concern; must be well up to date in modern methods and experience of all branches including estimating, manufacture, laying, &c.—Apply, stating age, details of previous experience, references, &c.; liberal salary, and commission paid on net profit, Box 5099, W. H. Smith and Son, Ltd., Strand House, London, W.C.2.

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A Private Secretary (or senior Shorthand Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. Tempia star 9058. (Students resident everywhere.)

LADY Secretary, ideally intelligent, well-educated and Secretarian can be obtained through the St. James's Secretarial College, 34, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1. Telephone, Sloane 7798.

WIRELESS Services.—The Premier Telegraph College in the British Isles (established 34 years) gives a sound training to all students, with assured positions on qualification. Forty-four students out of a total of 47 obtained qualifying wireless certificates at first attempt in the last seven Government examinations.—Apply for prospectus, Secretary, Dept. "A," The London Telegraph Training College, Ltd., Morse House, Earl's Court, S.W.5.

JOURNALISTS, PRINTERS, &c.

EDITORIAL Assistant wanted for old-established weekly; age 20-25; some knowledge of art and antiques preferred; work sub-editorial and outside.—Write, giving full qualifications and salary required, to Box N.186, The Times, E.C.4.

ARTICLED PUPILS

AUTOMOBILE Engineering Training College, Chelsea, London, S.W.3. (Day and Residential.) Founded specially to train boys of good schools for the automobile industry; the curriculum combines an essentially practical modern works experience with training in administration; appointments for qualified students. Candidates will be accepted for probationary term commencing April 24th.—Syllabus from Principal.

CHARTERED Surveyor, London, has vacancy for Articled Pupil; premium; excellent opportunity for capable youth.—Write Box N.142, The Times, E.C.4.

VACANCY occurs in City solicitor's office for Articled Pupil; excellent opportunity and prospects; premium.—Write Box 06590, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

LADY CLERKS AND TYPISTS

JUNIOR Typist wanted; must be quick, neat and accurate.—Apply by letter only, stating age, speed and salary required, to Manager, Regent Institute, Regent House, Palace-gate, W.8.

YOUNG Lady Secretary required; must be experienced in shorthand-typing and preferably with some knowledge of shipping office work.—Write, stating age, details of previous experience, and salary required, to Box A.408, The Times, E.C.4.

HOW and why my secretary earns £500 a year is made clear to you in the Private Secretary's Course. You study in your spare time, and vacancies offered to the Institute are given to qualified students. Send to-day for the "Personal Secretary" free and no obligation.—Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 20, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

LADY Clerks, Typists, &c., prepare for a more remunerative post through Pitman's College.—Write for free booklet, mentioning "Day," "Evening," or "Postal" Course, 198, Southampton-row, W.C.1.

APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED
3 lines 3s. (minimum); Employment Agencies and Schools, 4 lines 10s. (minimum)

ADVERTISER (28), Public School education, eight A years' Eastern experience with large trading firm as accountant and sales manager, wishes similar position at home or abroad; specialised knowledge of Eastern markets and conditions; would welcome position with manufacturer desirous stimulating Eastern trade and connexions; remuneration partly by results, or £350 with prospects for home situation; previous salary £850; really first-class references from last employers.—Write Box B.1, Elliott's, 164, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

A GENT, Public School, College degree, 20 years' experience, used big responsibilities, age 39, unimpeachable references, desires appointment.—Write Box T.1112, The Times, E.C.4.

ANY six hours daily.—Experienced, educated, business man (36) wants offers; take charge office, shop, agency, secretarial; versatile, initiative, integrity, appearance.—Write Box G.1, The Times, E.C.4.

AN M.A. (Cantab.), 30 years of age, with commercial experience; fluent French and German; extensive experience in buying and selling throughout British Isles and Continent; will invest £1,000 over three years; £500 annum; exceptionally intimate knowledge of foreign markets; used to taking sole control and creating business. Gentleman with these qualifications invites proposition from reputable firm.—Write Box A.393, The Times, E.C.4.

AN experienced business man (39) desires change offer; has great energy, keen perception, knowledge of languages, 17th Lancers.—Write Box A.398, The Times, E.C.4.

ART Silks, Cottons, Casements, &c.—Buyer desires change to London house from Provincial firm; direct the grey; would open Manchester office if necessary.—Write Box T.1538, The Times, E.C.4.

A Young Man (21), extensively travelled in Europe and Africa, seeks position of service requiring knowledge of French, some German and Italian; would be willing to serve overseas.—Kindly write W. Thomas, Sarnia, Hertford.

CHEMISTRY.—Graduate of three Universities, with four years' experience of factory production, requires immediate employment of any description.—Write Box P.1140, The Times, E.C.4.

CLERK-BOOKKEEPER seeks post, home or abroad; C working knowledge French, Italian; moderate salary. Write Box P.1073, The Times, E.C.4.

EDUCATED young man (23) seeks post any capacity; Chauffeur, Companion, Secretary; six years' business experience, two farming; good physique; references.—W. 28, Times Office, E.C.4.

EDUCATED young man, tall, good appearance, age 27, E banking, cashier, general office experience, passed Bankers' Institute exams., some knowledge of salesmanship; requires permanent position.—21, Parkhurst-road, New Southgate.

ENERGETIC Man, 26, experienced commerce accountancy, seeks Secretary Post where a knowledge of French, Czechoslovakian is required.—E.350, care of Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

ENERGETIC young man, university education, age 21, E desires post with scope for commercial career; fully qualified, secondary consideration.—Write Box T.1583, The Times, E.C.4.

ENGINEER, with 20 years' experience in organisation of trade on a large scale in overseas markets, which connexion will interest firm 12 years 'stay in Central and South America, where all republics have been visited. Absolutely capable of handling large staff. Fluent Spanish, Portuguese, German. Best references.—Ticket mark D.F.A., 4743 to Dorland, 14, Regent-street, London.

EXPERIENCED Secretary, Shorthand-Typist, desires E books and antiques, urgently desires post as Secretary, Librarian, Curator, &c.; temporary or otherwise; competent journalist; age 40; Public School and University.—Box P.1209, The Times, E.C.4.

EXPORT.—Young Man (28), sound business experience assistant Export Manager, desires change for better prospects.—Write Box G.891, The Times, E.C.4.

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TAILORING.—Smart young assistant required, must be experienced and of good address.—Apply Morris, 18, James-street, Oxford-street, W.1.

A BANDON Fear of the Future! Your Future—How to make it Secure, is the title of a wonderful book illustrated in colour that comes to you free and post free. The book will show you the way out of the job that leads to nowhere, it will show you how to get out of the rut and secure a safe, well paid position. You will be able to save money and look forward to retirement from business at an age when you can still enjoy the benefits derived from your hard but well-paid job. There is nothing to pay for this remarkable book which has literally helped thousands of men to well-paid jobs. There is no obligation in sending a postcard asking for your copy.—The Russell-Hart Co., Ltd., 65, Goschen-buildings, Henrietta-street, W.C.2.

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EQUIP yourself for a higher post by studying at home in spare time. Practical business training in Accountancy, Secretaryship, Law, Costing, Salesmanship, &c. Matric., B.Com., Professional and Prelim. Exams.—Write for Guide to Careers (124 pp.) free to Metropolitan Colleges, Dept. G., 7-8, St. Albans.

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APPOINTMENTS & SITUATIONS REQUIRED (continued)

TEMPORARY; lady desires Secretarial work only; L'French; expert shorthand-typist.—Apply A. Mantels Perry, St. Christopher's school, Letchworth.

WELL-EDUCATED Girl (24) requires post; all Secretarial duties, including shorthand and typewriting.—Write Miss Giles, 94A, High-street, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.

A Private Secretary (or senior Shorthand Typist) can be provided by the Institute of Women Secretaries, Ltd., 12, Henrietta-street, W.C.2. Tempia star 9058. (Students resident everywhere.)

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DRAPERS, DRESSMAKERS, AND MILLINERS

CAPABLE visiting Dressmaker; well recommended.—Write Miss Louise, care of Mrs. Nicholson, 19, Sourcliffe-street, Marble Arch, W.1.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS VACANT
3 lines 4s. 6d. (minimum)

GOVERNESSES, COMPANIONS, MATRONS, AND LADY NURSES

CAN lady recommend Nursery Governess, not over 30, first lessons for girl of 5? Knowledge of health; good needlewoman; C. of E.—Mrs. H. Bethell, Beech Hill.

COULD a lady thoroughly recommend

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE

3 lines 3s. (minimum) ; Agencies 2s. per line (minimum 4 lines)

LONDON AND SUBURBS

A BARE MINUTE PICCADILLY TUBE.—BED SITTING ROOMS with new sitting room furniture, new artistic decorations; bath rooms on every floor; divan beds, enclosed wardrobes; everything new and first class. Single 27s. 6d.; double 42s. each; including breakfast, service, and electric light; gas fires, dining room, lounge.—16, Earl's Court-square, Kensington 8071.

HYDE PARK.—W.2.

A BARE MINUTE PADDINGTON STATION.—Burn's Chambers, 31, Gloucester-gardens, W.2.—Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE from 45s.; excellent food. Padd. 4230.

123, WESTBOURNE-TERRACE.

A Bare Minute Tubes, Hyde Park; Stay one day at 10s. and you will remain. Young society, large doubles from 41gns., single 3½gns. weekly. Padd. 8858.

VICTORIA.

A Beautifully decorated old-world ROOM, beam roof, antique furniture, fixed basins; choosable; other pretty rooms; constant hot water; moderate terms, including baths. breakfast.—108, Cambridge-street, Warwick square, Sloane, Victoria Station. (Opposite St. Gabriel's.)

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard tennis court, billiards and quoits; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibus pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms; open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone: Frobisher 0740.

A RED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 3½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1412.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; central; best cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and tube. From 2½gns. Padd. 1760.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria. City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf; billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate; reduction families.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE, run by genial people, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; double rooms vacant from 4gns.—Kens. 4044.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.

'Phone, Park 0264.

A Lady offers a beautifully Furnished SERVICE SUITE in her private house; own bath room; constant hot water; meals as desired.—'Phone Padd. 1086.

VICTORIA.

A Most Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright, very quiet, convenient for Town; divan bed; gas fire; breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB, facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with gas fires; electric lift; lounge, restaurant, and roof garden; garage. Kensington 6767.

A BSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonnette, W.2. Bed-sitting rooms, double-sprung divans, &c., from 18s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5578.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 30s. to 3½gns.; meals optional. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Luncheon and dinner a speciality. From 3gns. single, £5 double. Park 9173.

ALBANY, 77, CROMWELL-ROAD, newly furnished throughout (good cuisine); gas fires; terms from 2½gns.; one min. Gloucester-road Station. 0172 Western.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube; omnibuses, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. with breakfast. Park 7875.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

A Beautifully appointed RESIDENTIAL CLUB offers unequalled facilities for BOARD-RESIDENCE; hard tennis court; billiards and quoits; cleanliness and good catering; attractive bed rooms, fitted constant hot and cold running water. Terms extremely moderate. Omnibuses pass the grounds and Tubes to all parts.—Apply Manager, West Side Club, Eaton-rise, Ealing, W.5.

60, NEVERN-SQUARE, S.W.5.

A Beautifully furnished PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL; quiet, comfortable, central (close Earl's Court Station); gas fires in all bed rooms; open fireplaces in public rooms; constant hot water; full board, single 3gns. to 4gns. weekly; double 5½gns. to 7½gns.; nightly 8s. 6d. —H. C. Broun, Proprietor. 'Phone: Frobisher 0740.

A RED-SITTING ROOM or FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE from 3½gns.; overlooking gardens and tennis court; constant hot water.—Park 1412.

48, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

A Comfortable BOARD-RESIDENCE; quiet; central; best cuisine; constant hot water; gas fires; bright rooms; close Park and tube. From 2½gns. Padd. 1760.

KINGSWOOD HOUSE RESIDENTIAL, KINGSWOOD ROAD, Ravensbourne 4358.

SHORTLANDS, KENT.

A Delightful COUNTRY HOME, visitors' comfort primary consideration; adjacent station, 20min. Victoria. City; central heating, gas fires; garage; golf; billiards, bridge, riding; West End chef. Seven Acres old-world gardens; home produce; moderate; reduction families.

87, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A GUEST HOUSE, run by genial people, assuring the comfort expected in a private house; constant hot water; double rooms vacant from 4gns.—Kens. 4044.

PLEASE INVESTIGATE THE MERITS OF

HOLLAND COURT,

81 and 82, HOLLAND-PARK, W.11.

A House of comfort, good cuisine, and reliable attendance. Terms from 3gns. per week.

'Phone, Park 0264.

A Lady offers a beautifully Furnished SERVICE SUITE in her private house; own bath room; constant hot water; meals as desired.—'Phone Padd. 1086.

VICTORIA.

A Most Attractive BED-SITTING ROOM, unusually sunny and bright, very quiet, convenient for Town; divan bed; gas fire; breakfast and attendance.—'Phone Victoria 7319.

A Newly decorated and modernised house near Selfridge's; ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLAT.—Welbeck 2083.

ARLINGTON COURT.

A Quiet comfortable house; 50 bed rooms with running hot and cold water; gas fires; billiards; 2½gns. 27, Craven-hill-gardens, Lancaster-gate. Padd. 4163.

199, QUEEN'S-GATE, S.W.7.

A RESIDENTIAL CLUB, facing Park; inexpensive, comfortable rooms with gas fires; electric lift; lounge, restaurant, and roof garage. Kensington 6767.

A BSOLUTE COMFORT, quiet, freedom, in private maisonnette, W.2. Bed-sitting rooms, double-sprung divans, &c., from 18s. 6d.; breakfast optional. Park 5578.

10, NORFOLK-SQUARE, W.2.

A BSOLUTELY newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS just opened; running hot and cold water; from 30s. to 3½gns.; meals optional. Padd. 5661.

RIVIERA, 73, HOLLAND-PARK.

A BSOLUTELY BEST PART IN LONDON.—Most up to date (minute Tube, omnibuses all parts, eight minutes to West End); all bed rooms with hot and cold water, gas fires, box springs, hair mattresses. First-floor rooms with private baths. Luncheon and dinner a speciality. From 3gns. single, £5 double. Park 9173.

ALBANY, 77, CROMWELL-ROAD, newly furnished throughout (good cuisine); gas fires; terms from 2½gns.; one min. Gloucester-road Station. 0172 Western.

7, CLANRICARDE-GARDENS, HYDE PARK, W.2. JUST OPENED.

ALL newly decorated. BED-SITTING ROOMS fitted hot and cold running water, gas fires all rooms; one minute Tube; omnibuses, and Kensington Gardens. From 35s. with breakfast. Park 7875.

HYDE PARK, W.2.

16, QUEENSBOROUGH-TERRACE (Park 9681).

ALL beautifully and newly decorated BED-SITTING ROOMS, furnished and unfurnished, with running hot and cold water and electric or coal fires as preferred; four bath rooms with constant hot water and radiators; many quiet, well-furnished CHAMBERS on first floor from 25s. to 50s.; excellent meals and service as required.

THE EXCELSIOR.

AN ideal position. Running hot and cold water day and night, fires, &c.; most comfortable lounge; really good liberal table. From £2 7s. 6d. full board.—1-2, Ladbroke-gardens, Notting-hill-gate, W.11.

APARTMENTS.—WELL-FURNISHED BED-SITTING ROOMS, also Suites; gas fires; some rooms hot and cold water; phone; easy catering.—16, Harrington-gardens, Gloucester-road Station.

ARMY & NAVY.

1, QUEEN'S-GARDENS, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.

Three minutes Tubes, Hyde Park; Hyde Park exceptional table, meals well cooked and daintily served; four reception rooms; box-spring beds; gas fires in all rooms; constant hot water; special attractive terms, 2½ 8s. 6d., £3 13s. 6d., double £5 7s. and 10 guineas weekly 11s.; bed, breakfast, and bath, 8s. Padd. 2538.

ATTRACTIVE ROOMS (not the usual bed-sitting room); constant hot water; divan beds; gas fires and gridirons; breakfast optional; 2 rooms, 2 persons, 2 minutes Victoria Station.—53, Belgrave-road.; Vic. 0677.

ATTRACTIVE ACCOMMODATION, double and single rooms, quiet, central. Partial or full board. Moderate terms.—21, Charlotte-gardens, W.2 (near Bayswater-road, opposite Kensington Gardens. Park 3412.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE SUITE, two large Rooms. Unfurnished; also one Room; well-sun house; references; near Gloucester-road Station.—Write Box P.1202, The Times, E.C.4.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVE ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATLETS (near Gloucester-road), furnished as sitting rooms; divan beds, cookers. Electric light, linen, and service inclusive. Meals optional. Moderate double and single. —12, Bina-gardens, S.W.5. Phone, Kens. 9058.

CRANFORD PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL.

BROMLEY, KENT.

ATTRACTIVE, comfortable, central, near station, 20 mins. Charing Cross, Victoria. Golf, riding, bridge. Personal management. Highly recommended.—Cranford, Bromley, Kent.

ATTRACTIVE SERVICE ROOMS, 2gns. to 3gns., including breakfast; constant hot water; butler.—19, King-street, Baker-street, W.1. Welbeck 9281.

53, SEYMOUR-STREET, W.1.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED DOUBLE and SINGLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water; breakfast optional; dining room; every convenience; near Marble Arch. Paddington 6777.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; 25s., including service, constant hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires; heating; lavatory windows; 3, Chesterton-gardens, W.8 (close Barkers). Kelvin 8228.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ONE-ROOM SERVICE FLATS; single 25s., double (drawing room) 42s., including service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths; divan beds, gas fires, central heating.—14, Emperor's-gate, S.W.7. (Western 0260.) (Close Gloucester-road Station.)

AT HOLLYWOOD, 42, TORRINGTON-SQUARE, W.C.1.—Quiet ROOMS (overlooking gardens); breakfast, 2 gas fires (1 gasring), from 5s. 6d. nightly, 27s. 6d. weekly; near British Museum. 'Phone, Museum 1482.

PARKSIDE.

AT 11, LANCASTER-GATE, W.2.—First-class, overlooking Park; 4gns. most comfortable and quiet; excellent cooking; one lift; two bed rooms; passenger lift.

LINDIS COURT.

AT 247-249, CROMWELL-ROAD, S.W.5.—Under new management (Scotch); first-class hot water; English meat only; inclusive from 2½ gns. Western 5051.

NORLAND HOUSE.

AT 51-52, NORLAND-SQUARE, HOLLAND PARK, overlooking Gardens, 1 minute Tube; bed-sitting rooms; good catering; bridge; tennis; moderate. Park 6407.

AT 43, CLARGES-STREET, SMALL BED ROOM (bath room adjoining) suit bachelor, good waiting; moderate terms. 'Phone Kens. 1970.

THE QUEEN'S.

AT 86-88, KENSINGTON GARDENS-SQUARE, W.2. Direct entrance to garden; billiards, full-size Thurston table; newly owned, supervised by ex-Highland officer. Something out of the ordinary. From 6s. 6d. daily.

AT 54, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, HYDE PARK, W.2.—Comfortable ROOMS with full or partial board; very reasonable terms; inspection invited.—Mrs. Layman.

SOUTH KENSINGTON.

BACHELOR BED-SITTING ROOMS, well Furnished; bath; breakfasts; near Tube; personal supervision; from 32s.—18, Manson-place, Queen's-gate. Kens. 4074.

BACHELOR.—Large BED-SITTING ROOM; first floor, bath; every convenience.—4, Gloucester-street, Belgrave-road, S.W.1. Five minutes Victoria.

BACHELOR with large comfortable Flat, Notting-hill, will LET three well-furnished Bed-sitting Rooms, 17s., 21s., 25s., including service; meals if required; unobserved; first-rate cooking.—Write Box N.184, The Times, E.C.4.

BACHELOR'S BED ROOM.—Inclusive terms with breakfast; valet; telephone; references given and required.—Manchester-street, W.1.

BEAUTIFUL bright sunny BED SITTING ROOM, 42s. 2s.; also small one, 30s.—28, Cavendish-street, facing Wellbeck-street. Welbeck 7058.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, light, baths, from 25s.; continental breakfast; 2 Minutes Tube. Old Brompton-road, S.W.5, near S. Kens. Station. (Kens. 7850.)

BED-SITTING ROOMS (top floor) and pantry; board from 48s. 6d., or all meals 2½ guineas; no extras; quiet house; close S. Kensington Station.—Kens. 9575.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished, with attendance; all meals; cooking; electric fire; 5 to 8 minutes bus and station; baths; electric light and 'phone.—Frobisher 1308.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold running water; gas fires; inclusive breakfast, bath, light, attendance, 27s. 6d.; redecorated throughout.—At 44, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flaxman 9425.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

BED-SITTING ROOMS, FURNISHED as sitting rooms, with divan and concealed beds and washstands. Prices include service, hot water, electric light, and hot baths day and night. Gas fires, central heating, 14 tiled, heated bath rooms, hot shower baths, luxurious lounges, dancing, 24-veried hall porter. Double, 17s. each person.—Bayswater Court, 86, Stephen's-road, W.2 (Westbourne-grove). Park 2959.

BED-SITTING ROOM in nurse's flat; light and attendances; suit invalid.—Box W., Smith's, 102, High-road, Kilburn.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, well furnished and decorated; hot and cold water, gas fires all rooms; meals from 35s.; double 3 guineas, including breakfast, baths, light, service.—12, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde Park. Padd. 5268.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, superior (divan); phone, all conveniences; terms moderate.—Apply before 2 p.m. or after 5 p.m., Millard, 54, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1.

BED-SITTING ROOM, divan; business lady doing own cooking; attendance.—25, Kensington Gardens-square, Bayswater. Park 8340.

BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly decorated, all fitted hot and cold running water, electric light, gas fires; with breakfast, bath, attendance, from 2½s.; double 3½gns.—101 2-3, Oakley-street, Chelsea. Flax. 8425.

BED-SITTING ROOM to be LET (entrance floor) in refined private house; constant hot water, telephone, electric light, &c.—Call 72, West Cromwell-road, Earl's Court Station, Warwick-road 0191.

BERKELEY-SQUARE, close.—FURNISHED ROOM (divan); moderate.—Write Box 3849, The Times, 42, Wimore-street, W.1, or 'phone Mayfair 0.585.

BOARD-RESIDENCE. Bed-Sitting Room, private house; excellent service City, West End.—Write 178, High-street, Richmond-on-Thames.

CAMBRIDGE RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS, 6 and 7, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. Padd. 0031.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires; excellent breakfast, bath, light, and service, from 35s.; double 3gns.; other meals as required.

CHARMING CAMPDEN HILL.—Excellent Furnished Rooms (double and single), with breakfast and bath, from £2 2s. per week.—10, Observatory-gardens, W.8.

MARBLE ARCH.

CHARMING FURNISHED SUITES, with private bath rooms; furnished and decorated on the most up-to-date lines; constant hot water; telephones; first-class cooking and service; meals to order; suitable for City or professional men.—53, Upper Berkeley-street, Portman-square, W.1.

CHELSEA.—Comfortably FURNISHED BED and SITTING ROOM (communicating); electric light; 'phone; bath; gas fires; good cooking and attendance; four minutes Sloane-square Underground.—1, Smith-street, Chelsea.

COLEHERNE CHAMBERS,

9, WEST BOLTON-GARDENS, S. KENSINGTON.

Newly opened. Luxurious bed-sitting rooms, all fitted constant hot water, gas fires; with breakfasts, 2½-2½gns. Also Furnished Suites. Close District and Tube. No. 30 bus passes door.—'Phone, Kens. 4713.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED SUITE, FIRST FLOOR; use bath; dining room; service; meals optional. Easy access City, West End.—105, Westbourne-terrace.

THE KENSINGTON.

DOUBLE ROOMS fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, 5-7gns., single 3gns.; no extras; expert chef.—117-8-9, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. (Kens. 2006.) Resident owner.

EALING COMMON.—Attractive GUEST HOUSE, excellent cuisine and service; central heating; large public rooms; bridge; close trains, buses, golf clubs, half-hour Piccadilly. Terms 2½ guineas.—Deepdene, 18-19, Hanger-lane. 'Phone, Ealing 2940.

ENGLISH FAMILY, comfortable house, Hampstead, welcome FOREIGN GUESTS; home life, assistance with English.—Write Box T.1459, The Times, E.C.4.

EXCEPTIONALLY LOVELY UNFURNISHED SERVICE SUITES; large, lofty, sunny; five rooms, from £130. Also two-roomed Suites. Housekeeper cooks own food. Real bargain.—32, Trebovir-road, S.W.5. Fro. 3262.

18, LINDEN-GARDENS, W.2.

EXCELLENT SERVICE SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS, Furnished or unfurnished; good service, valeting; meals as required. Reasonable terms. Park 7044.

FRENCH LADY offers COMFORTABLE ROOM; heated; gas fire, bath.—15, Orchard House, Chantry-grove, Camberwell New-road.

GENTLEFOLK.—Furnished or unfurnished ROOMS; food and service optional. Queen's-gate, Kelvin 8548.—Box 691, Harrods Advertising Agency, S.W.1.

GENTLEWOMAN would RECEIVE PAYING GUESTS in lovely old house, near Bath; modern conveniences; constant hot water; golf, tennis; garage; London 100 miles.—Write Box T.1350, The Times, E.C.4.

GLOUCESTER-ROAD STATION.—American lady receives paying guests; comfortable home; good cooking; separate tables; moderate prices.—Western 2900.

HAMPSTEAD.—Large, sunny, UNFURNISHED ROOMS, close Swiss Cottage and Finchley-road Met.—Write Atkinson, 1, Greencroft-gardens, N.W.6.

HAMPSTEAD, West (Sunny, Mod.).—Good English Residence; partial board, comfort, good cooking.—58, West End-lane, N.W.6. 'Phone, Maida-Vale 2317.

HAMPSTEAD (best part), 26, FROGNAL, N.W.3; one minute omnibuses and Finchley-road (Met.) Station.—COMFORTABLE BOARD-RESIDENCE; excellent cuisine; moderate terms. 'Phone, Hampstead 4350.

HARRINGTON HALL,

11, HARRINGTON-GARDENS, SOUTH KENSINGTON, S.W.7.

Newly decorated throughout; large centrally heated reception rooms and ball room; lift; numerous bath rooms. 100 bed rooms fitted hot running water; gas fires and box-spring mattresses; excellent cuisine; minute Gloucester-road Station to all parts. From 3½gns. double 2½gns., or 10s. 6d. daily. Also LUXURIOUS SUITES. 'Phone Kensington 7717. 4588-9.

HILLS.

90 ROOMS. Close Tube. Gas fires; garage; dancing. From 2gns. Entrance, 27, Princes-square, W.1. Park 1807.

HYDE PARK.—Attractive ROOMS, with breakfast, in good class residence; two minutes Paddington and Lancaster-gate.—7, Sussex-gardens, W.2. Padd. 4007.

HYDE PARK.—Porchester-terrace. 'Phone, Paddington 6418.—Private GUEST HOUSE; for gentlepeople; best English food; spacious, well FURNISHED BED ROOMS; lifts. Terms on application.

HYDE PARK.—23, INVERNESS-TERRACE. 200 yards Park; omnibuses, Tubes; newly appointed Residence; bedside lamps, gas fires all bed rooms; excellent cooking; constant hot water; partial board from 3½gns.; single, 4½gns.; double. Park 9731.

HYDE PARK.—37, CAMBRIDGE-TERRACE, close Marble Arch.—SELECT RESIDENCE, central all parts; full or partial board. best English food. Padd. 2144.

HYDE PARK.—Artistically FURNISHED GROUND-FLOOR ROOM, 30s.; or 15s.; quiet house, good position.—17, Gloucester-terrace. Padd. 2388.

HYDE PARK.—Well-appointed SINGLE and DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOMS, fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; terms from 31s. 6d., including breakfast, bath, light.—58, Cambridge-terrace, W.2. 'Phone, Padd. 4299.

15, OXFORD-TERRACE, W.2.

HYDE PARK.—close Marble Arch.—BED-SITTING ROOMS, newly furnished and decorated, constant hot water in bed rooms, with breakfast, light, from 32s. 6d.; double £3; evening meal optional. Padd. 2881.

JUST OPENED, BED-SITTING ROOM, fitted hot and cold water; modern furnishings and decorations; moderate.—41, Manchester-street, W.1.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, LTD.

Office: 17, Cromwell-road, S.W.7. Western 6427.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS March 25th or Earlier. Rents weekly include light and baths.

GROUP 1. (Food minimum.)

11, Cromwell-road.—25s.
5, Cromwell-road.—45s.
7, Cromwell-road.—45s.
10, Ashburn-gardens.—NONE.
47, Barkston-gardens.—20s.
49, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
17, Hornton-street.—17s.
15, Vicarage-gate.—NONE.
122, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
45, Inverness-terrace.—20s., 21s., 25s.
22, Craven-hill.—45s., 55s.
72, Holland-park.—NONE.
73, Holland-park.—21s.
39, Dorset-square, Baker-street.—NONE.
BEXHILL, 16, Knole-road.—13s., 15s., 20s.
BRIGHTON, 9, Chichester-place.—27s.
ST. LEONARDS, 106, London-road.—18s., 22s., 27s.
EASTBOURNE, 2-11, Hartington-place.—15s., 17s., 42s.
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, The Summit.—NONE.
CLIFTONVILLE, 5, Belgrave-road.—NONE.
CLIFTON, Richmond Park-road.—22s.
BOURNEMOUTH, 24, Poole-road.—18s.
CLIFTONVILLE, 5, Furnished gardens.—15s., 21s., 30s.
BEDFORD, 46-8, Clapham-road.—2s., 21s., 27s.

GROUP 2. (Breakfast only.)

7, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
32, Barkston-gardens.—NONE.
114, Westbourne-terrace.—15s. 6d.
127, Westbourne-terrace.—NONE.
30, Inverness-terrace.—25s.
71, Linden-gardens, W.2.—25s., 30s., 35s.

GROUP 3. (Dinner only.)

71, Barkston-gardens.—30s.
75, Philbeach-gardens.—NONE.
107, Philbeach-gardens.—27s.
30, Philbeach-gardens.—27s., 32s., 36s.
109, Collingham-gardens.—NONE.
26, Holland-park.—NONE.
27, Holland-park.—25s.
63, Holland-park.—NONE.
68, Holland-park.—25s.
85, Holland-park.—20s.
7, Leinster-square.—20s.
6, Inverness-terrace.—NONE.
26, Palace-court.—27s., 32s.
Woodchurch-road.—NONE.
CLIFTONVILLE, 4, Bernard-gardens.—12s., 25s., 32s.

FOR FURNISHED VACANCIES APPLY DIRECT.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUB, 29, Collingham-gardens.—UNEXPECTED UNFURNISHED VACANCY, 21s. weekly. Allotted 22nd March.

LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, 32, Barkston-gardens, S.W.5.—FURNISHED VACANCY; south aspect, overlooking gardens, one minute stations; 24s. weekly.—Apply direct.

LADIES' FURNISHED CHAMBERS, off Queen's-gate; comfortable and attractive; service; gas fires; private cooking facilities. Meals served in rooms as desired; constant hot water; central heating in rooms; from 25s.; double 2gns.—24, Elvaston-place, Queen's-gate. Kens. 5041.

LONDON (two min. Earl's Court Station).—Select BOARD-RESIDENCE; moderate terms; bed and breakfast from 7s. 6d.; gas fires, constant hot water, bath. Phone.—6, Collingham-place, S.W. 'Phone Frobisher 6762.

MAIDA VALE.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITES and FLATS from 2½gns. to 4gns.; also rooms; restaurant. Apply 138, Lauderdale-mansions, Tele. Harrow 2305.

MARBLE ARCH.—Attractive DOUBLE BED-SITTING ROOM, also single; from 2gns.; breakfast, bath.—58, Seymour-street, W.1. Padd. 9604.

MAYFAIR.—FURNISHED SERVICE SUITE now available. Good cooking, valeting; telephone. Also bed-sitting room.—83, Clarges-street.

MAYFAIR, 12, Clarges-street.—TOP-FLOOR SINGLE FURNISHED BED ROOM; running hot, cold water, electric fire, light, phone; service; 42 5s. inclusive.

MAYFAIR, 43, Clarges-street. — BED-SITTING ROOMS, private baths; also self-contained suites; good service, valeting; electric fires.—'Phone Gros. 1970.

MAYFAIR, 72, Curzon-street.—Comfortable FURNISHED ground-floor double bed-sitting room; also first-floor room; quiet; good attendance; 3½ to 4 guineas; gas fires; breakfast. Grosvenor 1092.

MONTROSE, SOUTH SIDE, CLAPHAM COMMON, S.W.—Over 100 ROOMS, beautifully situated in four acres of grounds overlooking the Common; every modern convenience and comfort; tennis, billiards; garage. Tels., Brixton 2800. Trams and omnibuses pass. Tube five minutes. Room, breakfast, late dinner, full Sundays. Terms £2 2s. PER WEEK.

NEW MANSION RESIDENTIAL,

38, 39, and 40, LANCASTER-GATE, HYDE PARK, LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL ESTABLISHMENT, overlooking beautiful Kensington Gardens. Central all parts of London. Gas and electric fires. Hot and cold running water basins in every bed room. Nothing but the best English food served. Special terms for families. FULL BOARD from £2 12s. 6d. weekly or 15s. 6d. daily, including four meals, bath, boots, and attendance.

PICCADILLY (3, DOVER-STREET).—Gentlemen's Furnished Service Chambers and Suites; light, linen, attendance, 2, 4, and 6 guineas inclusive. 'Phone, lift.

QUEEN'S-GATE.—Attractive SUITES and BED-SITTING ROOMS in well-appointed house; moderate; two minutes South Kensington Tube.—16, Manson-place.

APARTMENTS AND BOARD-RESIDENCE (continued)

EAST CROYDON.

PARK HILL HOUSE, STANHOPE-ROAD.—Delightful Guest House, beautifully situated, few minutes station, 15 minutes London, near golf and tennis; modern comforts; moderate.—'Phone Croydon 0657.

BROMLEY, KENT.

"RAVENSCROFT," 162b, CENTURY GUEST HOUSE, ideally situated, 25mins. station, 20mins. London; garage; tennis.—Ravensbourne 3040.

REGENT'S PARK (overlooking).—ROOMS, Furnished or Unfurnished, from 16s.; telephone.—Write Box P.1144, The Times, E.C.4.

RESIDENTIAL CHAMBERS.—Comfortable BED-SITTING ROOMS from 30s., including breakfast, bath, service (valeting), use lounge; Bayswater.—Park 8417.

SERVICE SUITES, well FURNISHED, fitted hot and cold water, gas fires, private 'phones. From 3gns. Meals optional.—90, Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, W.2.

SLOANE-STREET (121).—CADOGAN CHAMBERS (self-contained SUITES (own bath). Also Rooms. Central heating. Breakfast; other meals as required.

SLOANE-SQUARE.—Very well FURNISHED LARGE BED-SITTING ROOM; gas; with breakfast, attendance; "phone.—Box E.554, Willings, 48, Strand, W.C.2.

SOUTHWOOD PLACE,

BICKLEY, KENT.

Ten miles from London.

A charming Residence standing in 10 acres of wooded gardens. Tennis, croquet, billiards. West Kent Golf Club five minutes' walk.

Central heating, gas fires in all bed rooms.

Close to Bickley and Chislehurst Stations.

Cuisine a special feature.

Terms from 3½ guineas.—Write for Illustrated tariff.

Kavenscourt, Gidd.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 4, QUEENSBERRY-PLACE (facing Museums).—ROOMS, Furnished or not; gas fires; geyser, baths; 'phone; quiet tenants essential.

SOUTH KENSINGTON, 18, Queensberry-place (close Station).—Three reception; SINGLE, DOUBLE BED ROOMS, gas fires; constant hot water; good table; 'phone; clean, quiet. From 3gns. Resident Proprietors.

HYDE PARK.

Close Lancaster Gate and Paddington Stations.

TWO newly decorated GUEST ROOMS offer ONE-ROOMED SERVICE FLATS and SUITES, run on the most up-to-date lines; first-class cuisine and service; all rooms fitted running hot and cold water and gas fires; central heating, constant hot water; room, with breakfast, bath, light, attendance, from 3gns.—Telephone Paddington 5062.

UNFURNISHED ONE-ROOM FLATS, 27s. double, including service, constant hot water, electric light, and baths; gas fires, grillers; central heating.—8, Chenies-gardens, W.8 (near Barker's). Kelvin 8228.

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Law Report, Mar. 18

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Macmillan—in dismissing an appeal by the Crown in a revenue case, held that the profit of the particular transaction on which the respondent had been assessed was not annual profits or gains within the meaning of Case VI. of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1918, as the profit resulted from an isolated transaction. Lord Dunedin stated that the case was an example of the class of appeal in income-tax cases which on a recent occasion he had felt bound to deprecate. (JONES v. LEEMING.)

The Lord Chief Justice and a special jury continued the hearing of the action in which Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch claims from Mr. Ernest Miles, a surgeon, damages for alleged negligence in leaving a pair of forceps in her when operating for the removal of a fibroid tumour in November, 1920. Mr. Miles denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body, or that they were left there through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any one for whom he was responsible. He also pleads the Statute of Limitations. The defendant was cross-examined. (CROTCH v. MILES.)

HOUSE OF LORDS

INCOME-TAX: PROFIT FROM ISOLATED TRANSACTION

JONES v. LEEMING

(*Before* LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN)

The HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal by the Crown from an order of the Court of Appeal affirming an order of Mr. Justice Rowlatt on a case stated by the Commissioners for the General Purposes of the Income Tax Acts. The substantial question raised by the appeal was as to the true construction and effect of Case VI. of Schedule D in relation to a benefit from an isolated transaction where there was no trade, or adventure or concern in the nature of trade.

Schedule D provides:—

1. Tax under this Schedule shall be charged in respect of (a) the annual profits or gains arising or accuring:—(ii.) To any person residing in the United Kingdom from any trade, profession, employment, or vocation, whether the same respectively be carried on in the United Kingdom or elsewhere.

(b) All interest of money, annuities, and other profits or gains not charged under Schedule A, B, C, or E, and not specially exempted from tax.

2. Tax under this Schedule shall be charged under the following cases respectively: that is to say:—Case I.—Tax in respect of any trade not contained in any other Schedule.

Case VI.—Tax in respect of any annual profits or gains not falling under any of the foregoing cases and not charged by virtue of any other Schedule.

In July, 1925, the respondent joined with three other parties in the acquisition of an option on a rubber estate near Ipoh in the Federated Malay States. The object of the parties was, as the General Commissioners found, not to hold the property or other interest in it as an investment, but solely to turn it over again at a profit. It was found difficult to dispose of that first option to a public company, owing to its small size, and the syndicate therefore proceeded to negotiate for and acquire in September, 1925, another option on an adjoining estate. Those two options the four parties, comprising the syndicate, proceeded immediately to dispose of to a public company which was formed for the purpose. The respondent's share in the transaction was a fourth. The properties themselves were not acquired or paid for by the syndicate, but only the options, and the company to which they were sold took over the rights.

The accounts of the transaction exhibited to the case showed an expenditure by the syndicate of £566, including cabling, travelling, and a fee of £400 paid to a firm in the East (which was one of the parties to the transaction) for reporting on the property. The respondent was consulted from time to time, but himself took no active part in the negotiations, which were conducted by two of the other members of the syndicate. At the hearing of the appeal before the General Commissioners, however, he claimed and obtained a further deduction for expenditure incurred by him in the course of the transaction of £20.

The total gross profit shown was £3,006 and after deducting the above-mentioned sum of £566, being expenses of the syndicate, and making minor adjustments, each of the four parties became entitled to a net profit of £623 9s. 4d. The respondent, having been further allowed the above-mentioned expenditure of £20, had thus obtained a profit (in round figures) of £603 10s., and it was in respect of that amount that income-tax was claimed.

The respondent, having been assessed to income-tax for the year ended April 5, 1926, in respect of his fourth share of the profit—namely, £623 10s.—as being income within Schedule D, appealed to the General Commissioners on the ground that there was no liability either under Case I. of Schedule D or under Case VI.

The General Commissioners were of opinion that the respondent acquired the interest in the property with the sole object of turning it over again at a profit, and that the respondent no time had any intention of holding such interest as an investment, and fixed the assessment at £603 10s.

On an appeal to Mr. Justice Rowlatt, the Judge remitted the case to the Commissioners to say whether this was a speculation or an adventure in the nature of trade. The Commissioners answered that question in the negative. Mr. Justice Rowlatt then reversed the determination of the Commissioners, and his decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeal (Lord Hanworth, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Slesser).

The Crown appealed.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Latter, K.C., and Mr. Bremner for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

LORD BUCKMASTER, after stating the facts and setting out section 1 and the provisions of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1918, said that it was necessary to set out those familiar provisions to give full weight to the contention of the Crown. The supplementary finding of the Commissioners excluded Case I., but that left open the possibility of the claim being included under Case VI., and it was under that Case that it was sought to establish the appeal. The word "annual," it was said, must be either disregarded or so limited as to enable a solitary isolated transaction such as that in the present case to be within the phrase. It was unnecessary to consider what was the right interpretation of that word, but he was not prepared to disregard a word designed to qualify the burden of taxation and he could not see how on any interpretation of its meaning it could cover the present case. The words of the rule relating to interest on which the Attorney-General relied as showing that any receipt under that head for any period was taxable did not seem to him to advance the argument; they applied to a totally different case. All interest was expressly taxed by the words of the rule, and discount was in reality only interest in another form and under another name. Further, Case III. itself contemplated in accordance with the scheme of the Act that it was as "income" that the moneys were made liable.

That brought the argument back to the original position. Could the profits made in this case be described as income? Were the respondent a company promoter or were his business associated with purchase and sale of estates, wholly different considerations would apply; but that was negatived, the transaction in that case stood isolated and alone. It was to his mind, in the circumstances, purely an affair of capital. He could see no difference between it and what might have happened had the respondent bought shares in two companies which were going to be amalgamated, and then sold equivalent shares in the amalgamated company at a profit; an accretion to capital did not become income merely because the original capital was invested in the hope and expectation that it would rise in value; if it did so rise, its realization did not make it income. If the Crown's contention were sound, the same result would have arisen had the respondent taken shares in the company instead of cash, even though unrealized.

His LORDSHIP then referred to and distinguished Cooper v. Stubbs (41 *The Times* L.R., 614; [1925] 2 K.B., 753), and said that Lord Justice Lawrence (in the present case) appeared to him to have accurately stated the difficulty in the appellant's way in the following words:—

> It seems to me in the case of an isolated transaction of the sale and re-sale of property there is really no middle course open. It is either an adventure in the nature of trade or else it is simply a case of sale and re-sale of property.

To that proposition he (Lord Buckmaster) could see no adequate answer, and for that reason and those he had given, he thought that the appeal must fail.

LORD DUNEDIN'S VIEW

LORD DUNEDIN, in concurring, said that this case was a striking example of the class of appeal in income-tax cases which on a recent occasion he felt bound to deprecate. There was no new question of law involved in it, merely the application of old principles to the particular facts. There had been an unanimous judgment of the Judge of first instance and of the three Judges of the Court of Appeal against the Crown, and the sum at stake was £130 12s. The case itself was one of the simplest. The respondent, with three other persons, went into a speculation of buying a piece of real property and re-selling it. It was, so far as the respondent was concerned, an isolated transaction, and when he said isolated he meant that there was no evidence to show that the respondent had done anything like that before, or was likely to do it again.

The Commissioners had found generally that he must be taxed on the profit which arose to him out of the transaction, amounting to £630, but had not specified whether they thought the case fell under Case I. or Case VI. of Schedule D. Mr. Justice Rowlatt, before whom the case came to depend, was particularly careful in the matter. He returned the case to the Commissioners to specify whether they considered there was or was not a concern in the nature of trade. Doubtless he remembered his own dictum in Ryall v. Hoare (39 *The Times* L.R., 475; [1923] 2 K.B., at p. 454):—"A casual profit made on an isolated purchase and sale unless merged with similar transactions in the carrying on of a trade or business is not liable to tax," and thought that there might have been circumstances within the knowledge of the Commissioners which had not been stated in the case. They returned answer that there was not. That took the matter out of the provisions of Case I. Counsel for the Crown then said that the case fell within Case VI. Now, Case VI. swept up all sorts of annual profits and gains which had not been included in the other five heads, but it had been settled again and again that that did not mean that anything that was a profit or gain fell to be taxed.

Case VI. necessarily referred to the words of Schedule D, so that it must be a case of annual profits and gains, and those words again were ruled by the first section of the Act. He thought it was an exceedingly simple case.

The other noble and learned LORDS gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Wansey, Stammers and Co., for Messrs. D. and D. Carruthers, Kilmarnock.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

CONTRACTUAL TENANCY AND DECONTROL

ABBEY AND OTHERS v. BARNSTYN

(*Before* LORD JUSTICE GREER *and* LORD JUSTICE ROMER, *sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division*)

A DIVISIONAL COURT dismissed this appeal by the defendant from a decision of the Judge of the Brighton and Lewes County Court, who held that the plaintiffs were entitled to possession of the premises in dispute.

By an agreement for a lease dated January 31, 1919, a Mr. Garrett let to Mr. Alexander Watson the shop and premises, 9, Cranbourne-street, Brighton, for a term of three years from March 25, 1919, the tenancy to continue thereafter, but to be terminable by six months' notice on either side. On March 25, 1922, Mr. Garrett gave notice to determine the tenancy, but Mr. Watson continued as tenant at a rent of £54 a year after the notice had expired. On May 7, 1926, Mr. Watson died, having by his will appointed his wife, Mrs. Rebecca Watson, his sole executrix and universal legatee.

Mr. Watson had carried on business in the shop and had sublet the premises, but they became empty shortly before May 26, 1926. Mrs. Watson never went into physical possession of the premises or assented to the premises vesting in herself, but, on May 26, 1926, she entered into an agreement to take the premises on a three years' tenancy at the same rent. It was not until June 3, 1926, that she proved the will. On July 26, 1926, Mrs. Watson assigned the benefit of the agreement to the defendant, and on December 5, 1927, Mr. Garrett conveyed the freehold of the premises to the plaintiffs, who, on January 5, 1928, gave notice to the defendant terminating the tenancy at the expiration of the term.

The defendant having claimed to hold over under the Rent Restriction Acts, the plaintiffs brought these proceedings for possession, contending that the premises had been decontrolled as the result of the agreement of May 26, 1926, but the defendant denied that on the ground that Mrs. Watson was not immediately before the date of that agreement "the tenant" within section 2 (2) of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923.

The county court Judge held that Mr. Watson was at his death a contractual tenant and that his executrix was "the tenant" within section 2 (2) of the Act, so that the effect of the agreement of May 26, 1926, was to decontrol the premises, and he made an order for possession.

The defendant appealed.

Mr. Croom-Johnston, K.C., and Mr. Sophian appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Conway, K.C., and Mr. Pensotti (Mr. Eric Neve with them) for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD JUSTICE GREER, in giving judgment, said that he agreed with the appellant's first contention that, once a dwelling house had attained the status of a rent restriction house, the onus was on the plaintiffs to prove that that status had ceased. The appellant also contended that the evidence showed that there had been no new agreement for a tenancy, but simply a remaining in possession under a statutory tenancy; further, that even if Mr. Watson had been a contractual tenant, to whose rights his executrix succeeded, she could not be deemed to be "the tenant" within the meaning of section 2 (2) of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Act, 1923. That subsection was as follows:—

> When at any time after the passing of this Act the landlord of a dwelling house to which the principal Act applies grants to the tenant a valid lease of the dwelling house for a term ending at some date after the 24th day of June, 1925, being a term of not less than two years, or enters into a valid agreement with the tenant for a tenancy for such a term, the principal Act shall, as from the commencement of the term, cease to apply to the dwelling house.

Continuing, his Lordship said that if Mr. Watson had been a statutory tenant when he died, as his rights as a statutory tenant were personal to him Mrs. Watson would not have succeeded to them. The Acts would still apply to the house, unless it became decontrolled under section 2 (2), and that could only be brought about by the landlord going into physical possession. That had not happened. It was necessary, therefore, to determine whether Mr. Watson was merely a statutory tenant or was a contractual tenant.

There was evidence on which the county court Judge had been justified in his finding that there had been no notice, as required by the Act, preliminary to an increase, but that what had happened was that a new contractual tenancy from year to year was created by payment and receipt of the first quarter's rent at the rate of £54, the old rent, plus the permitted increases. It was unnecessary to decide whether, in the absence of the statutory notice, the additional £9 could or could not have been recovered by the landlord.

What, then, was the position when the tenancy had come to an end and the notice required had not been given, and a new agreement of tenancy was made for a total rent in amount equal to the standard rent plus increase? Was such an agreement altogether invalid, so that the tenant became a statutory tenant under the Act, or did the tenant become again a contractual tenant at the increased rent? There was nothing in the Act which prevented the landlord and tenant creating a new contractual tenancy at a rent no greater than the aggregate of the standard rent and the permitted increases.

If that were right, the tenant would then be a true tenant, with an agreement of tenancy which might be assigned, and which would pass to an executor as part of a deceased tenant's estate. Whether such an agreement had been created was one of fact in every case. There was evidence in the present case on which the county court Judge could find that a new contractual tenancy had been created, and Mrs. Watson could succeed to it. The fact that she had not taken physical possession did not matter. The appellant's contention on that point failed.

It was then argued that subsection 2 of section 2 only applied to decontrol when the lease was granted to a statutory tenant, and did not apply when it was granted to an existing contractual tenant. That point also failed. The principal Act applied to contractual as well as to statutory tenancies, and the Act of 1923 fell to be construed with the principal Act. The term "the sitting tenant" had come into use as a convenient expression, but he could see no reason for construing the words "the tenant" in section 2 (2) as meaning only the statutory tenant.

LORD JUSTICE ROMER gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Gordon Gardiner, Carpenter and Co., for Mr. F. H. Carpenter, Brighton; Messrs. Nye, Norton and Co., for Messrs. J. E. Nye and Don, Brighton.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

KING'S BENCH DIVISION

SURGEON SUED FOR ALLEGED NEGLIGENCE

CROTCH v. MILES

(*Before the* LORD CHIEF JUSTICE *and a Special Jury*)

The hearing was continued of this action, in which the plaintiff, Miss Martha Harriet Gordon Crotch, of "Auntie's Tea Shop," Place Peyra, Vence, near Nice, alleges that after performing an operation on her for the removal of a fibroid tumour on November 27, 1920, the defendant, Mr. William Ernest Miles, a surgeon, of 14, Park-crescent, Regent's Park, N.W., left in her abdomen a pair of forceps, five inches in length, which were not discovered until an X-ray examination revealed their presence eight years later. She claims damages from the defendant for the resulting injury, which, she says, was caused by his negligence as a medical man.

The defendant admits that he performed the operation, but he denies that he left the forceps in the plaintiff's body or that they were left in through any negligence or want of skill on his part or on that of any person for whom he was responsible. He also pleads that the action is barred by the Statute of Limitations, 1623.

Mr. J. W. Morris and Mr. W. A. Davies appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Raynor Goddard, K.C., and Mr. H. C. Dickens for the defendant.

The defendant was further examined by Mr. GODDARD, who asked: Have you made a change in your instruments since you operated on the plaintiff?

Mr. Miles.—Yes; four or five years ago I substituted stainless steel instruments for those which I had been using.

Mr. GODDARD.—What became of the instruments you kept in your tin?—I put the abdominal instruments into a special case, and the old ones were put into a cardboard box.

The defendant produced the six Spencer Wells forceps which he said he had used at his operation on the plaintiff. He said that he had always used them down to 1920. On each one of them were the letters "S.I.H.," which meant "Holborn Surgical Instrument." He bought them from the Holborn Surgical Instrument Company in 1899 or 1900. The forceps which were found in the plaintiff's body bore only the letter "H.," which appeared where the letter "S." was on each of his six instruments. Every surgeon used Spencer Wells 5in. forceps.

The forceps in question showed signs of plating and he could not conceive that plating would still be visible on forceps which had been in a person's body for eight years.

Mr. MORRIS (cross-examining).—You had an opportunity of examining this pair of forceps as soon as they arrived in this country after being taken from the plaintiff's body?—Yes.

And you then saw the letter "H."?—Not until I went to the premises of the Holborn Surgical Instrument Company and an assistant scraped that part.

THE TYPE OF FORCEPS USED

They are the type you used in 1920?—Certainly they are the type.

Are those your forceps?—I have no means of identifying them or of saying that they are.

You cannot deny on oath that they are your forceps?—I have no proof that they are. They have an "H." on them and I have no forceps that have only an "H." on them.

Can you deny that those are your forceps?—I think I can.

Did you use those forceps in the operation on the plaintiff in 1920?—I cannot say; I don't know.

Did you leave the forceps in her body after the operation?—I do not know.

The defendant said that he bought 12 pairs of 5in. forceps in 1899 or 1900.

His LORDSHIP.—Your operation on the plaintiff took place on November 27, 1920. How many of these instruments had you in your possession at that time?—I had 12 small pressure forceps.

Were they Spencer Wells forceps?—Yes.

Do you mean that they were 12 which you got from the Holborn Surgical Instrument Company?—No; I took six out with me to France in 1914.

Are you in a position to say how many small pressure forceps of the Spencer Wells type which you yourself had bought from the Holborn Surgical Instrument Company you had in your possession on November 27, 1920?—I had these six, and two unmarked, which seemed to be Holborn surgical instruments, but there was no letter on them.

His LORDSHIP.—I understood you to say that four or five years ago you substituted stainless steel instruments, that you put the abdominal instruments into a special tin and the others into a cardboard box, and that you produced all six. Are you in a position to-day to account for and to produce all the surgical instruments of this nature which you had in November, 1920?—Yes.

Are they here?—I have only got the six.

Mr. MORRIS.—What were the two others?—They have no mark on them; the lettering was probably obliterated when they were replated.

Where were they bought?—I cannot say. They are 5in. Spencer Wells?—Exactly.

You took your own instruments when you went abroad?—I did in the early part of the War.

And I understand that some of your instruments were exchanged?—Yes; I handed them in to the Quartermaster's Stores and got a chit for them, and when the hospital disbanded I received others.

You cannot remember how many Spencer Wells forceps you took out at the beginning of the War?—No; but I do know that I had six in my abdominal box.

Did you have an inventory at any time?—No, never.

His LORDSHIP.—When was it that you came back from the War?—On May 12, 1919.

THE X-RAY PHOTOGRAPHS

Mr. MORRIS.—You have heard of the precise spot from which the forceps were extracted?—Yes.

And you have seen the X-ray photographs?—Yes.

Were they found underneath the place where you operated in 1920?—I saw where the French surgeon drew on a diagram as the place where he said he removed the forceps, but the X-ray photographs show otherwise.

His LORDSHIP.—If the forceps had been used for the purpose of removing the gall bladder and the forceps had been left in the plaintiff's body then, would it be possible for the instrument to travel down to where it is said it was found?—I think so; the position shown in the X-ray photographs is perfectly consistent with its having travelled down.

Assuming that the X-ray photographs are correct and the forceps had by inadvertence been left in the plaintiff's body at the time you performed your operation in 1920, could the instrument afterwards have been found in the place shown by the X-ray photograph?—I don't think so.

The defendant said that Dr. Maestracci was talking absolute rubbish anatomically when he spoke of the position of the forceps. He (the defendant) did not think for a minute that the instrument was found in the small intestine. The forceps were in between the coils, but outside.

In answer to Mr. MORRIS, the defendant said that he had known a foreign body to work through the tissue. The view of the French surgeon had no weight with him. There was no getting away from anatomy, which was an exact science.

Mr. MORRIS.—You don't suggest that the leaving of a pair of forceps in a patient's body can in no case be due to the surgeon's negligence?—One takes every possible care, and I cannot conceive negligence, because every endeavour is made to remove them. It might be accidental, but not negligent.

I suggest that it is the grossest negligence?—I don't say that I have been negligent.

The defendant said that he always counted his instruments when he handed them to the theatre sister and afterwards. If the instrument in question was his pair of forceps his system broke down, but he denied that the forceps were his. He counted six and six were correct; therefore those were not his forceps.

The witness said that in performing an operation one was not dealing with motor-cars, where one could smoke a pipe and think about it. One had to take the sister's word that the instruments were right.

Mr. MORRIS.—What is the usual practice of surgeons as regards making notes of these operations?—I should not describe the actual details of it; no one does.

Have you any notes of this operation?—No; I have looked for them and cannot find them anywhere.

His LORDSHIP.—That is one of the difficulties, Mr. Morris, of trying a matter which is 10 years old.

Mr. MORRIS suggested that it was usual to keep notes up to 20 years.

The defendant said that he used to file his notes. Dr. Wadd assisted him in the operation on the plaintiff; another doctor administered the anaesthetic; and there was the theatre sister and one other nurse.

Mr. MORRIS.—Are you in supreme control of every one in the room?—They are under my direction.

The defendant said that he regarded the counting of the swabs as important as the counting of instruments. He had done the kind of operation which he had performed on the plaintiff in 25 minutes, but that one occupied about an hour because of the complications.

Dr. Henry Randall Wadd, medical superintendent at the nursing home where the defendant performed the operation on the plaintiff, said that he acted as Mr. Miles's assistant. The nurse who acted as theatre sister was very competent.

The witness said that Mr. Miles was always scrupulously careful.

SIR HUGH RIGBY'S EVIDENCE

Sir Hugh Rigby, F.R.C.S., surgeon to the King and consulting surgeon to the London Hospital, called for the defence and examined by Mr. GODDARD, said that Mr. Miles had the reputation of being a careful and skilful surgeon. It was the common practice for the theatre sister to account for all instruments, &c., after an operation. A trained nurse always attended to that task. Mr. Miles was one of the few surgeons who counted his own instruments after an operation. It was quite possible that the forceps were left in the plaintiff's body at the time she was operated on in France in 1926.

In cross-examination by Mr. MORRIS, the witness said that he had heard part of the evidence of Mr. Miles and had heard Miss Crotch relate her painful experiences during the eight years after the defendant operated on her. It was possible for forceps to work their way into the small intestine.

His LORDSHIP.—It would make a perforation?—Yes.

Mr. MORRIS.—Miss Crotch said that she had a metallic taste in her mouth like rusty nails. Supposing there were a foreign body in the small intestine, might there be some infection which would go upwards?—It is very likely.

What would cause the metallic taste?—Some physics cause it.

Might the presence of the forceps cause it?—I don't think so.

The witness said that in an operation like that performed on the plaintiff a dozen or more instruments might be lying around.

Mr. MORRIS.—What is there to prevent a surgeon checking his instruments after the patient's body has been sewn up?—Nothing at all after he has finished his operation.

His LORDSHIP.—You say that the standard of diligence shown in the case of this operation was higher than the ordinary surgeon would observe?—Much higher.

Dr. Wadd, recalled, said that Mr. Miles used no forceps in the plaintiff's abdominal cavity. It was possible for the forceps to be in the position in which these were found after the operation for the removal of the gall bladder in 1926. It would be about the distance they would fall after the patient was up and about. In his opinion they could not have worked their way into that position after Mr. Miles's operation.

In cross-examination, the witness said that he had seen any number of Spencer Wells forceps for sale in France and had himself bought some in Bordeaux and Paris four years ago. He did not tell Miss Crotch after the operation that Mr. Miles had had a terrible time and that he had removed a tumour as big as a football.

Mr. MORRIS.—Did you tell her that she had had a whole family of eight tumours?—No.

Mr. MORRIS.—Did you tell her that her inside had been chopped to mincemeat?—Of course not.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Churchill, Clapham and Co.; Messrs. Hempsons.

LAW NOTICES, MARCH 19

Court of Appeal

COURT II. (SCRUTTON, LAWRENCE, and SLESSER, L.JJ.).—At 10.30:—Appeal.—From the King's Bench Division (Final and New Trial List).—Herbert Wilcox Productions, Ltd. v. First National Pictures, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (26).

Chancery Division

COURT I. (EVE, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—Electramonic Co., Ltd. v. Celestion, Ltd. (pt. hd.) (30).

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—Re Phillips (Phillips v. Preston) (47).

COURT V. (MAUGHAM, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part I.—McNicol v. Sportsman's Book Stores (pt. hd.) (34); re Tate (Taylor v. Meaker) (with witnesses) (35).

COURT II. (LUXMOORE, J.).—At 10.30:—Assigned Adjourned Summonses.—Re Peters Letters Patent and re Patents and Designs Acts 1907 to 1919; re Fessenden's Letters Patent and re Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 to 1919. Adjourned Summonses.—Dickinson v. Hall (pt. hd.) (66); re Akers (Millard v. Akers) (67); re Smith (Stimson v. Smith) (54); re Louch and re taxation of costs (60); re Hoskin (Oliver v. Hoskin) (68).

COURT IV. (FARWELL, J.).—At 10.30:—Witness List. Part II.—For Judgment.—Hotowitz v. H. Wald and Co. (24). For Hearing.—Chand v. Raj (21).

LORD CHANCELLOR'S COURT (BENNETT, J.).—At 10.30:—Adjourned Summonses.—Re Luscombe (Lloyds Bank, Ltd. v. Luscombe) (pt. hd.) (57); re Burton (Buxton v. Buxton) (60); re Webber (Gribble v. Webber) (61); re Same (Same v. Same) (62); re Barrett's Will Trusts (Smith v. Attorney-General) (63); re Turner (Nicholson v. Blackwell) (64); re Ansdell (Ansdell v. Bell) (65).

King's Bench Division

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE'S COURT (the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE).—At 10.30:—Special Jury.—Crotch v. Miles (pt. hd.) (429).

COURT VIII. (AVORY, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Non-Jury by Consent.—Blank v. Libgott and ors. (180); Blank v. Libgott and ors. (consolidated) (pt. hd.) (181); Blank v. Davis (182).

COURT IV. (MCCARDIE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—T. Glenister, Ltd. v. Jones and Sons (pt. hd.) (671).

COURT II. (ROCHE, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Hopkins and anr. v. Gilbert (567).

COURT I. (SWIFT, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Walker v. Shipman (688); Morris v. Hedgcock (723).

COURT III. (ACTON, J.) (Chambers Judge).—At 10.30:—Common Jury.—Non-Jury by Consent.—Bushnell v. Cory Lighterage, Ltd., and ors. (pt. hd.) (359).

CRIMINAL APPEAL COURT (BRANSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—O'Nelly v. Scriven Bros. and Co. (pt. hd.) (320).

COURT V. (TALBOT, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Juries.—Laing's Properties, Ltd. v. Basham (680); Muller v. Nelson (738); Whitworth v. Alton (660).

COURT IX. (FINLAY, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Crawshaw v. Eastern Counties Road Car Co. (710); Benta v. D. and J. Tullis, Ltd. (711).

COURT VI. (WRIGHT, J.).—At 10.30:—Commercial Summons.—Not Attended by Counsel.—Fairclough, Dodd, and Co. v. Turnbull. Not before 11:—Commercial List.—Savage v. British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.) (1109); Power v. British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (with Trinity Masters) (pt. hd.) (1110). Not before 2:—Robert A. Munro and Co., Ltd. v. Meyer (760).

COURT VII. (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30:—Common Juries.—Carter v. Warren (697); Dillon and Wife v. Franks (724); Miller v. Greenstein and anr. (737).

COURT II. (JUDGES' QUADRANGLE) (MACNAGHTEN, J.).—At 10.30:—Non-Jury.—Reckitt v. Arthur Wheeler and Co. and anr. (301).

APPEAL COURT I. (Divisional Court) (GREER and ROMER, L.JJ., sitting as additional Judges of the King's Bench Division).—At 10.30:—Civil Paper.—Hinson and Wife v. Wates and ors. (pt. hd.) (100); United Dominions Trust, Ltd. v. Buck (103); Blenkhorn v. Fawcett (105); Ankers v. Cooke (106); Nauman v. E. Nathan and Co., Ltd. (102).

Jurors

Special Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court IV. need not attend until to-morrow.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court VII. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Common Jurors summoned for King's Bench Court I. must attend in that Court at 10.15.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

COURT II. (the PRESIDENT).—At 10.30:—Divorce Summons—specially fixed.—Defended Causes Without Juries.—McQuillan v. McQuillan and Strutt (137); Prior, L. M. v. Prior, H. F. S. (King's Proctor showing cause) (1841); Webster v. Webster and Morgan (196).—Undefended Divorce Cause—specially fixed.—Morgan, J. S. v. Morgan, E. M. L. (488).

COURT I. (HILL, J.).—At 10.30:—Admiralty.—Scheer.—1929. A. No. 1759. Folio 310. The Commissioners for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom v. Owners of ss. Scheer, for Examination of witnesses (with Nautical Master). Not before 12.30:—Defended Causes Without Juries.—Pitt v. Williams (203); Thompson, A. v. Thompson, L. H. (205).

COURT III. (BATESON, J.).—At 10.30:—Defended Cause Without Jury.—Cochrane v. Cochrane, orse. Miamoore, orse. Limonack, orse. Limanak, orse. Limonk, orse. Leminock, orse. Leminock (pt. hd.) (9).

Official Referees

COURT II.—R.C.J., No. 324 (Mr. G. A. SCOTT).—At 10.30:—Adams Bros., Ltd. v. Marbello, Ltd.; Bonus v. Marylebone Coal Co., Ltd., and anr.; Bonus v. W. J. Lyons and Co., Ltd., and anr.

ASSIZE COURTS, BRISTOL (SIR WILLIAM HANSELL, K.C.).—At 10.30:—Phelps v. Blakeney (pt. hd.).

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn

COURT I. (Registrar WARMINGTON).—At 11:—Dumont, J., Clibe, M. J.; Cohen, D.; Beckett, R.; Carter, T. N.; Caulfield, H. F. St. G.; Doraine, P.; Foster, H.; Cook, L. A.; Fox, I.

In CHAMBERS—Room 36 (Registrar MELLOR).—At 11:—McMahon, J. (orse. O'Shaughnessy, M.); Malcolm, M. V.; Petitions (205, 143, 145, and 161 of 1930); Addl. Petition (75 of 1930); Petitions (172 and 177 of 1930); Addl. Petition (117 of 1930). At 11.30:—Addl. Petitions (101 and 115 of 1930). At 12.30:—Israel, Michael (orse. London Egg Supply).

MEETING OF CREDITORS IN BANKRUPTCY (the OFFICIAL RECEIVERS).—At Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street.—Room 53—First Floor.—At 11:—Godfrey, J., first meeting. At 12:—Meekcomes, A. E., addl. first meeting. Room 83—Second Floor.—At 11:—Walker, E. J., first meeting. At 11.30:—Stern, L., ditto. At 12:—Seeman, J., ditto.

Companies

CHANCERY DIVISION—COMPANIES COURT (REGISTRAR STIEBEL).—In Chambers—Room 48.—At 11.15:—Ex parte Applications. At 11.30:—Sharpe Ross and Co., Ltd. At 12:—Rossia Insurance Co. Room 86.—At 11:—James Burton and Sons, Ltd. (Davidson and anr. v. James Burton and Sons, Ltd.; and ors.) Room 67.—At 2.30 to 4:—Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd. (Clough v. Charles Marsden and Sons, Ltd., and ors.). Room 80.—At 11.30:—Whittington Mattress Co., Ltd.

King's Bench Judge's Chambers.—Acton, J., will sit in his private room at 10.15 for the disposal of one case attended by Counsel.

MASTERS Sitting.—Bonner, Jelf, Whately, Ball, Sinnet, Baker, and Moseley.

TAXING MASTER.—Rivington.

MASTER OF THE CROWN OFFICE Sitting.—Kershaw.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Blaker (on Appeal Court I.); More (on Eve, J.); Andrews (on Maugham, J.); Hicks Beach (on Bennett, J.); Blaker (on Clauson, J.); Ritchie (on Luxmoore, J.); Jolly (on Farwell, J.).

Mayor's and City of London Court

GUILDHALL (the RECORDER OF LONDON).—At 11:—Wills and anr. v. Downer and Co., Ltd. (20).

At Burslem (Staffs) on Monday, the father of an 11-year-old girl, charged with stealing 3d. worth of coal, the property of the Shelton Iron, Steel, and Coal Company, insisted that she should take her trial at the next Quarter Sessions, instead of being dealt with summarily. The girl was allowed bail.

COST OF REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

£1,060,000 FOR THE B.B.C.

The estimates of the Revenue Departments for the coming financial year, issued yesterday (H.M. Stationery Office, 83—XI., price 2s. net), show a net increase of £1,706,225. The total amount is for £72,409,650, made up of £5,079,600 for Customs and Excise, £7,055,050 for Inland Revenue, and £60,275,000 for the Post Office. The increases in these three departments are;—

	£
Customs and Excise	121,600
Inland Revenue	414,625
Post Office	1,170,000

In each department the increase is due chiefly to salaries, wages, and allowances.

In the Post Office estimates, the grant to the British Broadcasting Corporation will be £1,060,000, an increase of £97,000. Salaries and allowances increase by £592,365, and engineering contract work, maintenance by railway companies, &c., by £279,000. There is a saving of £179,000 in engineering material. The item "purchase of plant, &c., of the National Telephone Company" disappears from the estimates. Last year the sum for this purpose was £646,109.

In Customs and Excise the increase in salaries, wages and allowances is £142,000, but the total increase is reduced by savings in other directions. The principal item in the Inland Revenue estimate is £5,391,850 for salaries, wages and allowances, an increase of £432,090.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

AUDIT DEPARTMENT AND FRAUDS

The dangers of signing blank cheques is dwelt upon in the report of the National Insurance Audit Department for 1929, which was issued yesterday. The accounts under review were those of approved societies and branches for 1927 and 1928. In 52 cases, it is stated, it was reported that blank cheques had been found by the auditor to have been signed by one or more of the signatories authorized to operate on the banking account by their joint signatures; there were 67 such cases in 1928.

"The usual effect of this irregular procedure," continues the report, "was to put the banked moneys under the control of a single officer, thus completely defeating the object in view in requiring more than one signature. In one case seven blank cheques were found to have been signed by both the officers by whose joint signatures the banking account is operated; in another, four were signed by three of the four authorized signatories, leaving only the secretary's signature to be appended; in another, 22 were signed by two of three required signatories; in another, 11 were signed by the treasurer, as one of the signatories."

During the audit of a society's accounts it was held that the chief clerk was accountable for £200 in respect of certain refunds. "During the progress of the investigation the chief clerk obtained possession of a blank cheque on the society's banking account which had already been signed by one of the authorized signatories, made it payable to himself for the sum of £350, appended his own signature as the other authorized signatory, cashed the cheque, and absconded." In another case the defaulting officer was found to have obtained excessive funds from the branch's banking account by means of cheques which had been signed in blank by an authorized signatory.

Another chief clerk, after fraudulently authorizing the payment of benefits aggregating about £90, intercepted the cheques, completed the form of receipt on the back, and cashed them. In another case a chief clerk was held accountable for a deficit of £486, which, it is stated, had been obtained by entering fictitious payments in a rough cash book, which he produced weekly.

Cases had come under notice of increased subscriptions to charitable institutions, in relation to the unexpired portion of the current additional benefit schemes. In three cases the payments aggregated £29,000, representing 15s., 19s., and £3 per member, and, "the payments were reported on the ground that they could not be regarded as a reasonable exercise of the power conferred by the section."

MENTAL TREATMENT BILL

THE POWERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Standing Committee A, with Mr. CECIL WILSON (Attercliffe, Lab.) in the chair, continued the consideration of the Mental Treatment Bill yesterday.

The MINISTER OF HEALTH (Mr. Greenwood) moved an amendment providing that it should be the duty of every local authority to investigate the needs of their area, and then to take steps, as they considered neecssary, to provide and maintain suitable accommodation for the reception of temporary patients. He said the amendment was intended to meet the very strong wish of the local authorities and to secure their good will.

Mr. R. J. RUSSELL (Eddisbury, L.) said the efficiency with which local authorities had developed mental hospitals was the strongest possible argument in favour of allowing them to continue to carry on that work.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GREENWOOD moved an amendment providing that a local authority should have power, subject to the approval of the Board of Control, to contract for the reception and treatment of voluntary patients in any registered hospital or in any institution hospital, or nursing home approved by the Board of Control. He said the amendment was meant

Sporting News

RACING

THE TOTALISATOR AT SANDOWN PARK

WOLVERHAMPTON MEETING

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

I understand that a hand-worked totalisator will be in operation at Sandown Park for the racing there during the last three days of this week. It is only a temporary machine, for the use of visitors on the Members' Lawn and in Tattersalls' Ring, as the plans for the complete totalisator have only recently been passed. The executive are to be congratulated on their enterprise in fitting up a temporary machine for the Grand Military Meeting, at which it is sure to be well patronised.

The first day's programme of the Wolverhampton Meeting, which was postponed from Monday on account of snow on the course, was carried through yesterday. Racing was begun with the Bushbury Selling Hurdle, which provided an exciting finish. Connie Duff made the running to the Straight, but then gave way to Chimpanzee, who, in turn, was passed by Best of Luck between the last two hurdles. Silver River challenged Best of Luck in the run-in and headed the leader about 50 yards from the winning-post. Best of Luck responded gamely to the riding of Foster, however, and came again to get up and win a good race by half a length, with The Philosopher only a head away third, and the favourite, Golden Ermine, fourth. Starless, who was made favourite in a small field for the Penn Hurdle, fell two hurdles from the finish when going easily and well. This left Louvois Prize in front, but he could not hold off Bunthorne, who drew away to win easily by 10 lengths, with Gartly third.

Dark Ages, who beat Corduroy at Cheltenham, was quite unable to concede 16lb. to Fireball in the Dunstall Hurdle and was beaten by five lengths, after having every chance to win if he had been good enough to do so. Grand Succès made the early running just in front of Dark Ages. The latter took the lead approaching the Straight, but was challenged and passed between the last two hurdles by Fireball, who went on to win very comfortably, with Brunel third. Fireball's success draws attention to the usefulness of Abdul, who beat him very easily at Newbury. Second National was a disappointing animal when he belonged to Mr. B. Warner. A change of stables seems to have done him good, as he won the Shifnal Selling Steeplechase in the colours of Mr. G. S. Langlands yesterday quite easily by three lengths from Nautical Swell, who was an odds-on favourite. Odin was third, three lengths behind Nautical Swell.

There was another small field for the Oxley Steeplechase and Killadoon was made an odds-on favourite. He fell at the fence after the stands, however, and Labrador went on in front of Ahmed Ben and Brave Cry. Ahmed Ben challenged between the last two fences and drew away on the Flat to win by six lengths from Labrador, who beat Brave Cry by 10 lengths for second place. The programme was concluded with the Hunters' Steeplechase for amateur riders, which provided the solitary successful favourite of the afternoon, Rosolio, at 11 to 4 on, winning by three lengths from Fenwick Court. The only other runner, Glanaanar, fell, but was remounted and, finishing the course, was placed third.

CHELMSFORD PROSPECTS

NORWICH SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—The best of the probable starters here seem to be Douanier, Capsicum, and Hansruedy. Lavande would have a good chance if she would do her best, but she is an uncertain animal. I do not think that Douanier can give, with success, 32lb. to HANSRUEDY, who must be my selection.

WESTCLIFF HURDLE (2m.).—Faithful Garry and Chang-chia have both won their last two races, while Gafadoun looked a probable winner when he fell at the last hurdles in the race won by Sawston at Hurst Park on Saturday. They should all run well, but may not give the weight to PUTTACOTA, who won in useful style last time out.

BRAINTREE NOVICES' OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE (2m.).—Miscou undoubtedly could win here, but has evidently made up his mind that he prefers finishing second to winning his races. At the same time it is difficult to see what will oblige him by winning this one. Perhaps it will be YARMOUTH.

INGATESTONE SELLING STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Cylbairn is consistent but seldom wins and a better selection seems to be SMILIN' THROUGH. Fitaurari apparently does not run, and the danger to Smilin' Through may be old Hugh O'Neill.

TOWN STEEPLECHASE (3m.).—The obvious selection here seems to be HOLIDAY HALL, who has won over the course before and will be ridden by Stott.

VILLAGE STEEPLECHASE (2m.).—Swift Rowland, St. Michael's Mount, and Green Eagle seem to be the best of the probable starters. My preference is for SWIFT ROWLAND.

POINT-TO-POINT RACES

THE PYTCHLEY

The Pytchley Hunt Point-to-Point Races, with which were combined the Brigade of Guards Inter-Regimental Cup and the 11th Hussars Subalterns' Challenge Cup races, were held at Holdenby yesterday. The course was about three and a half miles of fair hunting country, the weather was fine, and a large attendance included the Duke and Duchess of York. In the first race (Mr. W. Ponsonby's Whop, ridden by her owner, fell at the second fence, and kicked her rider, who was taken to Northampton Hospital suffering from a fractured shoulder and severe concussion. It was reported at the hospital that his condition is not serious.

The results were:—

PYTCHLEY HUNT LIGHT-WEIGHT RACE.—Mr. J. Beeson's LITTLE JACK HORNER (Owner), 1; Captain C. Matchett's TINKER BELL (Owner), 2; Mr. G. Shaw's RAINY WEATHER (Mr. Bovill), 3. Nine ran. Won by 10 lengths.

11th HUSSARS SUBALTERNS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Mr. G. Miller's HIGH BRAZIL (Owner), 1; Mr. R. Stuart-French's GOOSEBERRY (Owner), 2; Mr. R. Leigh's FRENHURST (Owner), 3. Eleven ran. Won by three lengths.

BRIGADE OF GUARDS: INTER-REGIMENTAL CUP.—Mr. M. D. Erskine's LANDER (Scots Guards) (Owner), 1; Captain A. Heywood-Lonsdale's ROBIN HOOD VIII. (Grenadier Guards) (Owner), 2; Mr. R. F. S. Goode's BILLY BOY (Coldstream Guards) (Owner), 3. Eighteen ran. Won by half a length. TEAM PRIZE.—Grenadier Guards, 65 points, 1; Scots Guards, 58 points, 2; Coldstream Guards (holders), 40 points, 3; Irish Guards, 0.

PYTCHLEY HUNT HEAVY-WEIGHT RACE.—Captain Campbell's TALLY HO (Owner), 1; Lieutenant-Colonel A. Innes's SMALLWOOD (Owner), 2; Mr. R. Wood's SCAMPERDALE (Owner), 3. Four ran. Won by a distance.

FARMERS' RACE.—Mr. J. Wilkr's PLAIN LIZZIE (Owner), 1; Mr. T. Harrison's RAMBLING BOY (Mr. W. Adams), 2; Mr. H. Atterton's ROY (Mr. W. Atterton), 3. Five ran. Won by six lengths.

LONDON BETTING

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP
(To be run at Lincoln on March 26)

17 to 2 agst SLIPPER (1, and o.) (In France)
100 — 6 —— FAGALIE (1, and o.) (C. Leader)
16 — 1 —— GARNOCK (1, and o.) (C. Leader)
20 — 1 —— BOSTRIDGE (1, and o.) (W. Scott)
25 — 1 —— SWEETHEART (c., 3), to 4 1. (H. Dawson)
25 — 1 —— GUARDS' PARADE (1, and o.) (H. Darling)
33 — 1 —— IRISH ROMANCE (c., 3) (8 to 1 t.) (Templeman)

THE GRAND NATIONAL.
(To be run at Aintree on March 29)

9 to 1 agst. CLOTH OF GOLD (1, and o.) (Coulthwaite)
100 — 8 —— SIR LINDSAY (1, and o.) (J. Anthony)
100 — 8 —— MASTER HERO (c) (J. Anthony)
100 — 6 —— GREGALACH (c.) (T. Leader)
20 — 1 —— K.C.B. (1, and o.) (T. Leader)
33 — 1 —— MAY CRESCENT (c., 3) (Wilshaw)

GUARDIAN PARI-MUTUEL PRICES

(Tax, Unit—STAKE AND WINNING)

1.45.—Best of Luck, Win 19s. 6d., Place 5s.; Silver River, Place 44d. 6d.; The Philosopher, Place 44d. 6d.
2.15.—Bunthorne, Win 31s., Place 12s.; Louvois Prize, Place 7s. 6d.
2.45.—Fireball, Win 4s. 6d., Place 2s. 9d.; Dark Ages, Place 2s. 3d.; Brunel, Place 2s. 3d.
3.15.—Second National, Win 10s. 3d., Place 5s. 3d.; Nautical Swell, Place 3d. 6d.
3.45.—Ahmed Ben, Win 24s. 6d., Place 12s.; Labrador, Place 7s.
4.15.—Rosolio, Win 2s.

CHELMSFORD PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.0.—The NORWICH SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MONTPELIER (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	12	12
DOUANIER (Mr. P. Harnsworth) ..... Poole	a	12	9
TUSCAN (Mrs. W. Mure) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
HEAR (Mr. W. Cary) ..... Cary	a	12	0
PETER PAX (Mr. G. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
TELEGONUS (Miss M. Dyske) ..... A. Law	a	11	11
aLAVANDE (Mr. T. Hartigan) ..... C. Anthony	6	11	10
MERRIE ANDREWES (Mr. J. F. Hackett) ..... Hackett	6	11	7
BLACKIE (Mr. G. D. Garforth-Bles) H. Leader	a	11	5
TURNIPS (Mr. J. W. Gosden) ..... Gosden	a	11	5
ASHCROFTE (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	2
AFRICAN MINE (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) ..... Ainsworth	a	11	0
LYRA (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Ainsworth	5	11	0
DOMINICAN (Mr. A. Holmes) ..... Hammond	6	10	12
CAPSICUM (Mr. A. C. Whiteman) ..... G. L. Ward	a	10	9
aMORLA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... W. Smyth	6	10	9
HENNAPYN (Mr. G. R. Sadler) ..... A. Law	4	10	7
EMPHATIC (Mr. C. Jones) ..... G. Sadler	6	10	7
PHOBOS (Mr. D. White) ..... J. Scott	a	10	5
HANSRUEDY (Mr. S. Wootton) F. Wootton	4	10	5
VERDENELLA (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... Rintoul	4	10	5
TYPHOON (Mr. R. Sowerby) ..... G. Langlands	4	10	5
Sr. CROIX (Mr. H. J. Joel) ..... Hedges	5	10	4
TRAGACANTH (Mr. R. W. Cary) ..... C. Chapman	a	10	4
DARK EAGLE (Mr. F. Pollitzer) C. Cary	a	10	2
THYESTES (Mr. R. N. Willett) ..... C. Langlands	4	10	0
ROYAL SALOON (Mr. D. F. Francis) ..... Larkin	4	10	0
CATLAP (Mr. C. Langlands) ..... C. Langlands	4	10	0
ARSINOE (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... C. Langlands	4	10	0
FOU (Mr. J. R. Barrow) ..... Hedges	6	10	0
SILVER SPRING (Mr. J. A. Newman) Geering	a	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

DOUANIER, W. Stott; HEAR or TRAGACANTH, Mr. A. Cary; CAPSICUM, A. Smyth; MORLA, J. Browne; HENNAPYN, Mr. Scratchley; HANSRUEDY, H. Nicholson; VERDENELLA, Owner; TYPHOON or ARSINOE, Prendergast; PUG, J. Orris.

2.30.—The WESTCLIFF HANDICAP HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
MASTER ORANGE (Mr. C. Harmsworth) Poole	5	12	7
LOYAL SCOUT (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) T. E. Leader	a	12	6
JACOBITE (Mr. S. A. Taylor) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	6
FAITHFUL GARRY (7lb. ex.) (Mr. J. Tiller) T. E. Leader	6	12	3
CHANG-CHIA (Captain H. Cator) ..... H. Leader	a	11	13
GAFADOUN (Mr. M. Dollar) ..... H. Leader	a	11	12
BALFOUR (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Thrale	5	11	12
SOLIHULL (Mrs. E. Strong) ..... Turner	a	11	10
JACK O' DORIS (Mr. G. F. Leader) ..... Pendarves	6	11	7
HEAR (Mr. W. Cary) ..... F. Leader	5	11	5
JABIRU (Mr. J. A. Smith) ..... Cary	a	11	1
VELVETEX (Mr. F. Simpkins) ..... Briscoe	6	11	0
ROYAL ROWLAND (Mr. ——) ..... G. Sadler	4	11	0
AUDITOR (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... F. Rintoul	6	11	0
WEDDING RING (Mr. G. D. Sadler) ..... H. Smyth	5	11	0
YOUNG PRINCE (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... A. Sadler	5	10	7
SCULAPIUS (Major R. Ratliff) ..... J. Reardon	6	10	7
GIRODIN (Mr. A. Barrow) ..... Hyams	4	10	7
PUTTACOTA (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... Tidey	a	10	5
BILL SYKES (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) ..... Poole	4	10	4
LEMURIAN (Mr. A. Bassett) ..... Hammond	6	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

JACOBITE, T. Leader; CHANG-CHIA, M. Pringle; GAFADOUN, ——; JACK O' DORIS, Mr. Scratchley; HEAR, Mr. A. Cary; TARSUS, ——; VELVETEX, C. Donnelly; AUDITOR, A. Smyth; YOUNG PRINCE, F. Brookes; GIRODIN, J. Orris; PUTTACOTA, H. Nicholson; BILL SYKES, Stott.

3.0.—The BRAINTREE NOVICES' OPTIONAL SELLING HURDLE RACE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SNAKE BIRD (Mr. F. W. Wilmot) ..... Pendarves	a	12	0
RING DOWN (Mr. A. B. Barrow)	a	11	12
GREY SHADOW (Mr. G. Hooper) ..... Laye	6	11	11
PHYSIC BALL (Major W. Beatty) W. Leader	5	11	10
MISCOU (Lord Beaverbrook) ..... F. Woolton	5	11	10
BLOCKHEAD (Colonel M. Hughes) T. E. Leader	5	11	10
YARMOUTH (Mr. A. C. Cooper) ..... A. Law	4	11	10
DESIRER (£50) (Mr. F. Pennell) ..... Thrale	4	11	10
LEMINGTON (£50) (Mr. F. L. Hill) ..... Sadler	6	11	7
FITZROY (£50) (Mr. W. Adam) ..... Hammond	6	11	7
TELAVIV (£50) (Mr. ——) ..... Private	a	11	7
FLAMBERT (Mrs. G. Robinson) ..... Pendarves	6	11	7
ROUGEFORT II. (Comte Fal de Saint Phalle) Phillip, jun.	5	11	7
ARADOCK (£50) (Lieutenant-Colonel McGowan) ..... Leader	5	11	7
CHUCKER (£50) (Mr. W. F. Larkin) ..... Private	a	11	4
LA TACHE (Mrs. Dodd) ..... Larkin	5	11	0
FORWARD BOY (Mrs. Y. G. Harmsworth) Briscoe	4	10	11
DERBY DILLY (Mr. J. G. Pendarves) Pendarves	4	10	11
DARK EAGLE (Mr. F. Pollitzer) C. Langlands	4	10	11
SICILIA (Squadron-Leader C. Ridley) C. Langlands	4	10	11
DUTCH ANSWER (£50) (Captain Bradish-Ellames) ..... Poole	4	10	4
aMORLA (£50) (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Law	4	10	4
BILL SYKES (£50) (Mr. H. R. Lawrence) Poole	4	10	4
PUN (£50) (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	4	10	4

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

RING DOWN, J. Orris; PHYSIC BALL, T. Leader; MISCOU, J. McGonigal; BLOCKHEAD, ——; YARMOUTH, C. Donnelly; FLAMBERT, Mr. Phillip, jun.; ROUGEFORT II., ——; DUTCH ANSWER, Stott; MORLA, J. Browne; PUN, A. Smyth.

3.30.—The INGATESTONE SELLING HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
NAUTICAL SWELL (Mr. T. Hawkins) ..... Thrale	a	12	7
CAT BURGLAR (Mr. E. G. Gelder) ..... Goby	a	12	6
CYLBAIRN (Mr. S. Bennet) ..... Goby	a	12	6
REDMASTER (Mrs. R. Strong) ..... Pendarves	a	11	12
ALTITUDE (Mr. J. Harris) ..... Young	a	11	12
PRIORITY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	12
HUGH O'NEILL (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
PUFFIAN (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Pendarves	a	11	11
LOCHINAREE (Mrs. Vlasto) ..... Hedges	5	11	6
OTAURARE (Lord Lovat) ..... Chapman	6	11	2
CLASSIC BOY (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... G. Langlands	5	11	0
SMILIN' THROUGH (Mr. G. S. Langlands) ..... Hedges	a	10	12
SOUTHPOOL (Mr. W. Cary) ..... Cary	a	10	12
SIMON'S LOBBY (Mrs. C. Jones) ..... Gilbert	a	10	1

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CAT BURGLAR, W. Payne; CYLBAIRN, T. James; ALTITUDE, E. Vinall; HUGH O'NEILL, F. Brookes; PUFFIAN, Tendercast; SMILIN' THROUGH, Owner; SOUTHPOOL, Mr. A. Cary; SIMON'S LOBBY, J. Ward.

4.0.—The TOWN STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Three miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
HOLIDAY HALL (Mr. R. A. L. Harmsworth) ..... Poole	a	12	0
DRUMBEG (Mrs. J. C. Russell) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	0
CRYPTICAL (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... Bowcher	a	12	0
MAZIMUS (Mr. W. C. Clarke) ..... Goby	a	11	0
APRIKANDER (Mr. A. Dawes) ..... G. Langlands	6	11	0
PRINCE JEROME (Mrs. M. A. Gemmell) ..... T. E. Leader	a	11	0
ORISON (Mr. A. M. Jones) ..... Turner	a	11	0
MR. MADCAP (Mr. Remnicon) ..... Remnicon	a	11	0
SPARKES GRANDEE (Mr. Martindale) ..... Private	a	11	0
JABBO BOY (Mr. J. Pendarves) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
MAISON DIEUCE (Mr. C. Good) ..... Pendarves	a	11	0
BALLINGARRY (Mr. C. B. Mugleston) ..... Private	a	10	7
CYPRIEN (Mr. ——) ..... Pendarves	a	10	7
BARONET II. (Mr. W. W. Whitbread) ..... Pendarves	a	10	7

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

HOLIDAY HALL, Stott; DRUMBEG or PRINCE JEROME, T. Leader; APRIKANDER, W. Davies; SPANISH GRANDEE, Elder.

4.30.—The VILLAGE STEEPLECHASE of 100 sovs. Two miles.

	Yrs	st	lb
SWIFT ROWLAND (Mrs. Chester Beatty) ..... T. E. Leader	a	12	10
WOOD OWL (Mr. G. Bates) ..... Thrale	a	12	10
SQUARELEA (Miss E. Murray) ..... Pendarves	a	12	3
St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT (Mr. Eric Piatt) ..... Poole	6	12	3
CORSTITOUS (Mr. C. A. Ringwood) ..... Ringwood	a	12	3
ESCUDILLO (Mr. J. C. Ainsworth) Ainsworth	a	12	3
RED ADEET (Miss C. Cooke) ..... A. Law	6	11	12
THE TOFEE (Mr. R. E. Courage) ..... Bence	6	11	12
SCUDAMORE (Mr. D. M. Gant) ..... Hammond	5	11	10
BRIDPS (Mr. ——) ..... Private	5	11	10
GREEN EAGLE (Mr. C. W. ——) ..... Thrale	5	11	10
GOLDEN KEA (Mr. W. Norman) ..... W. Smyth	5	11	10
HISTORICAL (Mr. Noel Hall) ..... Chapman	5	11	5
THORPICK (Mr. ——) ..... T. Leader	5	11	5
LORRIMER (Mr. Eric Piatt) ..... Pendarves	5	11	5
PRINCE'S COVERT (Major R. Ratliff) ..... Private	a	11	5
ROQUEFORT II. (Comte Fal de Saint Phalle) ..... A. Law	5	11	5
WONDERFUL LOVE (Mr. P. W. Carr) ..... F. Leader	5	11	5
——— (——) ..... Tabor	4	10	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SWIFT ROWLAND or HISTORICAL, T. Leader; WOOD OWL, ——; SQUARELEA or DACPICK, F. Brookes; St. MICHAEL'S MOUNT, Stott; ESCUDILLO, ——; THE TOFEE, J. Jones; GREEN EAGLE, A. Linegar; PRINCE'S COVERT, J. Browne; ROQUEFORT II., ——; WONDERFUL LOVE, J. Ermer.

OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

EPSOM DERBY STAKES AND DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—Merle Blanc, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL SPRING CUP.—The Sirdar, at 9 a.m. yesterday.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Bovril III., by 10 p.m. Monday.

LINCOLN MEETING

DODDINGTON SELLING PLATE.—Bercsdach.
LINCOLN PLATE.—Mustic.
TATHWELL AUDITION PLATE.—Farlands.
BRACEBRIDGE STAKES.—Aylesbury, Chancer's Choice (lly), Perfect cell.

LINCOLN ENGAGEMENTS.—Motor Boat.

LIVERPOOL MEETING

LANCASHIRE HURDLE.—The Sirdar, War Mist.
EARL OF SEFTON'S PLATE (HANDICAP).—Penlmore Cooper.
MAGHULL PLATE.—Putinam.
LIVERPOOL HURDLE.—Adage, Pillaz.
HYTON PLATE.—Polar Bear.
KNOWSLEY STAKES.—Ivory.
CHAMPION STEEPLECHASE.—Camperdown.

GRAND MILITARY MEETING

IMPERIAL CUP.—Michaelmas Day, Peertol.
VICTORY STEEPLECHASE.—Virtue.
PAST AND PRESENT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE AND GRAND MILITARY HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.—Fiddle Pin.

MISCELLANEOUS

SELECT HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE, SANDOWN PARK.—Easy Virtue.
SOBRIE PLATE, HURST PARK WHITSUNTIDE MEETING.—Lafrowda.
WARWICK SPRING HANDICAP AND PRINCE OF WALES'S WELTER PLATE, LEICESTER.—Handsome.
WOOD LAWN HURDLE, UTTOXETER.—Heliaster.
COLWALL PARK ENGAGEMENTS.—Byron.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, SUNDAY.—Comobite.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS EXCEPT HUNTERS' STEEPLECHASE, SUNDAY.—Miss Grig.
EXETER ENGAGEMENTS.—Tarbis, The Spring IV., G.J.
ALL ENGAGEMENTS.—Sabretache, Uncle John.
WARWICK ENGAGEMENTS.—Motor Boat.

CRICKET

THE CURRIE CUP

DURBAN, March 18.—Natal beat the Orange Free State to-day by an innings and 173 runs. A feature of the match was the fine score of 265 not out made by I. J. Siedle, who toured England last year with the South African team.

Score:—

NATAL.—535 for four wickets declared (Siedle 265 not out; Nicolson 84, Trotter 86).

ORANGE FREE STATE.—First Innings.—175 (Stevenson 84 not out; Smith three for 19, Gadsden three for 30). Second Innings.—187 (Nanlan 58, Stevenson 57, Smith three for 40, Gadsden three for 31, Payn three for 30).—*Reuter.*

SPEED SKATING

The London Speed Committee of the National Skating Association of Great Britain has arranged to hold in London three open amateur indoor ice races, as follows:—

TUESDAY, MARCH 25.—N.S.A. Open Amateur Half Mile Race at Golders Green.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2.—N.S.A. Open Amateur One Mile Race at Richmond. (The Council of the N.S.A. is to re-submit to sanction that this race shall be styled the "One Mile Indoor Ice Championship of Great Britain.")

TUESDAY, APRIL 8.—N.S.A. Open Amateur Half Mile Handicap Race at Hammersmith.

In each contest the heats will be begun at 4 p.m. and the final at about 9 p.m. Practice nights will be arranged for competitors.

Entry forms may be obtained from the headquarters of the N.S.A., 11, Victoria-street, S.W.1, and entries close seven days before the date of each event.

CROSS-COUNTRY RUNNING

THE ARMY CHAMPIONSHIP

There were 215 runners in the Army Cross-Country Championship, which was decided in Windsor Great Park yesterday. Sergeant W. M. Cotterell, the holder and International cross-country champion, who is indisposed, was absent, but a worthy successor was forthcoming from Cotterell's unit in Lance-Corporal J. A. Broadley (3rd Divisional Signals, Royal Signals), the Hampstead Harrier, who ran second in the Southern Counties championship and third in the National Championship recently.

Broadley finished second to Lance-Sergeant A. Sutherland in 1928, and was runner-up again last year to Cotterell, but yesterday the Hampstead man beat Sutherland handsomely by a margin of 19 seconds, covering the course in 43min. 1sec. Twelve men scored for each unit in the team race and the holders, the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, had no difficulty in scoring their sixth successive victory with 291 points, the 2nd Battalion, Royal Tank Corps being second with 455 points and the 2nd Battalion, The Buffs third with 629 points. Fourteen regiments were represented by teams all of which closed in. For some time Broadley and Sutherland had a great struggle, but Broadley finished the stronger and won comfortably.

The order of finishing was:—

L/Cpl. J. A. Broadley (3rd Divisional Signals, Royal Signals), 43min. 1sec.
L/Sergt. A. Sutherland (The Carabiniers), 43min. 20sec.
Pte. Bowden (2nd Bn. East Surrey Regt., 44min. 2sec.
Pte. Russell (2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps), 45min. 33sec.
Pte. Erwin (2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps), 45min. 33sec.
L/Cpl. Wilson (1st Bn. Royal Scots), 45min. 47sec.
L/Cpl. Collins (2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry), 45min. 50sec.
Sergt. Hook (2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.), 45min. 51sec.
Pte. Harkins (2nd Bn. Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders), 45min. 52sec.
Driver Gaston (3rd Divisional Signals, Royal Signals), 45min. 55sec.
Pte. Andrews (2nd Bn. Royal Tank Corps), 45min. 56sec.
Bandsman Foulkes (2nd Bn. East Yorkshire Regt.), 45min. 58sec.
L/Cpl. Flintham (3rd Bn. Royal Tank Corps), 46min. 1sec.
L/Cpl. T. Smith (2nd Bn. Duke of Cornwall's L.I.), 46min. 2sec.
Gdsmn. Richardson (1st Scots Guards), 46min. 9sec.

An individual entrant, not counted in team scores.

The team totals were:—

2ND BN. DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (holders): (L/Cpl. Collins, 5; Sergt. Hook, 7; L/Cpl. Smith, 11; Pte. Scarbrook, 16; L/Cpl. F. Childer, 17; Sgt. L. D. Merpell, 23; Cpl. Phillips, 30; L/Sergt. Cotterill, 31; Pte. C. Bayliss, 33; Cpl. Mc. Hall, 37; Pte. J. Merrick, 39; Cpl. F. Hart, 41) Total, 291 points.

2ND BN. ROYAL TANK CORPS, 455 points. 2; 2ND BN. ROYAL SIGNALS, 724 points. 3; 5TH DIVISIONAL SIGNALS, 915 points, 4; 2ND BN. ROYAL EAST SURREY REGT., 1,116 points, 6; 1ST SCOTS GUARDS, 1,182 points; 2ND BN. QUEEN'S OWN CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, 1,257 points, 7; 2ND BN. GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT., 1,257 points, 7; 1ST BN. ROYAL SUSSEX REGT., 1,278 points, 10; 1ST BN. ROYAL TANK CORPS, 1,281 points, 11; 1ST BN. DORSETSHIRE REGT., 1,294 points, 12; 2ND BN. ROYAL WELCH FUSILIERS, 1,394 points, 13; 1ST IRISH GUARDS, 1,611 points, 14.

HARROW SPORTS

The chief results at Harrow School sports, which began yesterday, were:—

100 YARDS.—CLASS I.

FIRST ROUND

HEAT I.—C. D. Van Nassau, 1; N. W. Vickers, 2; D. C. Mc(Instock, 3. Time, 11sec.
HEAT II.—J. W. Hopkins, 1; A. S. Lawrence, 2; R. Hall, 3. Time, 11sec.
HEAT III.—J. M. F. Lichtly, 1; J. C. Wade, 2; E. J. Dunn, 3. Time, 11sec.
HEAT IV.—J. M. F. Lichtly, 1; J. C. Wade, 2; E. J. Talbot Rice, 3. Time, 11¼sec.
HEAT V.—A. G. J. Hardman, 1; R. W. Gordon, 2; S. C. Cohen, 3. Time, 11¼sec.
HEAT VI.—H. C. Young, 1; C. G. Mackie, 2; A. R. Strutt, 3. Time, 11½sec.
HEAT VII.—St. J. R. Harnsworth, 1; C. F. Bond, 2; N. A. Macklin, 3. Time, 11½sec.
HEAT VIII.—P. Jones, 1; K. Blackmore, 2; J. E. Olson, 3. Time, 11½sec.
HEAT IX.—C. K. Marriott, 1; T. A. Stephens, 2; R. D. Stewart Brown, 3. Time, 11½sec.
HEAT X.—E. T. Collins, 1; D. W. Poppel, 2; J. M. Eyre, 3. Time, 11½sec.

SECOND ROUND

HEAT I.—Van Nassau, 1; Hopkins, 2; Vicars, 3. Time, 10½sec.
HEAT II.—Hawes, 1; Welch, 2; Lichtly, 3. Time, 10½sec.
HEAT III.—Mackie, 1; Strutt, 2; Young, 3. Time, 11sec.
HEAT IV.—Lewis, 1; Olson, 2; Harnsworth, 3. Time, 11sec.
HEAT V.—Collins, 1; Marriott, 2; Stephens, 3. Time, 11½sec.

WOLVERHAMPTON RESULTS

1.45 (1.46).—The BUSHBURY SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE, of 100 sovs. Two miles.

BEST OF LUCK, ch ftr, by Eastabord—Dryanness (Mr. C. S. Green), 5 yrs. 10st. ..... Foster 1
SILVER RIVER, b g, by Williams—Carrizo (Mr. F. Manning), aged, 10st. (car. 11st. 2lb.) ..... W. Gurney 2
THE PHILOSOPHER, br g, by Sir Berkeley—Engel Fuss (Mr. C. Pigott), 5 yrs. 10st. (car. 10st. 11lb.) ..... K. Piggott 3
Sunstars (Brigadier-General G. Cheape), aged, 11st. 5lb. ..... Mason 0
Golden Ermine (Mr. W. Needham), 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... W. Parvin 0
Borjom (Mr. G. A. Butchers), 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. ..... L. Rickers 0
Polymelus (Mr. J. Reed), 6 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... Morgan 0
Crecienne (Mrs. E. M. Rayner), 5 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... R. East 0
Jewel Song (Mrs. C. P. Rimmer), 4 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... J. Millar 0
Fair Dinkum (Dr. A. Smith), aged, 9st. 12lb. ..... Mr. A. Boyd 0
Dream o' Fortune (Mrs. M. Evans), 5 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... P. Kelly 0
Sublime Fire (Mr. J. Powell), 6 yrs. 10st. 2lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Successes (Miss M. L. F. Whicker), aged, 10st. ..... W. Speck 0
Chimpanzee (Mr. G. A. Burton), aged, 10st. ..... Mr. Chamberlain 0
Connie Duff (Mr. H. A. Brown), aged, 9st. 5lb. ..... J. Ward 0

(Winner trained by Cox, at Studley, Worcs)

BETTING.—5 to 2 agst Golden Ermine, 11 to 2 Best of Luck, 6 to 1 Borjom, 7 to 1 Connie Duff, 10 to 1 each Sunstart, Sublime Fire, and Silver River, 100 to 1 each Dream o' Fortune and The Philosopher, 20 to 1 each agst the others.

Won by half a length; a head separated second and third. Golden Ermine was fourth and Borjom last. There was no bid for the winner.

2.15 (2.17).—The PENN HANDICAP HURDLE of 150 sovs. Two miles.

BUNTHORNE, ch g, by Greenback or Arbor—Ma Mie (Mrs. H. L. Young), 5 yrs. 10st. 5lb. ..... J. Mason 1
LOUVOIS PRIZE, b g, by Louvois—Gretchen Fei (Brigadier-General Cheape), aged, 10st. ..... J. Mason 2
GARTLY, br g, by Star and Garter—Bellegarde (Mr. H. D. Dennis), 6 yrs. 10st. 9lb. ..... J. Hamey 3
Starless (Mr. P. Thrale), 4 yrs. 10st. 12lb. ..... D. Morgan 0
Bencilla (Mr. A. S. Holmes), aged, 10st. ..... E. Parker 0

(Winner trained by H. Young, at Lambourn)

BETTING.—5 to 4 agst Starless, 7 to 4 Gartly, 6 to 1 Bunthorne, 100 to 8 Louvois Prize, 20 to 1 agst Bencilla.

Won by 10 lengths; six lengths separated second and third. Bencilla was fourth.

2.45 (2.48).—The DUNSTALL HURDLE of 200 sovs. Two miles.

FIREBALL, b h, by Dynamo—Thunderstone (Lord Allendale), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... G. Pollerin 1
DARK AGES, bl g, by Jackdaw—Silvane (Mr. Field), 6 yrs. 12st. 5lb. ..... D. Williams 2
BRUNEL, ch g, by Cyllad—Bercot (Mr. H. T. Clifton), 6 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... C. Ansell 3
Tetrast (Mr. J. C. Land), 6 yrs. 11st. 5lb. E. Parker 0
Highland Fling (Mr. M. Albrecht), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. ..... T. Dugan 0
Buckra (Mr. T. Lant), 5 yrs. 11st. 11lb. .....

Sporting News

(Continued from page 6)

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

OXFORD CREW'S GOOD ROW

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

As H. R. A. Edwards had to attend Schools at Oxford yesterday morning, the Oxford crew did not get afloat until after luncheon. In the morning Major A. F. R. Wiggins gave the other members of the crew instruction in the tub-pair, and concentrated upon trying to obtain a quicker entry into the water.

It was very cold when the boat was launched in the afternoon. There was no change in the order of rowing, D. E. Tinné again stroking the crew. C. F. Martineau joined the launch when the crew got down to Pangbourne, and stated that he expected to resume rowing on Thursday. At an average rate of 23 the crew paddled downstream to the Regatta starting-post, and then rowed through to Hartslock Woods Boathouse, a distance of about one mile. Tinné took them off very well and cleanly. They quickly settled down, and he rowed 34, 16 and 31 strokes in the quarter, half and full minute. He dropped to 28 for the second minute, but then maintained that rate. The crew made excellent progress, keeping a good length and getting plenty of leg drive. The rate of striking was worked up to 32 for the final burst, and the crew reached Hartslock Woods Boathouse in 4min. 8sec. This was a very fast time despite the fact that they had a good stream and following wind to help them. Last Friday they rowed the same course in 4min. 28sec. Major Wiggins afterwards took them by stages of paddling down to Pangbourne, and they put in much good work on their way back to Goring against a very strong stream.

The order of rowing and the weights were :—

		st	lb
	L. C. R. Balling (Radley and Brasenose) (bow)	12	1¼
2.	R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	6½
3.	N. C. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	11
4.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	10
5.	H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	1½
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	2
7.	M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol)	12	7½
	D. E. Tinné (Eton and University College) (stroke)	12	4
	H. A. Cox (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	12

The crew will be out to-day at 10 a.m.

THE CAMBRIDGE CREW

The Cambridge crew had another somewhat lengthy outing yesterday morning, when practice was resumed under Mr. P. Haig-Thomas, who tubbed Stroke and No. 7 before the boat was launched at about half-past eleven. They did some strong paddling on a strong running stream with a rather nasty cross wind blowing from the north-west. After paddling up-stream as far as Marsh Lock the boat was turned and the eight paddled down-stream as far as Hambleden and back in pieces, trying a half-minute row on their return journey, in which Brocklebank got in 174-32 strokes. The outing lasted about an hour.

The crew was afloat again in the afternoon for over an hour. They dropped down to the Angel and then prepared for a row from the bridge to the Regatta start. In this Brocklebank started off at 18 and 34 in the first half and full minute, dropping to 32 at the Regatta finish, where the time was 52sec. At Fawley, which was reached in 4min. 7sec., the stroke had dropped to 30 but was raised again to 30, and in a final burst to 34. The time at the Regatta start was 7min. 26sec. The stream was a very good one but the crew had a headwind to contend against. Last Wednesday the crew rowed the same distance in 7min. 56sec.

The order of rowing and the weights were :—

		st	lb
	D. Hair-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	6
2.	H. L. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	4
3.	A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	1
4.	P. N. Carpmael (Oundle and Jesus)	12	3
5.	M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	9
6.	J. B. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	4½
7.	W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	12
	T. A. Brocklebank (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	7
	R. Stewart (Middlesex, U.S.A. and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7½

The crew will make two outings to-day, at 11.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

The articles for the World's Sculling Championship race between H. A. Barry, the holder, and E. A. Phelps, which will probably be held at the end of May, have been drawn up by the Board of Control and will be signed within the next few days. Barry began training for the race at Chiswick yesterday.

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ROYAL MAIL LINE

NEW GOLF RULE

On the thirst tee total score must include

Schweppe

The Original

SODA WATER

HOCKEY

THE ARMY CUP

The 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, holders of the Army Hockey Cup, retained it yesterday by beating the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment at Aldershot by three goals to one. This is the fourth time in five years the Shropshires have won the cup.

The game was an exceptionally good one, with really good hockey on both sides, and the Queen's deserve every credit for the splendid fight they put up, for they actually scored first and were level at half-time. Afterwards the superior combination of the Shropshires turned the scale in their favour, but they had many anxious moments before the final whistle was blown. Between the two defences there was very little to choose, T. K. Ely, for the Shropshires, and G. S. Grimston for the Queen's, both at centre-half, having a tremendous duel, and they were equally well supported by their wing halves. As a pair F. C. Tarr and Bugler-Major Perry were just a little more effective than their opponents, but T. H. Dyke and his partner were opposed to the better line of forwards. Captain Eagar, the Shropshire centre-forward, was at his best, and had a large share in his side's victory by his clever passing and opportunism. C. D. Barlow was very good at outside-left, and his goal was a real beauty. The Queen's forwards worked very hard, but lacked the finish of the winners, F. J. Davis and Sergeant Dixon were the best.

The Queen's started at a great pace, and early in the game they had a goal disallowed for sticks, but were still the first to score through Davis, who finished a good movement with a very nice goal. The Shropshire's had a good chance to equalize a little later, but Eagar's shot from a penalty corner went just wide, and Townsend also failed just afterwards. The Shropshires were the more dangerous, and after Eagar had missed another penalty corner he made amends by equalizing from a nicely placed pass by Ely, and the sides crossed over level. In the second half the Shropshires attacked strongly, and after a few minutes they obtained the lead through Barlow from a perfectly timed pass by Eagar. The Queen's made several good attacks, but found Ely and the two backs very difficult to pass, and the Shropshires, although forcing several corners, could not penetrate the Queen's defence again until shortly before the finish, when Roberts made their victory certain by adding a third goal, and they were left deserving winners of a hard game.

The teams were :—

2ND BN., THE KING'S SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INFANTRY.—Lieutenant H. P. Miles, goal; Bugler-Major Perry and Lieutenant F. C. Tarr, backs; Quartermaster-Sergeant Herbert, Lieutenant T. K. Ely, and Company Sergeant-Major Davis, half-backs; Lieutenant C. Townsend, Sergeant Huff, Captain F. M. Eagar, Sergeant Roberts, and Lieutenant C. D. Barlow, forwards.

2ND BN., THE QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.—Lance-Corporal Wines, goal; Colour Sergeant Swannick and Lieutenant T. H. Dyke, backs; Corporal Collins, Lieutenant G. S. Grimston, and Sergeant Berry, half-backs; Lieutenant L. C. East, Lieutenant F. J. Davis, Captain G. K. Oliver, Sergeant Dixon, and Lance-Corporal Knight, forwards.

A NEW FIXTURE

A new fixture in which the Universities Athletic Union are fielding, for the first time on record, a representative team occupies a prominent place in the hockey arrangements for this afternoon. The U.A.U. will oppose the Bacchanalians at Edgbaston (Birmingham), and as the latter are a combination of first-class Midlands players the Universities will not have an easy task. Neither Oxford nor Cambridge hockey clubs are associated with the union, which has, nevertheless, the "call" on several well-known players, and beside those who have taken part in provincial county hockey their team to-day includes G. L. Greaves, who has played in goal for the North of England, and P. Phillips, who has played for South Wales.

The following players have been selected to represent the Universities Athletic Union to-day :—

G. L. Greaves (Manchester, Lancashire, and the North), goal; N. M. Thompson (Loughborough and Leicestershire), and A. Din (Sheffield), backs; J. S. Dilks (Manchester and Lancashire), A. J. Stuart (captain) (Nottingham and Nottinghamshire), and I. N. Miles (Loughborough and Leicestershire), half-backs; D. Jones (Cardiff and Glamorgan), L. Tate (Loughborough and Leicestershire), W. Beetham (Liverpool and Lancashire A.), F. Phillips (Cardiff, Glamorgan, and South Wales), and N. Tate (Loughborough and Leicestershire), forwards.

ESSEX v. SUSSEX

The teams for the match between Essex v. Sussex at Merton Abbey to-day will be :—

ESSEX.—P. A. Newman (Old Felstedians), goal; H. Clements (Guildhall) and F. J. Bosworth (Old Loughtonians), backs; B. S. Evans (Old Felstedians), J. Britton (Chelmsford) and R. Currie (Chelmsford), half-backs; R. C. Franklin (Chelmsford), M. Edwards (Old Felstedians), L. W. Trinity (Old Loughtonians), H. Britton (Old Loughtonians) and M. Scott (Brentwood), forwards.

SUSSEX.—Lieutenant D. B. E. Shaw (Army), goal; E. E. Morton (Chichester Police) and H. W. Thom (Dulwich), backs; T. Faircloth (East Grinstead), R. A. Castle (East Grinstead) and G. T. Hindley (Cambridge University), half-backs; C. East (South Saxons), A. H. Woodley (East Grinstead), F. E. Coates (Seaford), H. R. C. Pettigrew (Chichester School) and J. F. Alston (Cambridge University), forwards.

ST. LAWRENCE DRAW

St. Lawrence College (Ramsgate) drew with an Oxford University Occasionals team at Ramsgate yesterday, each side scoring once. The Occasionals included four old Blues and an International player, but the College defence played so well that the visitors had difficulty in making headway. Needham gave St. Lawrence the lead in the first half and it was ten minutes after the interval before the Occasionals equalised through T. L. Jones, the Welsh International player, who made a breakaway on his own and scored.

TO-DAY'S HOCKEY FIXTURES

MERTON ABBEY.—Sussex v. Essex.
EDGBASTON.—Universities A.U. v. Bacchanalians.
WOOLWICH.—Royal Artillery v. Staff College.
CHISWICK.—St. Thomas's Hospital v. Blackheath.
CHATHAM.—Royal Engineers v. R.N.C. (Greenwich).
ALDERSHOT.—Aldershot Command v. Reading University.
EAST GRINSTEAD.—East Grinstead v. Caterham School.
BRISTOL.—Bristol University v. Occidentals.
LEYTON.—East London College v. St. Mary's College.
WYMONDLEY.—Imperial College v. Nottingham University College.
CAMBERLEY.—Camberley Owls v. War Office Owls.
CHISWICK.—R.N.C. (Greenwich) II. v. Royal Engineers II.

WOMEN'S MATCHES

GODMAYES.—Essex v. Berkshire.
CHISWICK.—Buckinghamshire v. Civil Service.

GOLF

LADIES' MEETING AT ROEHAMPTON

Miss Enid Wilson played a remarkable round at Roehampton yesterday when in the Ladies' Open Meeting held there she holed the course in 74 strokes and won the Scratch Prize by seven strokes. The Handicap Prize was taken by Miss Sylvia Dampney, who had a net score of 78, as Miss Wilson was not allowed to take two prizes.

Among the 98 competitors there were, besides Miss Gourlay, three others who have been chosen for the match against the United States Ladies at Sunningdale; but they, like Miss Gourlay, were not at their best. Miss Wilson played very well for the homeward nine holes, after having taken 41 strokes to hole the first nine. She holed a three-yard putt for a 2 at the 10th, drove the green at the 11th, a distance of 250 yards, and later holed her run-up shot of 20 yards for a 2 at the 14th. After this brilliant spurt Miss Wilson made one or two mistakes, taking three putts at the 16th, and playing two bad shots to the home green after having made a good recovery from a bunkered tee-shot.

In the afternoon no couple succeeded in beating bogey, Mrs. Walter Payne and Mrs. J. McKenna winning with a return of two down after they had started badly by losing the first three holes.

The leading returns were :—

GOLD CHALLENGE CUP (scratch).—Miss E. Wilson (Notts), 74; Miss S. Dampney (Wimbledon), 81; Miss A. Dobson (Broxton Hall), 82; Miss M. Gourlay (Camberley Heath), 83; Mrs. H. Guedalla (Walton Heath), 84; Mrs. P. Garon (Thorndon Park), 84; Miss D. Pearson (Naviil), 84; Miss K. Garnham (Nazc), 84; Mrs. Walter Payne (Addington), 85.

HANDICAP.—Miss Wilson, 74+2=76; *Miss Dampney, 81—3=78; Miss S. Bailey (Coombe Wood), 86—7=79; Miss Dobson, 82—2=80; Mrs. Payne, 85—5=80; Miss M. F. Patrick (Stoke Poges), 92—12=80; Mrs. Hewan, 91—11=80.

FOURSOMES

Mrs. W. Payne (Addington) and Mrs. J. McKenna (Worplesdon) (8), 2 down; Mrs. L. Chesterton and Mrs. A. D. Stocks (Roehampton) (12), 3 down; Miss D. Plumpton (Frinton) and Miss S. Bailey (Coombe Wood) (7), 4 down; Miss Haynes Hutchison and Miss S. Cowie (Roehampton) (10), 4 down; Mrs. G. M. Dudgeon and Mrs. E. L. Collins (Roehampton) (13), 4 down.

*Wins prize.

THE OXFORD RESERVES

A. M. Tew (Winchester and Magdalen) and S. Scheftel (U.S.A. and Christ Church) will be the Oxford University reserves for the University match at Hoylake next week.

"THE BYSTANDER" TROPHY

More than 60 couples have entered for the Mixed Foursomes competition for *The Bystander* Trophy, which will be played at Moor Park to-day. Play is by strokes over 36 holes, and each club will be represented by its professional, rated at plus 4, and a lady member playing from her L.G.U. handicap.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

HOSPITALS' CUP FINAL

Guy's Hospital, who are the holders, will meet St. Bartholomew's in the final round of the Hospitals' Cup competition on the Richmond Athletic Ground this afternoon.

The two hospitals are accustomed to meeting each other in either a semi-final or a final tie, and although on paper Guy's, as usual, have the more accomplished backs, that is not to say that anything but a close game is to be expected. Guy's list of 23 victories stands alone in the records of the competition, but, although they have been more than ever the outstanding side since the War, their victories in a final have been by the skin of their teeth at least four times, including last season, when they only beat London by a try to nothing. St. Bartholomew's have reached the final six times in the 11 seasons since the War, including this year, and have proceeded to win the cup twice. St. Bartholomew's are famous finalists, though in the whole series that started in 1875 they have been successful no more than four times.

The main feature of this season's cup-ties has been the readiness of even the sides with the least experience and hope to stand boldly up to the better sides in the open. The result has been some very heavy scoring, mostly on one side, but there also have been some vastly more attractive games than in the past. Several of the less triumphant hospitals, and especially St. George's, also have shown that they could play surprisingly good Rugby. Against St. Bartholomew's in the semi-final St. George's were most unlucky to find themselves beaten by nine points to five.

Neither Guy's nor St. Bartholomew's so far have played up to their ordinary club form, but they may be relied upon to provide the spectators with an exciting game this afternoon, with the former relying chiefly upon their backs and the latter upon their forwards.

The teams will be :—

GUY'S HOSPITAL.—D. F. Ryan, back; T. C. Robinson, J. E. Glosen, W. G. Morgan, and A. G. Johnson, three-quarter backs; W. H. Lewis and R. V. Eustace, half-backs; R. F. Popplewell, C. D. Malone, R. A. P. Hoybin, T. Morgan, G. F. Lashmore, and J. S. Batchelor, forwards.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.—C. W. John, back; E. R. M. Marshall, A. Nunn, C. R. Prowse, and J. D. Powell, three-quarter backs; F. J. Bentley and J. C. Taylor, half-backs; C. R. Jenkins, V. C. Thompson, H. D. Robertson, W. M. Capper, R. N. Williams, J. R. Jenkins, J. M. Jackson, and E. M. Darmady, forwards.

ALDERS HOT COMMAND CUP

The 1st Battalion, The King's Own Royal Regiment, the holders, play the 2nd Battalion, The East Yorkshire Regiment, in the final round of the Aldershot Command Rugby Union Football Cup competition to-day on the Command central ground. The kick-off will be at 3 o'clock. The King's Own team has been selected as follows :—

Sergeant B. Young, back; Private A. Hopwood, Lieutenant A. R. Ashett (captain), Private W. Turner, and Sergeant A. Lowe, three-quarter backs; Private J. Schofield and Lieutenant H. O. Wright, half-backs; Sergeant A. Kenyon, Sergeant W. Morton, Second-Lieutenant R. E. J. Daubeny, C.S.M., J. W. Whelpton, Lance-Corporal J. Baxter, Lance-Corporal E. Richards, Corporal W. H. Norman, and Private A. Currie, forwards.

J. S. TUCKER INJURED

J. S. Tucker, captain of the Bristol and English Fifteens, had an accident while supervising the unloading of cargo on board the Burston at Cannon's Marsh, Bristol, yesterday morning. His left leg was caught between two girders, and on being removed to the Bristol Royal Infirmary he was found to be suffering from a crushed foot. On examination the injury was not found to be so serious as had been supposed, and no bones were broken.

UNIVERSITIES' CHAMPIONSHIP

The final Rugby Football match for the Championship of the Universities' Athletic Union will be played to-morrow at Leicester, when Liverpool University will meet Birmingham University at 3 o'clock.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL MATCHES

RUGBY UNION

HOSPITALS CUP FINAL

RICHMOND.—Guy's Hospital v. St. Bartholomew's Hospital (3.0).

CLUB MATCHES

BLACKHEATH.—Blackheath v. London University (3.15).

ELMERS END, CROYDON.—United Banks v. Kent (4.45).

UNITED BANKS.—H. E. Goldsmith (Midland), back; W. J. Wells (Midland), J. S. Hutton (Hongkong), S. E. P. Shoesmith (Westminster), and F. Woodhouse (Lloyds), three-quarter backs; R. L. Elvis (Lloyds) and J. E. Taylor (Bank of England), half-backs; W. H. Glock (Midland), R. H. Wilkinson (Bank of England), W. H. Gilbert (Westminster), M. B. Helder (Westminster), C. Bootman (National Provincial), H. Richards (Barclays), D. MacLennan (Chartered Bank), and A. A. MacNab (Bank of Scotland), forwards.

KENT.—A. G. Green (Old Dunstonians), back; J. M. Hogan (United Services, Chatham), C. T. A. Radcliffe (Old Alleynians), G. J. R. Orr (R.E., Chatham), and D. Magee (R.N.C.), three-quarter backs; A. G. Wood (Old Alleynians) and G. S. Batty (London Irish), half-backs; W. Wright (Blackheath), J. R. F. Popplewell, C. D. Malone (Tonbridge), F. G. Parnacott (Park House), L. F. Morris (Old Dunstonians), J. A. P. Bartlett (Sidcup), R. L. Chapman (Old Dunstonians), and M. Wright (London Scottish), and A. N. Other, forwards.

BARNSTAPLE.—Devon v. Police (4.30).

PENARTH.—Penarth v. Newport (5.30).

RUGBY LEAGUE

SALFORD.—Salford v. Wigan.
CASTLEFORD.—Castleford v. Warrington (3.30).

ASSOCIATION

LEAGUE (SECOND DIVISION)

WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Nottingham Forest.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH

GILLINGHAM.—Isthmian League v. Royal Navy (3.30).

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE.—A. Solly (Dulwich Hamlet), goal; J. G. Stevenson (The Casuals) and F. J. Gregory (Wimbledon), backs; G. S. Drake (Kingstonian), A. L. Cox (Nunhead), and E. Ellis (Nunhead), half-backs; V. C. Potter (Ilford), S. W. Sidey (Nunhead), G. T. Copas (Dulwich Hamlet), F. Macey (Kingstonian), and G. Peplow (Ilford), forwards.

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Marine Preason (Chatham), goal; Leading Tel. Dixon (Chatham) and R.P.O. Lycett (H.M.S. Victory), backs; A.B. Muggridge (H.M.S. Dolphin), A.B. Sollitt (Chatham), and P.O. Webb (H.M.S. Victory), half-backs; Leading Seaman Allen (H.M.S. Vernon), Rigger Coates (H.M. Yacht), A.B. Leonard (Chatham), Marine Pepper (Chatham), and Tel. Speed (Chatham), forwards.

FENCING

AMATEUR FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP

The Amateur Foil Championship of Great Britain was advanced a further stage yesterday at Bertrand's Fencing Academy, when two of the three second round pools were fought. The third will be fought to-day at 6 p.m., four fencers from each of these pools being promoted to the semi-final pools, which will be decided to-morrow.

Last night's pools were fought simultaneously and one only could be attended to at a time. In Pool II., where six fencers competed for four places, the two representatives of the London Fencing Club, H. Foss and C. R. Hammersley, soon established a long lead over the rest, and were each undefeated at the end of the third round, all the others having two defeats or more. In the next series R. C. Dicker, who had put himself in a parlous position by losing to both G. V. Hett and C. T. Wellington, met Foss, and, after one of the best fights of the pool, defeated him by four hits to three. He led 3—1, but Foss drew level at three all, before a good parry and *riposte* by Dicker put the latter once more in the running for promotion. Another very fine assault between Foss and Hammersley ended in the latter's favour by four hits to three, and as he defeated Dicker also in summary fashion, he headed the pool undefeated—a fine performance. Foss, having lost his last two bouts, could only tie for second place with Hett, had a count of hits was necessary before Dicker's promotion to the semi-final was certain. He and Wellington lost three fights each, but Dicker had 15 hits scored on him to Wellington's 16, and so secured promotion by the narrowest of margins. C. J. Stonhold, with five defeats, shared Wellington's fate.

There were seven fencers in Pool I., which naturally lasted longer than the other, and it was possible to study some of the later assaults—one of these, between J. Emrys Lloyd, the ex-champion, another member of the L.F.C., and B. P. Cazaly. The latter is not so polished a fencer as Lloyd, but he is very powerful and a great fighter. His parry is astonishingly strong. It was not till the score had reached three hits all that Lloyd prevailed with a quick *riposte*. This was the only occasion that Lloyd was taken to the seventh hit, and in his remaining five fights he was touched three times only. A. Campeau reached the last round with one defeat only, but there he was beaten by Cazaly, and the pair tied for second place in the pool with two defeats each. O. G. Trinder had an up-and-down course, and with five fights gone had won two and lost three, but a victory over R. Hudson Evans in the last fight of the pool enabled him to reach the semi-finals. C. C. Shadrach, with four defeats, and Evans and F. E. Charlton with five each, failed to qualify.

The results were :—

POOL I.

The following qualified :—C. R. Hammersley (London Fencing Club), no defeat; H. Foss (London Fencing Club), 2 defeats; G. V. Hett (Cambridge University), 2 defeats; and R. C. Dicker (Inns of Court), 3 defeats (15 hits against) after a count.

The others were :—C. T. Wellington (Lensbury), 3 defeats (16 hits against); and C. J. Stonhold (Polytechnic), 5 defeats.

POOL II.

The following qualified :—J. Emrys Lloyd (London Fencing Club), no defeat; A. Campeau (Albert's), 2 defeats; B. P. Cazaly (Lensbury), 2 defeats; and O. G. Trinder (R.A.C.), 3 defeats.

The others were :—C. C. Shadrach (Tom Hughes), 4 defeats; F. E. Charlton (Paul's), 5 defeats; and R. Hudson-Evans (Coutts Bank), 5 defeats.

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

The final heat in the Amateur Championship between H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), the holder, and L. Steeples (Sheffield), the winner of the competition in 1927, will be concluded at Thurston's Hall in Leicester-square to-night. The even character of the game has left the issue open, and the players are such accomplished exponents of the game that a lead of a hundred or two does not represent a winning advantage, at least until the closing stages of the game. Steeples secured an advantage in the afternoon. He scored 506 for an average of 36, while Coles made 285 for an average of 19, and with half of the game completed Steeples led by 215.

When the game was continued yesterday Coles was leading by six points, and he began fairly well by increasing a run of 32 (unfinished) to 53. Coles, however, did not play with quite his usual confidence and Steeples did not make the task of his opponent any easier by adopting safety tactics whenever the position was at all unfavourable. Coles was inclined to take risks. He had to play at a number of double balks, and strokes which are made to counter this defensive method always must be slightly speculative. Each of the players in turn was a little unlucky in losing the white, but of the two Steeples played with rather more assurance than his opponent. The play was followed with the keenest interest by a very large attendance, and many of the strokes made were worthy of the highest class players.

Although the scoring methods were more varied than they had been at other times during the game, the losing hazard always was the prevailing stroke. Both Coles and his opponent are making this the match-winning factor and they both play these strokes exceedingly well. No endeavour has been made to play the top-of-the-table game, and close cannons have not been considered. Steeples made runs of 43 and 54 at his first two visits, and in the course of his next four visits he lost the white twice, and his opponent ran a coup in an endeavour to close up the game. In the meantime Coles found his difficulties just as pronounced and his highest run was 22. Steeples had secured a small lead, but Coles regained it with a break of 50. He missed a long thin loser, which he played very fine, and the consequence was that Steeples made a very sound break of 182 before he missed a red winner.

That established the Sheffield player's lead for the session. Coles made a capital effort to improve his position. He played well, and had scored 91 when he missed a middle pocket loser. Steeples played with the confidence of a player who is holding a good position. He did not take the smallest risk, but he played his losing hazards so well that he added runs of 25, 87 and 80 at successive visits, while his opponent's only other break was 37. Each of the players had several chances before Steeples reached his points with a small unfinished run.

The scores at the interval were :—L. Steeples (in play), 1,500; H. F. E. Coles, 1,285.

After some very keen play in the evening Steeples reached his points with a lead of 217. The scoring was remarkably even, Steeples making 501 to 499. Each had an average of 33. Steeples increased a small unfinished run to 68. He was playing well when he missed an ordinary red winner, and Coles, playing his hazards with fine accuracy, made a capital break of 123. Coles was assisted by one of those peculiarities incidental to the game. He had scored 54 when he lost the white. He made a very good stroke to leave the white near the side cushion and the red in balk, but the red went into the bottom pocket, and Coles scored 69 more points off the red ball before he left a double balk. Coles, however, missed two chances of strengthening his position. His opponent had little chance of scoring at three consecutive visits, and Coles missed a difficult run-through loser and then the white in balk, but Steeples scored 66 off the red ball, and then, in trying to get the white into play, he missed a thin white loser.

The form of these two players is comparable to that of some of the professional players of earlier days. The losing hazard is made with as much confidence and accuracy. Steeples increased his lead with a run of 70, mainly by this means, but Coles made one of the best all-round breaks of the match, a run of 147, and at successive visits he added runs of 42 and 62. Coles played a very good and interesting game. The losing hazard played a big part in all of the breaks, but Coles varied his methods cleverly. With another small run Coles got within 10 of his opponent's score, and a break of 47 enabled him to take the lead again. Coles lost the white, and he played for, but missed, a long range red winner. The stroke was not very difficult, but the mistake was expensive as Steeples, scoring chiefly by red-ball play, secured a good lead again by means of a break of 134.

Having lost the white Steeples left a double balk, and, although he lost the white again, he scored another 72 points off the red ball in a break of 76. Steeples closed up the game to such an extent that he left his opponent a double balk three times in succession, but he left him an opening when he failed to pot the white in the middle pocket. Coles, however, had scored only 29 when, having made a brilliant cush winner, he missed a difficult cushion cannon, and Steeples reached his points with a run of 62 (unfinished).

The closing scores were :—L. Steeples (Sheffield) (in play), 2,001; H. F. E. Coles (Cardiff), 1,784.

LINDRUM V. SMITH

In the course of his match with Smith at the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-street, yesterday afternoon, Lindrum made the 59th four-figure break of his present tour and his seventh of the match. He was leading at the start of the day's play by 11,770 and, by scoring 1,901 against 337, Lindrum increased his advantage to 13,334. He had the remarkable average of 475, while Smith's average was 67.

Smith increased a run of 242 (unfinished) to 343 and missed a forcing loser. At his first visit to the table Lindrum made a break of 1,123. His play was as accurate as it has been in most of his big breaks. Lindrum made runs of 131, 80 and 74 close cannons, scoring more than half of the points in the break by this means. Smith did not have many chances. He made an all-round run of 217, but Lindrum played brilliantly again at his last visit while making a break of 746. His close cannon play was remarkably clever, the break including runs of 96, 107, 36 and 45.

The scores at the interval were :—Lindrum (to play), 22,590; Smith, 9,256.

In the evening Lindrum made runs of 593 (99 cannons), 230, and 419 (unfinished), while Smith's chief run was 645.

The closing scores were :—Lindrum (in play), 23,839; Smith, 9,912.

DAVIS v. MCCONACHY

Davis, who was in arrears when his match with McConachy was continued at Sheffield yesterday, regained the lead when he took his overnight unfinished break to 350. Davis later added a break of 359 before McConachy scored one of 310. Davis was in excellent form and made a further break of 258. McConachy then made 485, and Davis played out time with 164 (unfinished). Davis scored 1,248 and averaged 156, while McConachy scored 898 and averaged 112. The scores at the interval were :—Davis (in play), 14,774; McConachy 14,592.

The closing scores were :—Davis (in play), 15,895; McConachy, 15,311.

PROFESSIONAL SNOOKER

The first round heat, the best of 25 games, in the Professional Snooker Championship was continued at Newman's Club, St. John's Wood, yesterday, when T. Newman was leading N. Butler by five games to three. Each won two games in the afternoon, the score then being seven games to five in Newman's favour. Butler took the first game at 62 to 38, but Newman won the second at 64 to 37. Newman made a break of 40 in the third to win the game easily at 85 to 13, but Butler secured the fourth, winning by 61 to 27.

In the fifth round of the Stock Exchange Handicap at Simpson's, Cheapside, yesterday, D. F. Brown (scratch) beat A. R. Lacey (scratch) by 64 points.

BOXING

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Carnera knocked Wiggins out of the ring twice in one minute's fighting in the second round and Wiggins was counted out as he lay beside the ropes outside. Wiggins had won the first round by hugging tactics.—*Reuter.*

BERT KIRBY KNOCKED OUT

Bert Kirby, of Birmingham, the British Flyweight Champion, was knocked out in the fifth round of his contest with Rene Shalange, of Belgium, at Manchester yesterday. Kirby won each round on points, but towards the end of the fifth the Belgian landed a heavy right to the body and the Englishman was counted out

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

AN OPERETTA

The principal item in the National programme this evening is a performance of "*There's No Fool Like a Young Fool*," an operetta in one act, by Mehul. It will be produced by Sir Nigel Playfair, with Mr. Frederick Ranalow, Mr. Hubert Langley, Miss Vivienne Chatterton, and Miss Jane Connard in the cast.

PROGRAMMES

The broadcasting arrangements for to-day, March 19, are as follows :—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME.—1,148kc. (261.3m.) ; 193kc. (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. 10.30 :—Time Signal from Greenwich ; Weather. 10.45 :—The Week in Westminster, by Miss Megan Lloyd George. 11-11.30 (261.3m. only) :—Experimental Television Transmisson by the Baird Process.

12 :—Gramophone Records. 1 :—Orchestra, from Frascati's Restaurant. 2 :—Mary Madgley (contralto) ; James Topping (tenor). 2.30 :—For the Schools—Nature Study for Town and Country Schools—9, Coltsfoot, by Miss C. Von Wyss. 2.55 :—Interlude. 3 :—Stories and Story-Telling in Prose and Verse —9, Matthew Arnold : Balder Dead, by Miss Marjorie Barber. 3.25 :—Balbina Braynine (pianoforte) ; the John Fry String Quartet. 4.45 :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children—Lear Let Loose, the Story of Four Little Children who went Round the World (Edward Lear) ; The Table and the Chair ; The Owl and the Pussycat ; The Duck and the Kangaroo (Edward Lear) ; set to Music by V. Hely-Hutchinson, and sung by John Thorne ; A Talk on Lear (Geoffrey Bradley). 6 :—A Review of the Women's Hockey Season, by Miss C. J. Gaskell. 6.15 :—Weather ; News. 6.40 :—Old French Songs, sung by Anne Thursfield (mezzo-soprano). 7-7.20 :—Some Popular Fallacies about Farming, by Mr. J. Wyllie. 7.25 :—International Cooperation and what it means—3, On Economics, by Mr. W. T. Layton.

7.45 :—The Gershom Parkington Quintet ; Nellie Walker (contralto) ; Raymond Newell (baritone). 9 :—Weather ; News ; London and New York Stock Exchange Reports ; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554.4m. only). 9.25 :—A Discussion on War Books, between Mrs. M. A. Hamilton, Mr. Douglas Jerrold, and Mr. Vernon Bartlett. 10.15 :—"There's No Fool Like a Young Fool," an Operetta in one act, by Mehul ; English Version by Harry Graham ; Play produced by Sir Nigel Playfair, with Frederick Ranalow, Hubert Langley, Vivienne Chatterton and Jane Connard ; the Orchestra, conducted by Stanford Robinson. 11 (1,554.4m. only) :—Band, from Ciro's Club. 11.15-12 :—Dance Music from the Hotel Splendide.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

12 :—See London Regional programme. 1.30-3 :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Frank Cantell ; Rosina Verne (contralto), Una Truman (pianoforte). 5.15 :—Children : The Higgledy-piggledy Twins.—They say they are Sorry, by Cicely Fleming ; Songs by Olive Groves (soprano) : Oo the Wolf, a Nature Story, by Mary Haras ; Oo the Gramophone, specially Recorded for the Children. 6 :—See London Regional programme. 6.15 :—Weather, News. 6.40 :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis ; Olive Groves (soprano), Bernard Ansell (baritone). 8 :—See London Regional programme. 8.30 :—Midland News. 8.35 :—Old Favourites : A Sing-Song by the Midland Regional Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis, assisted by Peter Finchett (tenor), Ethel Williams (contralto). 9.25 :—National programme. 10.15 :—Weather, News. 10.30-11 :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN—995kc. (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2.40-3 :—See Glasgow. 3.25-4.45 :—See Glasgow. 6 :—Mr. George E. Greenhowe—Horticulture. 6.15 :—National programme. 7.45 :—See Glasgow. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Scottish News Bulletin. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

BELFAST—1,238kc. (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 12 :—Organ Recital. 1.30-3 :—The Radio Quartet. 2.30-3.25 :—National programme. 3.30 :—The Orchestra ; Thomas Anderson (baritone) ; George Simpson (clarinet). 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—May Turtle (soprano). 8 :—The No. 1 Free State Army Band, conducted by Colonel Fritz Brase, from Dublin. 9 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH—1,040kc. (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 2 :—National programme. 9.15 :—Local News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

CARDIFF—968kc. (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. 1.30-2 :—Organ Recital. 2.30 :—National programme. 5.15 :—Children. 6 :—National programme. 7.45 :—Constance Lind (violin). 8 :—The Cardiff C.W.S. Male Voice Choir, conducted by E. G. Charles ; Annie Woodley (soprano) ; D. Pryce (baritone) ; Tom Jones (recitals). 9 :—Relayed from the John Cory Silver Band. 9.15 :—National programme. 9.15 :—West Regional News. 9.20-11 :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather, Stock Report, and Gramophone Records. 2 :—Gramophone Records. 6.15 :—Children. 7 :—Talk for Women. 7.20 :—News. 7.30 :—Time and Irish Lesson. 7.45 :—German Language Lesson. 8 :—Concert by No. 1 Army Band, conducted by Colonel

Parliament

AIR POLICY

INCREASE IN THE ESTIMATES

MR. MONTAGUE'S STATEMENT

HOUSE OF COMMONS

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

The SPEAKER took the Chair at a quarter before 3 o'clock.

The Great Western Railway Bill—a certified Bill—was considered on Report and read a third time.

COWARDICE AND DESERTION IN THE WAR

Mr. SHAW, Secretary of State for War (Preston), replying to Mr. MATTERS (Kensington, Lab.), said:—During the late War two officers were shot for desertion and one officer was shot for murder and desertion. No officers were shot for cowardice. (Hear, hear.)

[The following written question and answer were circulated yesterday:—Mr. MATTERS.—How many of the 284 British soldiers executed during the late War were condemned for cowardice and desertion, respectively? Mr. SHAW.—During the late War 264 soldiers were shot for desertion and 18 for cowardice.]

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY

Mr. HACKING (Chorley, U.) asked the Secretary for War what action he proposed to take to rectify the decline in the number of persons recruited into the Army during last year.

Mr. SHAW.—Bad recruiting periods recur from time to time, and there is no sovereign remedy for them. But I can assure the right hon. member that the problem of maintaining the strength of the Army is engaging the constant attention of the Army Council.

In reply to supplementary questions, Mr. SHAW said that he had no immediate intention of considering the suggestion that a smarter uniform should be issued as an aid to recruiting. He would make a statement to-morrow about standards, about which, he was afraid, there were some regrettable features.

RECENT INCREASES IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), replying to CAPTAIN P. MACDONALD (Isle of Wight, U.), who asked whether he was aware of any special circumstances to which the recent increases in the numbers of the unemployed could be attributed, said:—Yes, Sir, one of the most important contributory causes is the uncertainty caused by the world-wide fall in the price of raw materials. Evidence of this is to be found in the recent heavy increase in unemployment in the cotton textile industry, which I regret to say is still continuing.

WIRELESS TELEPHONY

ESTIMATED COST OF SERVICES

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG (Kent, Sevenoaks, U.) asked the Postmaster-General what was the estimated annual expenditure for the four Imperial wireless telephone services which it was proposed to concentrate at Rugby and Baldock, including interest on capital, depreciation charges, running costs, overhead charges, and allowances for cost of research.

Mr. LEES-SMITH (Keighley).—The total overall cost, inclusive of land lines up to the point of connexion with the London Trunk Exchange, of providing public telephone services with Canada, South Africa, India, and Australia by means of the Post Office radio stations at Rugby and Baldock is estimated at £43,000 a year. This cost includes £4,000 a year for existing costs at Rugby and Baldock, making a net additional cost for the Dominions services of £39,000 a year. It also includes a margin of staff and equipment which will be available for the provision of other long-distance radio telephone services. As the latter are developed the annual cost of the four Imperial services will be reduced to about £36,000 a year.

CAPTAIN CAZALET (Wiltshire, Chippenham, U.) asked whether after adapting these services there would be direct telephone connexion between this country and Argentina.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—The new services at the moment under discussion are only new services with the Dominions.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG asked the Postmaster-General what questions were put to the two experts consulted on the subject of oversea wireless telephony, and what were their answers.

Mr. LEES-SMITH.—It is impossible within the limits of a Parliamentary answer to deal adequately with this subject, but, broadly, the questions were intended to elicit whether the high aerial system or the lower aerial system as used at Rugby was likely to prove the more effective. The experts reported that, apart from future developments, both systems are probably equally capable of providing satisfactory telephonic communication between two points for a given number of hours a day. They went on to express the opinion that as regarded future development the adoption of the more elastic system—namely, the Rugby system, with the lower masts—would be advantageous, since equally satisfactory results could be attained with a smaller expenditure of money, and they pointed out, in particular, that the provision of alternative wave-lengths (a matter of importance from the point of view of reliability of service) is likely to be more cheaply made with the relatively low mast system.

SIR E. HILTON YOUNG asked whether, in order to judge the weight of authority of this opinion, it was not necessary that the House should have before it the actual terms of reference, or the communication made to the experts. Since that was the case, would the right hon. gentleman take some steps, by means of a White Paper or otherwise, to lay the information before the House? Mr. LEES-SMITH.—If the House desires our questions to the experts and the experts' reply to be put in a White Paper, I shall be very glad to do so.

THE USE OF GOLD

Mr. BOOTHBY (Aberdeen, E., U.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he was taking any steps to secure international co-operation in order to economize the use of gold and to regulate its value in terms of commodities, as recommended by the Genoa Conference in 1922.

Mr. SNOWDEN Chancellor of the Exchequer (Colne Valley).—I do not think that any intervention by his Majesty's Government would be judicious. Steady progress is in fact being made towards increased cooperation by central banks, and it may be hoped that the proposed Bank for International Settlements will further this object.

TAXATION OF COMPANIES' PROFITS

MAJOR NATHAN (Bethnal Green, N.E., L.) asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he would state the amount of revenue which he estimated would be lost by exempting from income-tax that part of the profits of companies actually expended upon plant, replacement, and re-equipment.

Mr. SNOWDEN.—The income-tax law provides for an allowance from profits in respect of the wear and tear of plant and machinery either in a lump sum represented by the actual cost of renewal or replacement or by way of annual allowances during its life. Any expenditure, therefore, in respect of renewal or replacement is already fully allowed for by the law. If the hon. and gallant member has in mind new expenditure on plant and machinery, arising out of development and not out of renewal or replacement, I must point out that this new expenditure will carry allowance for wear and tear. To anticipate future allowances by giving an allowance at the outset would be a complete departure from the principles on which the income-tax code is founded.

THE INTERNATIONAL BANK

Mr. SNOWDEN, replying to a question by Mr. MANDER (Wolverhampton, E., L.) said:—The board of the Bank for International Settlements will contain not more than 16 members of Belgian, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, and American nationality, and also not more than nine members of other nationalities, selected from countries interested in reparations, or whose currencies are on a gold or gold exchange standard. The International Bank is non-political, and its policy is not subject to the control of any representative national or international body, though its operations in any country will in general require the consent of the Central Bank of that country.

MANUFACTURED IMPORTS

Mr. SNOWDEN informed Sir F. HALL (Dulwich, U.) that the net revenue derived from imports of articles classed in the trade returns as "wholly or mainly manufactured" for the year ended February 28, 1929, was £12,423,000, and for the year ended February 28, 1930, £12,782,000. The revenue derived from hydrocarbon oils is included in these figures, as that duty in form includes crude oil, which is classed as a raw material, as well as refined oil.

HARBOUR DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

Mr. PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Financial Secretary to the Treasury (Leicester, W.), in reply to a question by Mr. BOOTHBY as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the scheme for deepening the Port Henry Dock and constructing a slipway at Peterhead, said:—The Development Commissioners have recommended, and the Treasury have sanctioned, a grant of £39,000 for this purpose, to include a sum of £14,000 previously sanctioned for the slipway alone, on condition that the Harbour Trustees raise an equivalent amount from other sources.

MAIL BAG THEFTS

Mr. LEES-SMITH, replying to Mr. HACKING (Lancashire, Chorley, U.), said that during 1929 56 mail bags were stolen or tampered with in course of transit. It was not possible to state the value of the contents of the bags. The amount of compensation paid by the Post Office in respect of registered letters, registered parcels, and ordinary parcels contained in the bags was just under £500.

Answering a further question, Mr. LEES-SMITH said that the figures of the robberies remained fairly steady. (Laughter.) There was an increase about Christmas time, as always happened at that period. Otherwise, the losses for the last six months were slightly less than those for the corresponding period of last year. Very active steps were being taken to prevent robberies.

In reply to a question by Mr. D. SOMERVILLE (Willesden, E., U.), Mr. LEES-SMITH said:—During the last fortnight two thefts have occurred. On the 7th of this month six bags, three containing unregistered parcels and three containing newspaper packets, were rifled at Burton-on-Trent. On the 12th a bag of parcels was rifled in transit from Chippenham to Paddington. Inquiries are proceeding, but it has not yet been ascertained how the thefts occurred.

During the six months ended March 18, 1929, 46 bags were stolen or tampered with in course of transit; during the next six months 18; and during the six months ended the 18th of this month 40, including the six bags rifled at Burton.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA LAND APPORTIONMENT

Mr. C. R. BUXTON (Eiland, Lab.) asked the Under-Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs whether he could make a statement with regard to the Southern Rhodesia Land Apportionment Act.

Mr. LUNN (Rothwell) said the object of the Southern Rhodesia legislation referred to and the legal difficulties which arose in bringing it into effect were stated in a reply which he gave on January 22. The provisions of the Act in question involved an amendment of section 43 of the Southern Rhodesia Constitution Letters Patent, 1923. It was originally contemplated that, if the Act were passed and if it should be his Majesty's pleasure not to disallow it, his Majesty the King in Council should then be moved to make the requisite amendment of the Letters Patent. The Secretary of State was, however, subsequently advised that amendment of the Letters Patent ought properly to be effected before the passing of the Act, which was void under section 26 of the Letters Patent, and could not be validated retrospectively. It was, therefore, now proposed to adopt the following procedure. The Secretary of State was taking steps to secure amendment of the Letters Patent. As soon as these had been amended, the Land Apportionment Act would be resubmitted to the Legislative Assembly of Southern Rhodesia, and, if passed, would be brought into operation by proclamation, as soon as the Governor had been notified that it was his Majesty's pleasure not to disallow it.

AIR ESTIMATES

MR. MONTAGUE'S STATEMENT

On the motion to go into Committee on the Air Estimates,

Mr. MONTAGUE, Under-Secretary for Air (Islington, W.), said the revised total of last year's Estimate, allowing for the Supplementary Estimate of £760,000, was £16,960,000, so that this year there was an increase in Air Estimates of £890,000 within a total of £17,850,000. This increase was due in the main to the provision of the up-to-date equipment, which was essential alike for safety and efficiency, the growing needs of civil aviation, and additional outlay on scientific research work.

During the financial year ending March 31 five additional squadrons would have been added to the establishment of the Royal Air Force for purposes of home defence. One of these was a Regular squadron and the other four were organized on a cadre or auxiliary basis. This meant that the greater part of their *personnel* were serving under conditions similar to those of the Territorial Army; their training was of a periodical nature, and they would be embodied only in the event of a major war. When the plans for the Home Defence Force were first worked out, it was intended that 25 per cent. of the force might be on this non-Regular basis, but at present the proportion was much higher, for out of the existing 38 squadrons primarily provided for home defence, 26 were Regular squadrons and 12 of the cadre or auxiliary type. The proportion of this latter type to the current total strength of the Home Defence Force stood, therefore, at nearly 33 per cent., instead of 25 per cent.

Continuing, Mr. Montague said:—I should like to stress the moderation and unprovocative character of British air policy and expenditure. If consideration is given to comparative air strengths and the trend of air expenditure of such Powers as France, Italy, and the United States of America, the facts emerge that our Air Force is substantially exceeded in terms of first line strength by these three other Powers, and that the Estimates which I am now introducing show an actual reduction on the gross figures compared with Air Estimates of five years ago, the gross figures being the proper comparison when dealing with intentions and policy. That is in striking contrast with very large increases in the air expenditure of the other Powers during the same period. This, moreover, is despite the fact that our overseas requirements for garrison purposes, in the Middle East and India in particular, are much greater than those of other countries. On the basis of metropolitan strengths we have considerably less than a half-Power standard compared with our nearest neighbour.

In spite of these facts and figures, his Majesty's Government does not propose to deviate from a policy dictated by the firm intention not to be drawn into a competition in armaments. Expansion will only take place in so far as it is forced upon us by developments abroad and in so far as no other course remains open. The development of the Home Defence Air Force is proceeding slowly on well-considered lines, whose aim is quality rather than quantity. Our objective is the maximum of efficiency in regard to both *personnel* and equipment.

It must be remembered when considering these Estimates that air forces are being increasingly employed in substitution for ground forces, and that thereby considerable economies have been effected. This has been done on a scale not yet attempted by any other nation, and the fact lends greater significance to the modest character of our present programme.

WORK IN PALESTINE

Success and economy, Mr. Montague continued, were achieved by the use of air power for defence in Iraq, and, more recently, in Aden, where an air squadron had been provided for the last two years with a strength of 12 machines and a total complement of 200 men in replacement of one British and one Indian battalion of infantry with a total strength of about 1,600 combatants. The recent disturbances in Palestine soon developed into a problem, for the time being, for ground forces, but on their outbreak troops were transported by air from Egypt within a few hours of the request for reinforcements being received. It was true to say that the prompt arrival of 50 soldiers by air did much to prevent further serious riots, but the main activities of the Royal Air Force were directed to reconnaissance patrols with the object of keeping the authorities informed of any large movements of insurgents across the frontier and within Palestine itself.

In some cases, also, aircraft were able to drive off attacks by Arabs upon isolated Jewish colonies before the arrival of ground reinforcements. Offensive action from the air was taken altogether 11 times; this proved the salvation in many instances of otherwise defenceless communities, and there was no evidence of any innocent persons having suffered.

Towards the end of 1929 the Royal Air Force rendered signal service in dealing with two rebellious tribes, subject to Ibn Saud, the King of Nejd, whose leaders, accompanied by their followers, after an unsuccessful rebellion against that monarch, took refuge in Koweit and Iraq. We had given an undertaking to Ibn Saud that we would not afford refuge to these rebels either in Koweit or Iraq proper. In order to implement that undertaking, the Political Officer ordered the refugees to withdraw across the frontier. The refugees refused to go, but they also rejected the alternative offered them by the Political Officer that they should surrender unconditionally to the British authorities. This surrender was the only alternative possible in view of food and sanitary considerations, together with the danger of undesirable complications which might have led to general fighting and widespread loss of life. Eventually the High Commissioner authorized air action on a limited scale, the immediate result of which was the unconditional surrender of both tribes as required—some 7,000 people—to the Air Force Commander. In this case the dropping of bombs as a warning proved sufficient and there were no casualties to the rebels or on our own side.

Another recent illustration of the efficacy of air action occurred in the Sudan during December, 1929, where a small section of the Nuba tribe in Kordofan offered armed resistance to the police when engaged in the arrest of a certain head man who had organized rebellion against the Government. The tribesmen took refuge in a strong natural position and it became necessary to assemble a force of about 300 infantry to deal with them. The local Governor decided to induce surrender by taking air action in the first instance. After three days' bombing the position was occupied by the infantry without any casualties. There was no doubt that but for the preliminary air action undertaken the operation could not have been carried through without heavy loss of life on both sides. In the Aden Protectorate in September, 1929, a certain tribe had been guilty of molesting travellers and looting caravans on the road from Dhala to Aden. Stoppage of tribal allowances proved to be of no avail, and the sheikhs were threatened with air action if the offences continued. Several demonstrations were then carried out over the area and warnings were dropped on villages. These measures proved effective, and it was not necessary to resort to air action. No further trouble had since occurred. These were instances which had occurred during the past year of the prompt effectiveness and humaneness of the use of the air arm when such use unfortunately proved necessary.

NON-MILITARY USES OF R.A.F.

Among what might be called the "non-military" uses of the R.A.F. he might cite, for example, assistance in cases of a medical and surgical character in emergency, particularly in India; rescue work on the coasts in the Middle East; warnings and subsequent reconnoitring of flooded areas in the case of the bursting of the Shyok Dam in India; survey, photography, participation in the anti-locust campaign in the Sudan; and at home cooperation in fishery protection against poaching by foreign fishing vessels on the East Coast. In the last matter a great deal of valuable work had been done, the importance of which had been generously recognised. Excellent service was also rendered by the Royal Air Force at Felixstowe during the gale of December, 1929, when a flying boat co-operated in a search for overdue fishing craft. During the year three Fairey III. F aircraft of No. 45 Squadron completed a flight from Helwan, Egypt to Nigeria and the Gold Coast and back, a distance of 8,400 miles; another four aircraft of the same type from No. 14 Squadron undertook the annual flight to Cape Town and back. The aircraft arrived home again at Cairo after a journey of 11,200 miles, late only to the extent of five minutes. (Cheers.) Four long-distance flights were undertaken during the S.W. monsoon by No. 205 Squadron, Singapore, to try out the weather possibilities for flying and the possibilities of maintaining a pre-arranged timetable between Calcutta and Singapore under adverse conditions. He paid a tribute to the gallantry of the two officers who, after having successfully flown non-stop to Karachi, lost their lives in an attempt to make a non-stop flight to Cape Town.

There had been built up an educational organization in the R.A.F. which embraced not only the scientific side of the training both of officers and skilled mechanics, but also a comprehensive system of further general education by means of which the Service now afforded its *personnel* facilities which were quite comparable with those which could be obtained in civil life. That there was a demand for this further education was shown by the results of a recent higher education test for airmen; 700 airmen, scattered throughout the Service at home and overseas, entered for an examination of a relatively high standard. Every effort was made to keep in close touch with the educational and professional institutions and activities of the country. The training received by aircraft apprentices could well bear comparison with that obtained in civil engineering establishments, and apart from the fact that this training equipped the young men with a high standard of technical knowledge, sufficient to enable them to adapt themselves to civil engineering practice, the Service, too, gained a body of mechanics who combined a very high degree of mechanical skill with a sound knowledge of engineering and scientific principles. During 1927, 1,836 boys were examined and 970 were attested; in 1928, 1,981 were examined and 1,033 attested; in 1929, there were 2,343 examined and 1,072 attested. These figures showed that local education authorities were cooperating with the Air Ministry in satisfactory and increasing measure.

As to the training of officers for the specialist branches of technical work, such as engineering, wireless, armament, and the like, a policy had been adopted of making use wherever possible of the resources of the universities. Every year a number of officers, who had already qualified in the service in engineering and in wireless, are sent to Cambridge to follow the normal course for the Mechanical Sciences Tripos, while others with suitable qualifications were sent to Cambridge or to the Imperial College of Science, to follow a course of aeronautical research.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Referring to research and development, Mr. Montague said that the problem of aircraft noise was being actively investigated. The reduction of noise in aircraft would not only make for the greater comfort of passengers, but would reduce the disadvantages of air traffic passing over inhabited areas. It was possible by modern methods to secure measurements of noise, for instruments had been devised in the past few years which made this investigation relatively simple. These instruments showed that the intensity of the noise in the cabin of an air liner was 1,000 times as great as that in an express train, although, of course, the human ear did not perceive that difference. The chief sources of noise, it had been found, were the engine and the airscrew, when the latter was revolving at a high speed. It was considered almost certainly practicable to reduce the top speed of airscrews, that such reduction would conduce to greater efficiency, and would at the same time make a considerable difference in the resultant noise. Parallel with these investigations the reduction of the noise of engine exhausts by silencers had been studied, with promising results. The National Physical Laboratory was cooperating with Imperial Airways and the Dutch Air Lines in acquiring data of the noise in aeroplane cabins, and a series of experiments had been made on sound transmission through the walls of the cabin. It was hoped that, as a result, good progress would be made in this important matter. The problem of aerodynamic interference of one part of an aeroplane with another had also been investigated.

It had long been the custom for models of ships to be tested in large tanks before their shape was decided upon and construction begun. That policy was followed also with aircraft, except that an air channel (called a wind tunnel) replaced the water channel; although for tests upon the qualities of seaplanes a water tank was also necessary. Very important developments were taking place in the construction of wind tunnels; but the advance in design, though great, did not go the whole way. The American Government decided to build a very large air tunnel to work at normal pressures and at a speed of about 100 m.p.h. The air stream of this tunnel was no less than 20ft. in diameter, and took 2,000 h.p. to propel it. It was possible, to judge by the experience of the United States aeronautical authorities, to make remarkable advances in aeroplane efficiency, and it was hoped to explore its potentialities. Provision had been made in the Estimates for the commencement of work on such a tunnel, and it was hoped to be able to do so in the course of the year.

The outstanding achievement during the past year in engine progress was the intensive development of the Rolls-Royce "R" engine, which was used in the Schneider Trophy winning aircraft. By normal standards this engine should give approximately 820 h.p., but the two engines used actually sustained an output of over 1,900 h.p. over the course. Advances were continuing to be made in the development of air-cooled engines with their simplicity of installation, freedom from water corrosion troubles and ability to be warmed up before flight in much less time than the water-cooled type. Having referred to the British triumph in the Schneider Trophy contest in September, Mr. Montague recalled that it had been decided not to continue Government participation in the race for the reasons that an international sporting contest should not be carried out officially by Military Services and that to do so was now no longer justifiable, in view of the interference with the routine work of the Air Force. Undoubtedly, useful experience had been gained from these contests in the past, and official participation was on that account justified, but further progress could now be made with greater economy by other means.

There was an increase in the Civil Aviation Vote this year, mainly due to an additional subsidy for the Imperial Air Service to South Africa. The existing service between England and India had now been extended to Delhi under arrangement with the Government of India. Existing agreements with the light aeroplane clubs would terminate in the course of this year, with two exceptions. Very careful consideration had been given to the future of these clubs. The work which they have done in promoting a practical interest in flying throughout the country had been excellent, and it had been decided that it would be equitable and justifiable to give them assistance on the same scale as that now given to National Flying Services, Limited, and the necessary provision has been made in these Estimates. He knew that some of the clubs had been anxious as to the future, and he hoped that the announcement which he had just made would cheer them on to a continuance of their good work.

EMPIRE SERVICES

IMPERIAL AIR TRUNK ROUTES

Referring to Empire air services, Mr. Montague said the service to South Africa was due to commence in a few months' time. The negotiations with the various Union Governments and Administrations concerned, more particularly his Majesty's Government in the Union of South Africa, for the installation of a weekly service between London and Cape Town had been brought to a successful issue during the year. The Union Government would make a substantial contribution towards the requisite subsidy over a five years' period and would lend their support and co-operation generally. The other Administrations concerned, the Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, and Northern and Southern Rhodesia, had also undertaken to contribute and cooperate in a similar manner. The survey of the route was well advanced and everything was proceeding according to plan. It was contemplated that a regular service between Alexandria and Tanganyika should commence in the autumn of this year and the through service to Cape Town in the spring of 1931. It was eminently satisfactory that, with the practical financial support and assistance of the Union Government of South Africa and the other Administrations named, this great Imperial trunk air route would before long be inaugurated.

The Government of India had now extended the England-India service from Karachi to Delhi by means of aircraft chartered from and operated by Imperial Airways. The preparation of the ground organization of the route across India was being vigorously pushed forward. The section to Calcutta would be ready by the end of March, and it was hoped that by the autumn sufficient progress would have been made to render possible operation to Rangoon. The Government of India were now examining the question of the possibility of extending the air service from Delhi to Calcutta and to Rangoon at the earliest opportunity. Proposals had also been submitted to the Air Ministry for the operation of the remaining section between Rangoon and Australia, and it was hoped to find means, in conjunction with the Governments of India and Australia, to inaugurate the through service to Australia as soon as possible after the route along the coast of Burma had been organised. It would be premature to give an estimate of the date

(Continued on page 9)

PHONE MILES HIRE SLOANE 9155

JUST THINK OF THIS! Not more than an hour from where you're sitting now there is something people come hall across the world to see—an English countryside in early spring. And no further than 7 Eccleston Street—at the Miles Hire Garage—is a car it is sheer delight to drive, a Chrysler 75, long, low and powerful. Two-seater, coupé or saloon—you take your choice. It is yours for any time or distance. No need for a chauffeur—drive yourself. Pay only for the miles you drive. No charge for oil or petrol. From six in the evening there's a specially low rate, only 6d. a mile inclusive. Minimum of £1 or 40 miles. Make haste and book your car!

Every time you open your coat *you will know*

that it does you credit, *if* it is lined with a 'COURTINE' LINING—woven by COURTAULDS. A 'COURTINE' LINING can be trusted to keep its smart sleek texture and clear colour to the very last, and add considerably to the wearing and lasting qualities of the garment. Your Tailor can show you a full range of patterns, suitable for every kind of cloth.

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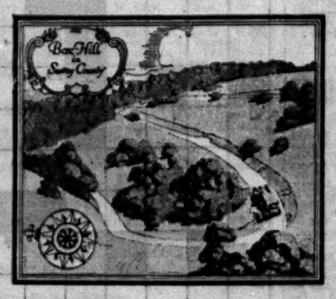
Up Box Hill Zig-zag . . . loose surface,

1-in-9 gradient, round its hairpin bend

. . . *in top gear all the way*

A zig-zag climb on loose surface up the side of one of Surrey's most difficult hills—that is the Box Hill road . . . Most drivers, as they reach the first turn, must change into second or first gear; then they move slowly up the steep slope, take the hairpin bend in first, and keep on changing gear for all the lesser slopes and bends to the very top. But the Buick driver, without touching the gear-lever, slows down for the first turn—then accelerates up that steep bit in top—still in top, takes the hairpin bend—and sweeps on along the brow of the hill at 28 m.p.h. or more if he wishes! All the way up—not a single gear-change with the Buick!



COUNT the times you need to change gear in a single drive—in dense traffic, climbing a steep grade, slowing down for a bad bit of road, speeding up again.

Then you'll realize how much the Buick can save you in peace of mind, minutes and hours on the road . . .

For this powerful car can do practically anything in top gear. It will advance in top at a mere 5 m.p.h. (or less than 3), when you are caught in traffic and must go slow. Then the instant you can dash ahead of the throng, it will accelerate in a flash, without a gear change, actually from 10 m.p.h. to 40 in 12 seconds in top.

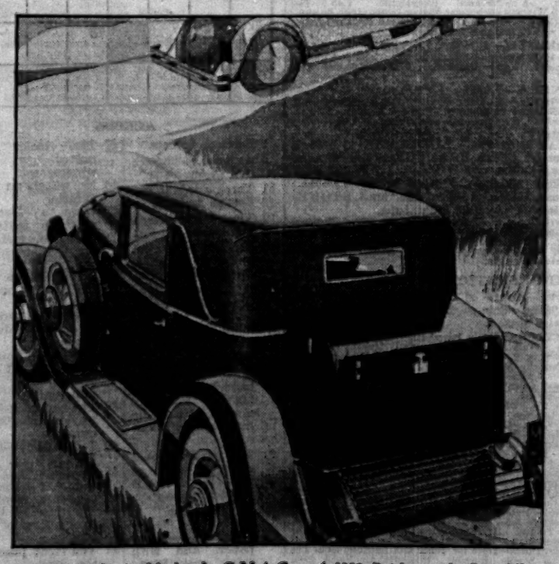
Any speed, all the power you want—almost instantly *with no gear change*—in the Buick! Its effortless climbing of Box Hill told at the right is typical of the easy way it conquers the roads.

* * *

Internal-expanding Duo-Servo brakes make it possible to control this great car at the lightest touch. Double-acting hydraulic shock-absorbers and semi-elliptic springs create smooth riding no matter what the road is like.

The Buick's engine is the famous overhead-valve type, developed through 26 years' devotion to sound engineering principles. And the 1930 Buick has 8 per cent more power than its powerful predecessors (developing a speed of more than 70 m.p.h. if you wish).

The nearest Buick dealer will gladly lend you a new Buick to drive. No obligation. Give it the stiffest test you know. Then you'll realize why the Buick is so widely chosen among fine cars. Prices from £485 to £695. (All models are obtainable by the G.M.A.C. plan of convenient payments.) Take a look at the Marquette, too—lower in price—smaller and lighter than the Buick. The saloon is priced at only £335. Write for detailed specifications to General Motors Limited, The Hyde, Hendon, London, N.W.9.



A 1930 Buick . . . the Piccadilly Sportsman's Coupé . . . taking the hairpin bend in top

BUICK

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

RHODIANS . . . *are fine*

Rare and Ripe Tobacco Grown within the Realm

EXTRA LARGE
10 for 6D.
20 for 1/-

For Pipe Smokers—
RHODIAN CURLY CUT
AT 10D. PER OZ.

R.H.132

Made by Lambert & Butler, Est. 1876, Branch of The Imperial Tobacco Co. (of Great Britain and Ireland), Ltd.

Parliament

(Continued from page 8)

by which the route would be in operation, but the project would be pressed on with as a matter of the first importance.

THE TWO AIRSHIPS

Having traced the history of the two airships, Mr. Montague said that R 100, built by the Airship Guarantee Company, Limited, had a gas capacity of well over 5,000,000 cu. ft., while R 101, built at Cardington, would exceed this capacity when the alterations which were now in hand were completed. R 101 was moored out during the whole of November and confounded the prophets of disaster by successfully riding out storms in which the wind gusted up to 83 m.p.h. During a line squall the airship swung through 135deg. in a minute under a wind of 35 m.p.h. The maximum force registered by the bow indicator was something over 15 tons, though the airship was designed to withstand a strain of 30 tons at this point. There was no doubt that from a constructional point of view the completed airships had definitely disproved many of the gloomy forecasts, ranging from minor defect to utter disaster, which had been made from time to time; and he would like to say at this point that both in the Press and in public speech many criticisms were made that had been based upon predictions very far indeed from accurate knowledge of the facts.

The meteorological investigations of the Indian route, which had been proceeding steadily, showed that conditions would generally be adverse on the return journey both between Karachi and Ismailia and Ismailia and Cardington, with a consequence that a large reserve of fuel would have to be carried for the first experimental flight to the East of R 101. Allowance also must be made for the fact that the lift of an airship decreased as the temperature rose and the barometer fell, since its lift was determined by the weight of the volume of air which it displaced, and warm air was lighter than cold air. For these reasons, having regard to the need for a "safety" policy in a programme of this expensive character, it was decided not to attempt the return flight to India in March or April. The flight might well have been attempted with success, but unnecessary risks would have had to be taken. Consequently, an extra bay would be inserted in R 101 during the summer which would increase her capacity by 500,000 cu. ft. and give her an additional net lift of about 9 tons. The suggestion that had been made that this additional bay was to provide for an unanticipated defect was not true. The bay with the consequential extra lift was found to be possible not because of defect but because of the satisfactory strength which the airship's tests had disclosed. The proposed programme for 1930 for R 100 consisted of flights to Montreal and back between May and September, and between October and March schedule flights between Cardington and Ismailia. For R 101 a flight to Karachi and back in September or October, then again to Karachi in December or January, after which there would be mooring trials and experimental flying from Karachi. The minor alterations to R 101 should be completed by the end of April and certain flights might take place preliminary to the programme mentioned. Regularity, of course, was essential for commercial operations, and before this stage was reached it was obvious there must be a period of experimental flying on the Indian route to acquire operational and financial data and data for further technical developments. There was also the desirability of developing a mechanical means for the transfer of an airship from the mooring tower to the shed when it was necessary to undertake major repairs, and the Estimates provided for experiments to be made to evolve a satisfactory system.

Air progress would, he was convinced, be rapid in the future, both in technique and safety. They could not but desire that this country should stand well in this as in other forms of material progress, bearing in mind that the test of all material advance was its moral value as a means of human civilization and world friendship. (Hear, hear.)

SIR S. HOARE'S QUESTIONS

THE HOME DEFENCE FORCE

SIR S. HOARE (Chelsea, U.) said that, as it had fallen to him to introduce the Air Estimates six times, he could congratulate the Under-Secretary on the success with which he had overcome the difficult task of giving the House some idea of the many and various activities of the Air Force. He was particularly glad to hear the generous tribute which the Under-Secretary paid to the efficient and very humane manner in which the Air Force carried out its duties in Iraq, the Persian Gulf, and the North-West Frontier of India. When he recalled the criticism with which a similar tribute paid by him to the humane action of the Force was received by the Labour Opposition, he thought it was almost worth the change across the floor of the House to hear the tribute coming from a Minister of a Socialist Government. (Hear, hear.) During the last 12 months the Air Force had suffered a very serious loss in the resignation of Lord Trenchard, for to no man was greater credit due for the success of the Force than the late Chief of the Air Staff. (Hear, hear.)

He asked the Under-Secretary to tell the House before the debate closed whether the policy of the Government towards the expansion of the programme of home defence was the same to-day as it was when a Socialist Government was in office in 1924, when agreement was announced with what was known as the first stage of that programme—namely, the building up of the Home Defence Force to 52 squadrons. Of the 52 squadrons 38 were in being. Last year the late Government added five to their number. If it were the policy of the Government to repudiate the building up of the Home Defence Force he must point out that they were undertaking a very heavy responsibility. (Hear, hear.) Even now, after eight years of expansion, this country was only fourth or fifth in the list of Air Powers, and France, America, and Italy were at present engaged on a programme of further expansion. These questions were so important in the field of home and Imperial defence that he hoped the Under-Secretary would give a specific answer to them.

AIR DISARMAMENT

Another important and urgent question was the present position of air disarmament. At the present moment they were thinking mainly of naval disarmament, but he took the view that in the years to come the most urgent disarmament question would be that of air disarmament. (Hear, hear.) He looked with the gravest anxiety on what appeared to be a new race in air armaments developing between the great Powers. It was a sinister fact that the expenditure of all the great Powers, except ourselves, on air armaments was literally bounding up year by year. The expenditure of France had risen no less than 113 per cent. during the last five years, that of Italy 25 per cent., and that of the United States of America 140 per cent.

What was the policy of the Government in this question of air disarmament? The Preparatory Commission would be renewing its sittings at Geneva in the course of the next few weeks, and he would like to know what were the programme and policy that the Government were going to urge before that Commission. He would urge the Under-Secretary to use all his influence to keep the problem as simple as possible, and that, if he could not obtain complete agreement over the whole field, he should begin along the lines of least resistance and advance stage by stage. He would warn him to keep clear of the mass of technical details that some representatives at Geneva had heaped on this problem during the last few years. He would suggest to him that he should investigate again the possibilities of arriving at a parity agreement between the three great Western air Powers—France, Italy, and ourselves—for he believed that along that line there was a chance of successful development. An agreement of that kind would be the best basis for a more general agreement being reached at the League of Nations between all the Powers.

He would like to know in somewhat greater detail the policy of the Government with reference to air records and, particularly, the next Schneider Trophy race. The Under-Secretary had said that there would be no Government entry, and that private enterprise must in future undertake everything connected with the race. Did the Government decision mean that some of the high-speed machines that were now being built to Government order would be lent to the entrants or did it not? Did it mean that, although an Air Force unit would not be posted to undertake the race, Air Force officers would be allowed to act as pilots or as officers in the British team? Unless assistance of this kind was given to the Aero Club and to anyone else who could make an entry, it would be found, in face of the Government competition of other countries, that we would not be able to bear the expense or produce the crews or the machines. While he could not blame the Government for withdrawing, as a Government, from entering into the contest, he would be very sorry to see the race go by default in two years' time to another country. (Hear, hear.)

THE INDIA-AUSTRALIA ROUTE

He would be glad if the Under-Secretary could give them a little more information on two points connected with the Far East route to India, and eventually to Australia. He had hoped that agreement had been reached with all the various Governments along the route between here and India, but he saw in the Press that difficulties had arisen in the matter of flying over the Italian section. He did not wish to embarrass the hon. gentleman with questions on negotiations that might be going on with the Italian Government, but he would like to ask how it had came about that while France and Germany had already obtained flying facilities over Italy, we had at present no similar facilities.

Then, as to the Australian section of the route, what was the position in regard to the section between Singapore and Australia? Could the hon. gentleman give the House any information about the negotiations with the Commonwealth Government? He would be glad to hear that the Commonwealth Government were taking an interest in this section of the route, and were going to provide a proportionate amount of the cost of the whole service.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR POWER

Important as these details were, they did not seem to him to be as important as the greater issue of air policy, on which really depended the large sums of money they were being asked to vote. He would ask the attention of the House to what was really the basic question of air expenditure:—What was the use of air power to the British Empire? What part should air power play in the system of Imperial defence? They had had about 10 years of peace-time experience, and during that time they had accumulated a considerable amount of data that helped them towards at least a provisional answer. The one pre-eminent lesson that emerged from 10 years of experience was that air power, unless it was to be nothing more than an additional burden upon the taxpayers' shoulders, must be used as a substitute for and not as a supplement to other forms of defence. If the Royal Air Force was simply to be added to Army and naval garrisons and to be made a third adjunct to their defence operations, the expense of national defence would bound up and our insurance premium become so heavy that we should not be able to afford it. In Iraq we substituted air power for the previously existing form of military defence, and the result had been a reduction in expenditure from £21,000,000 in 1920 to £1,500,000 in 1930, the withdrawal of between 20 and 30 Imperial battalions, and an actual reduction of Air Force squadrons from eight to four. The Air Force took over the garrison of Aden two years ago, and the result had been to reduce the expense of that garrison by more than 30 per cent. There had been incursions across the frontier for many years, but a single squadron of the Royal Air Force re-established British prestige on the frontier with scarcely any loss of life, at a cost of about £8,500, whereas by the old methods of defence it was calculated that the cost would have been between £6,000,000 and £10,000,000. Upon the North-West Frontier of India and in the Sudan the Air Force had been no less successful in maintaining law and order at a cheaper cost, and in carrying out quickly, efficiently, and with scarcely any casualties the military operations that had been assigned to it. The mere fact of being able to fly an aeroplane over territory in which disorder was on the point of breaking out had been sufficient to re-establish law and order without the dropping of bombs or any kind of military operation.

ADVANTAGES OF EXTENSION

So uniform and successful had been our use of air power in the last 10 years that he asked the House to consider whether the time had not come substantially to extend it. On the one hand there was the demand year by year for reduction of defence expenditure. On the other hand there was the need to involve ourselves as little as possible in military campaigns and protracted military operations. He believed that air power could help us to satisfy both these needs. His experience had been that year by year there seemed to be a wrangle between the Treasury and the three Service Departments when the time drew near for drawing up the annual Estimates. In the end reductions were effected, some of which, at any rate, were definitely injurious to the efficiency of this or that Service, the existing system being taken as the basis of negotiations. Although that might be the line of least resistance, it was the most dangerous way of making economies. Would it not be wiser and safer to settle these questions fundamentally and make really drastic changes in the system in certain carefully considered directions rather than go on cheeseparing? He suggested that in the further substitution of the air arm we had the means of making a substantial alteration in the whole system of Imperial defence, of saving money and, at the same time, not making less efficient any of the existing Services. If we made fuller use of the mobility—might he say also the fluidity?—of air power, that could act as a corrosive acid where military action was necessary and act like oil where pacification was needed; if we could make our defence capital more liquid, not tied up as it was tied up at present, he believed we could safely make further reductions in our defence expenditure, without any loss to the security of any part of the British Empire. At home we should have to make a definite change in our general outlook towards the new features of the problem of Imperial defence. It was no good having an aeroplane that could fly 150 miles an hour if the same old methods went on in Whitehall.

The whole essence of air power was its speed. It was no good having aeroplanes that would go with the greatest possible speed, be it to the Middle East, the Sudan, or the North-West Frontier of India, if delays took place in coming to a decision in Whitehall. Time after time during his experience in recent years the quick application of air power was delayed by the need of consulting, it might be for some quite insignificant incident, seven or eight different officials and Departments in Whitehall. If we were to make full use of this new instrument of speed there must be a greater unity of control at the seat of government, and these delays must be avoided.

NEED OF AN INQUIRY

The time had come for a comprehensive and impartial inquiry on the lines which he had suggested to the House. Members might think that after his many years of contact with the Air Ministry and the Air Force he was biased and took too one-sided a view of the capabilities of this new instrument of speed. A soldier once said to him that he must have been bitten by a mad aeroplane. (Laughter.) If that were so, let there be an inquiry by men who took a less biased view than that with which he might be charged. With 10 years of experience and the evidence, there was now a mass of material which an inquiry of this kind might fruitfully investigate. He believed that as a result of an inquiry it would be found, for instance, that air power could be safely, economically, and effectively used to a greater extent than at present on the North-West Frontier of India. If that were found to be so, it would be of great advantage, not only to our whole system of Imperial defence, but in particular to the Army. The provision of a number of battalions on the North-West Frontier imposed a difficult and heavy obligation on the Army. If that burden were lightened it would be possible to develop our Imperial Army on more modern, and possibly more effective lines. It would be easier to proceed further with mechanization.

We should find by the inquiry that air power could be used on a greater scale in India. The defence of India was largely a question of air defence. He had never believed it possible for an invader to penetrate the passes of the mountains which divided Afghanistan and India if there was a really strong air force on the Indian frontier. So far as law and order were concerned, the air arm had been found most effective, in the last few years, in quelling disturbances with scarcely any expense or loss of life.

An inquiry would find that the newer types of flying-boat could be usefully used for some of the coastal defence work now undertaken, often under unhealthy conditions, by old and sometimes out-of-date sloops and coast defence craft. It was only in the last year or two that we had been able to develop the kind of flying-boat that could carry out those duties. He would be more cautious in his predictions as to airships, but he believed that—not in the next few months but in the not too distant future—it would be found that airships could undertake at least some of the long-distance reconnaissance work now undertaken by cruisers. Airships might also be useful as troop carriers for the Army under certain, perhaps restricted, conditions. It was with those ideas in view that year after year he went doggedly on with the airship programme.

CIVIL AIR LINES

He believed that an inquiry would come to the conclusion that the development of civil air lines might have a very useful part in the organization of our Imperial defence. He did not wish to see civil air lines started which were outwardly civil lines but were really intended to be strategic military lines, or that civil machines should be developed which were a hidden reserve for military aeroplanes. Civil and military aviation should develop quite distinctly. He wished to see civil air lines developed as a civilizing force in the various parts of the Empire for which they were organized.

Every long-distance civil air route would be of the greatest assistance in maintaining law and order and keeping the *Pax Britannica*. If we could rationalize our defence system on these lines, make greater use of speed and mobility, and diminish the frozen capital of our Imperial defence, we could more safely make economies in defence expenditure than was the case to-day as the result of the yearly contests between the Departments and the Treasury.

Mr. MANDER said that the Prime Minister should be congratulated on having contributed to "air-mindedness" by making journeys by air. He hoped that some statement would be made as to the future of subsidies for light aeroplane clubs. He suggested that it might be possible with economy and other advantages to arrange that young men should be trained as pilots not, as at present, at special schools throughout the country, but through the medium of the light aeroplane clubs. Compulsory powers should be granted to municipalities to acquire land in their areas for aerodromes. He hoped that the Government would use its influence at Geneva to see that by some form of international arrangement steps were taken to ensure that civil aviation was not turned from its true course by military considerations.

REAR-ADMIRAL SUETER (Hertford, U.) regretted that the Government was not going to support the Schneider race in future, because that race was very good for the aircraft industry of the country as well as for the Air Force.

The Air Ministry should not be in a hurry to press forward the long-distance airship flights to India and Canada. First of all they should see that the crews were trained as perfectly as possible. The sum of £500,000 was too small for the development of civil aviation.

Mr. MALONE (Northampton, Lab.) said that a really scientific and efficient allocation of the money for defence would never be secured until there was a Ministry of Defence. The next war would, in the first instance at all events, be an air war. If we were at war with France the first action would be a bombing raid by French aeroplanes on London. Were the Government content to allow France to have a four to one ratio in aeroplanes compared with this country? The position was very anomalous. If we were safe in the air with 1,292 fighting aeroplanes compared with 4,730 possessed by France, there was surely no need to stick out for a two-Power naval standard at the Naval Conference. Civil aviation was going to be tremendously important to this country, and he was profoundly disappointed at the small amount allocated for it. The Estimates had been prepared with complete lack of imagination, and a great deal more could have been done. The subsidies paid by other countries for development of civil aviation were much greater than those paid by Great Britain. He contended that the airships were a failure and urged the Government to consider seriously whether they should not cut their losses on these vessels before more money was wasted or more lives lost. He suggested the appointment of a committee to review the whole situation.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Thanet, U.), speaking as one who had served in and was still connected with the air, said that a great chance was coming to some Government which was determined to hack through the traditions and vested interests of the older Services and recognized that the air was the power which could command in the future. There was need of a bold air policy, and, in view of the vulnerability of this country from the air, air defence should have precedence over the other forms of defence. He supported the suggestion of Sir S. Hoare that the time had come when the matter might be put before some form of impartial tribunal. As to civil aviation, he was disappointed that there seemed to be nothing done where it could be most helped—namely, in freeing it from monopoly. There was a crying need of a long-distance cruise and a display of the British flag in South America. He hoped that the Air Ministry would lend pilots to any firm which entered for the Schneider Trophy. Such officers should be allowed special leave and their risks should be treated as flying risks.

Mr. KINLEY (Bootle, Lab.) expressed regret that there had not been a substantial reduction in the Royal Air Force.

SIR P. SASSOON (Hythe, U.) said that the present Estimates would not disgrace the previous Administration and he congratulated the Government on having preserved continuity in their policy. The United States, with its nearest air rival many thousands of miles distant from its shores, was prepared to spend £33,000,000 in the coming year. It was the best judge of its needs, but when that huge figure was borne in mind the claim that our Estimates demonstrated once more the earnest desire of the Government to avoid disastrous competition in armaments was fully justified. The continued encouragement given to the auxiliary Air Force squadrons was very satisfactory. In them the country had a very valuable addition to its air defences. He welcomed the provision for one more flying-boat squadron, and was also pleased to see that the subsidy to light aeroplane clubs was not to expire altogether. Excellent work had also been done in the University squadrons at Oxford and Cambridge, and their success prompted him to ask the Under-Secretary whether he would not consider the possibility of forming a squadron on similar lines for the University of London. Such a squadron would receive a great deal of support, and it would be short-sighted policy to allow reasons of finance to postpone its formation. Another question that would have to be tackled soon was the building of a new Air Ministry in Whitehall. To the saving in cost would be added a notable increase in co-ordination of the three fighting Services, which would find themselves for the first time within reasonable distance of each other.

GOVERNMENT REPLY

Mr. MONTAGUE, replying to the debate, said the programme for home defence represented a policy of consolidation and finer equipment. The position of the Government with regard to air disarmament was naturally one of sympathy and full support for all that could be done on reasonable lines to secure common action among the nations of the world. That was a position of continuity. He had been asked in reference to the Schneider Trophy whether there would be Government assistance in the form of lending high-speed aeroplanes or lending officers to assist the participation of this country in the next contest. He must give a complete negative in answer to that question. It was not proposed to give Government assistance of that kind. Every other kind of assistance that was possible would be given, and a great amount of assistance could be given in the way of technical advice and other sympathetic ways. But it would not be possible to lend either machines or officers. It was very questionable whether any other country would give Government support of that character next time. After all, this was a sporting contest, and of all things it was the one that should be left to individualism and private enterprise. With regard to the Italian section of the air route to India the Imperial Airways had not been able to come to a very satisfactory arrangement with the Italian Government. The route to Athens had been changed to an overland route, which was not so easy during the winter months as in the summer. The negotiations were still proceeding with the Italian Government as to the possibility of a route via Naples and Corfu. As to light aeroplane clubs, any such club which could conform to the conditions applying to the existing subsidized clubs could apply for official recognition, and if approved would be eligible for payment in respect of its members from April 1 next. He did not admit that the expenditure on airships should have been cut down, but this was not the time, when the country possessed two airships which were fine productions, which had proved stronger than was anticipated, and which had carried out flights in an exceedingly satisfactory manner, to say that further trials should not go on because of the extra expenditure involved. The policy advocated by the member for Bootle (Mr. Kinley) was not the policy of either the trade union section or the I.L.P. section of the Labour Party. The position of the party and the position of the Government was that while we ought to give a lead to foreign countries in the way of peace we could not disarm without common action in an international agreement on disarmament. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. OLIVER (Ilkeston, Lab.) moved:—

That this House welcomes the development of civil air transport both as a means of peaceful inter-communication and a bond of common interest between nations in general and more particularly as affording a further unifying link for the British Commonwealth of Nations, and desires that this country should take its appropriate share in aiding and fostering such development.

MAJOR HILLS (Ripon, U.) said he would like to see more money spent on civil aviation, but we did manage to do our work with far fewer aeroplanes than foreign countries.

Mr. WELLS (Bedford U.) said he hoped the Government would offer a substantial prize to any firm that could produce a suitable heavy-oil engine for airships.

COMMANDER BELLAIRS (Maidstone, U.) said one of the mistakes that had been made in civil aviation in this country was that it had been expected in the first place to conform to military lines instead of being free to development otherwise. If the railways and the Mercantile Marine had been expected to follow such lines they would not be the great services that they had become. Much of the money expended on military aviation ought to have been expended on civil aviation. (Ministerial cheers.)

LABOUR MOTION FOR REDUCTION

The amendment was negatived without a division, and the original motion having been agreed to, the SPEAKER left the Chair, and the House went into Committee on the Estimates, Mr. R. YOUNG, Chairman of Committees (Newton), in the Chair.

On Vote A, for 32,000 officers, cadets, warrant officers, non-commissioned officers, aircraftmen, and apprentices for the Royal Air Force,

Mr. BECKETT (Peckham, Lab.) moved to reduce the Vote by 30,000 men.

MAJOR G. LLOYD GEORGE (Pembroke, L.) asked what provision was being made for the air base which the late Government announced was to be established at Pembroke Dock.

Mr. MONTAGUE said that it was the intention of the Air Ministry that Pembroke Dock should be used for a flying-boat squadron. It might also be possible to locate there one or two minor units. The total number of civilians employed was not likely at first to exceed 40, and would rise eventually to 60 or 70. Mr. Beckett's amendment, if carried, would mean the abolition of the Air Force. The policy represented by the Estimates was the policy of the Labour Party. It had been put to the country by the Labour Party, and was accepted by the trade unions and the I.L.P.

The amendment to reduce the Vote was negatived by 226 votes to 22—majority, 204.

The Vote was then agreed to, as were the Votes for Pay, Works, Buildings and Lands, Technical and Warlike Stores, and Civil Aviation.

The House resumed.

The Exportation of Horses Bill was read a second time.

The House stood adjourned at 13 minutes before 12 o'clock.

PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

HOUSE OF LORDS
At 3.45

Formal business.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
At 2.45

Motion to go into Committee on Army Estimates, Certain Votes in Committee.

At 7.30.—Glasgow Corporation Bill, second reading.

COMMITTEES

HOUSE OF LORDS.—London County Council (General Powers), Room 4, at 1. Mid-Kent Water, Epsom Rural District Council, Leicester Corporation, Room 3, at 11. Standing Orders of the House, &c., Chairman's Room, at 3. Ecclesiastical Committee, Room A, at 12. Unopposed, Ministry of Health Provisional Order (Conway and Penmaenmawr Joint Hospital District), Selsey Water, Faversham Oyster Fishery Company, Chairman's Room, at 3.30.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Capital Punishment, Room 11, at 11. Hours of meeting and rising of the House, Room 15, at 11. Private Bills, Room 11, at 4.45. Group B, Cromer Fisheries Provisional Order, Room 5, at 11. Group D, North Cheshire Sewerage Board, Manchester Extension, Room 6, at 11. Group E, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), London Electric, Metropolitan District, Central London, and City and South London Railway Companies, Room 16, at 11. Local Legislation, Section A, Bournemouth Corporation, Room 8, at 11. Section B, Cardiff Corporation, Room 9, at 11. Unopposed, Bristol Corporation (No. 1), Reading Corporation, Metropolitan Railway, Room 11, at 2.30.

THE CANAL BOATS BILL

FURTHER CONSIDERATION IN COMMITTEE

The Canal Boats Bill was again considered by Standing Committee B yesterday. After a number of amendments had been moved and withdrawn the committee adjourned until to-morrow. SIR SAMUEL ROBERTS (Ecclesall, U.) presided.

COMMANDER SOUTHBY (Epsom, U.) said that all sorts of accusations had been made on the second reading. The Duchess of Atholl had painted a terrible picture and he did not think it was fair to single out canal boats, because such things as she had mentioned might happen quite as easily in the slums which still disgraced our civilization.

LORD WINTERTON (Horsham and Worthing, U.) asked whether there was any reference in the reports of the Government inspector or the medical officer which bore out the Duchess of Atholl's allegations.

The DUCHESS of ATHOLL said that the only person who had investigated the conditions in the boats was the inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who had been maintained on the canals for the last 10 years. She had seen a little girl of 12 doing heavy work in opening a lock. If she had not been inside the lock-keeper's house she would not have seen this child.

SIR HENRY CAUTLEY (East Grinstead, U.) said that under the Bill children of a tender age would be torn from their parents. It was cruel beyond measure, and it was too high a price to pay for education.

DR. VERNON DAVIES (Royton, U.) said that they were prepared to meet and confute any statement which the Duchess of Atholl made with regard to cruelty.

CAPTAIN WATERHOUSE (Leicester, S., U.) said that, as introduced, the Bill was really a Socialization of Children Bill. The children were going to be farmed out. They were going back to the days of the worst horrors described by Dickens. It was thoroughly wrong to seek to educate these children compulsorily in the way proposed.

HOURS IN THE DRAPERY TRADE

CRITICISM OF THE SHOPS BILL

SIR HERBERT ORMOND presided at a meeting of the council of the Drapers' Chamber of Trade of the United Kingdom at the Hotel Victoria yesterday. He reported that the General Purposes and Parliamentary Committee had met representatives of the Warehousemen, Clerks, and Shop Assistants' Union with regard to the Shops (Hours of Employment) Bill. It was stated that 85 to 90 per cent. of the drapery trade already did not work their assistants more than 48 hours a week. It was maintained, he said, that there should be no contracting-out.

The assistants' representatives promised that they would have the Bill redrafted to meet the criticisms of the committee, which decided to make no recommendation at this stage. They had received communications from the Grocers' Association opposing the measure, from the London Employers' Association notifying deferment of decision, from Portsmouth opposing the Bill, and from the National Chamber of Trade criticizing the measure. The National Federation of Employers' Organizations was meeting to-day to discuss the Bill.

Mr. A. C. DENHAM (Wood Green) moved that they refer the matter back to the committee with directions to get embodied in the Bill provision that there should be no interference with the closing times under the Shops Bill; some provision for dealing with street trading; a definite embargo on Sunday work; and exception of delivery services, which be held should be on a different basis of hours.

Mr. STANLEY BAKER (Birmingham) moved an amendment that the matter be referred back to committee, without any suggestions, and with instructions to report to the annual meeting on April 1. This was carried by 23 votes to six.

CONFERENCE OF MIDDLESEX AND ESSEX WOMEN UNIONISTS

Mrs. Smellie, J.P., chairman of the North Tottenham Women's branch, will preside over a conference of women Unionists of Middlesex and Essex, which will be held at the Queen's Hall, Langham-place, W., on Wednesday, March 26. Upwards of 2,500 delegates are expected to attend, and among those who have tabled motions are Lady Worthington-Evans, Lady Cunliffe-Lister (Hendon), Mrs. Alan Dore (Uxbridge), Mrs. Jarrett (Edmonton), Miss Majendie (Saffron Walden), and Miss Regina Evans (Harwich). The subjects to be discussed include safeguarding, Empire development, national economy, the raising of the school-leaving age, and contributions towards the election expenses of Parliamentary candidates. Mrs. Stanley Baldwin, Lady Iveagh, M.P., and Lady Fa'mouth, deputy-chairman of the Conservative Party, will attend the conference. Following the conference there will be a mass meeting, over which Mrs. R. L. Walter will preside, and at which the principal speaker will be Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M.P. Applications for tickets may be addressed to the agents or divisional secretaries of the constituencies in Essex and Middlesex.

ACCOUNTANT SENTENCED

REGINALD PEARNLEY, 34, described as an accountant, committed from the West London Police Court, was sentenced by Mr. H. W. W. WILBERFORCE at the London Sessions yesterday to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing £75 12s. 6d. belonging to his employers, the City Cab Company, Limited. WILLIAM RICHARDSON, 32, stated to be a cashier, who was similarly charged, was found *Not Guilty*, and was discharged.

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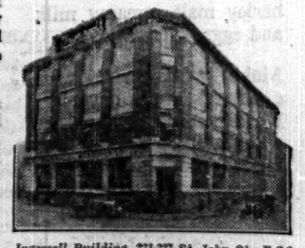

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Letters to the Editor

AMERICAN VIEWS ON INDIA

OPPOSITION TO GANDHI

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Will you allow me space to comment on Sir Francis Younghusband's letter in *The Times* of to-day? The future of India, as he contends, is indeed no private issue of the Empire. That the whole world should know enough of Indian problems to follow justly the policies of England and the claims of India is very much to be desired. But there I part company with Sir Francis.

I am astonished that he found in the United States only partisans of Gandhi. My own recent experience in the United States was exactly the opposite. Every man who visits America is his own Columbus, and discovers, I suppose, his own America. My visit included a month in New York and two months' continuous lecturing throughout the Middle West, in the course of which I addressed large audiences of very various kinds, and almost invariably, by their choice, on our politics. I encountered everywhere a surprising degree of acquaintance with British problems, and of political interest and sympathy. With none of these audiences did I refer in lecturing to India; but at the close of most of my lectures, just as in many private conversations with friends, I was assailed by questions about India. The burden of these questions was anything but Gandhist, and their tone was anxious and challenging.

I can best sum up my impressions by saying that in a very real sense the United States are the last stronghold of English Imperialism. By language, by history, by social and political outlook the United States derive from these islands. In the United States what I venture to call the English idea is dominant, but hardly as yet triumphant, and its comprehensive militancy holds up a mirror to England. The English idea struggles, not unsuccessfully, against discrepant tongues, traditions, and interests. It has, too, a "colonial" side in the Philippines, as we have in India; and the negro problem needs no emphasizing. The dominant race in the United States is not disposed in these days to recognize in us any monopoly of the English spirit, or to absolve itself from its share of the obligation to keep the common tradition high and strong in the eyes of all the world.

The present questioning in the mind of the United States, as I found it, is not Gandhist at all, but disconcertingly anti-Gandhist. Americans wonder whether we are as English as we were, as we ought to be, as they are, or whether we are too war-worn and too doubting to continue our work for India. They have themselves sent out missions of various sorts to India and have backed their missionary effort heavily with money. They feel, naturally, that the prestige of the English name, even in India, is not exclusively in our keeping.

May I offer Sir Francis Younghusband and those who feel as he does one reassurance more? In our generation the United States, enormously strengthened in population and wealth, and emancipated from old "complexes," are coming into the new field of world-politics. They advance gingerly with shivers of doubt, groping for what may prove kindred and congenial. They are in the act of rediscovering England. That is to say, blood, once again, is going to be thicker than water.

I am your obedient servant,
JOHN MURRAY.
University College, Exeter, March 15.

WITHOUT LORD KNUTSFORD'S KNOWLEDGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In the many years I have worked with Lord Knutsford at the London Hospital I have never before sent a letter to the Press without his knowledge and approval. I am breaking the rule to-day. He will know nothing of this until he sees it in his morning paper.

He is 75 to-morrow. But not 75 years old—75 years young. Yesterday he did such a day's work here as tired us all out. He did not rest when he got home, for this morning's post brings a budget of letters, all connected with the hospital's work and its improvement, which must have kept him busy until long after midnight.

Since he was a young man of 40 he has slaved day and night here to make things easier for poor people who are sick; to improve medical education and nursing; to organize research into the causes of disease with a view to its destruction.

At a committee yesterday on the urgent needs of the X-ray department—for that department must cooperate with the radium department against cancer—I noted in him a hint of anxiety. The equipment was hopelessly out of date—yet only nine years old. And at a great teaching hospital, too! It was all a question of money! money! money! At last he said that he must cut it down. He could not get the money. I have never seen him beaten before. Is there no one in all England who will give a very brave and gallant man a birthday present—not for his own benefit, but for the benefit of those whom he has made his friends—the poor?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. W. MORRIS, House Governor.
London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1,
March 18.

SPEED AND NOISE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—An aspect of the speed limit problem to which practically no attention has been given is the relationship of speed with noise. An increasing number of motorists are already behaving as if no legal speed limit were in existence, and a succession of wakeful nights, brought about by their frantic dashes through what was once a quiet residential street, have endowed me with the melancholy right to dogmatize regarding the enormously increased slumber-disturbing powers of cars travelling at 40 and 50 miles an hour as compared with those, now distressingly few, whose drivers are content with 20 miles. Quite apart from the arrogant horn-blowing in which the speed fanatics indulge, the noise made by a car passing one's bed-room windows at a high speed is greater than that made by a heavy commercial vehicle travelling within the speed limit.

Surely, Sir, even if we must submit to limitless speed by day, we should be spared the miseries which result from it by night. Arguments put forward in favour of high daytime speeds—that they tend to relieve traffic congestion and save the business community loss of time and money—are in no way applicable to road conditions after midnight. If a referendum were taken on this question, I have not the slightest doubt that there would be an enormous majority in favour of the strict enforcement of a relatively low speed limit after midnight, so that the sleep of the many would not be sacrificed to the nocturnal pleasures of the few.

I am, Sir, your humble and compulsorily sleepless servant,
HARRISON OWEN.
Gloucester Cottage, Collingham-road, South Kensington, S.W.5.

THE ARABS IN SYRIA

A PROVOCATIVE LETTER

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Discontent among the Arabs in Syria is causing serious concern to the French Mandatory. Religious hatred and aggressive fanaticism incited by political scheming are alleged to be the cause of the trouble. That an official in receipt of a salary from the Palestine Administration should be concerned in the internal dissensions of a neighbouring country is derogatory to British prestige and contrary to the rules of international comity, and the following letter sent by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem to the Sheikh Moustafa Gha'aini, president of the Moslem Council in Beyrouth, is, therefore, to be strongly condemned:—

Jerusalem, Feb. 17, 1930.

Peace be with you, the mercy of God and His blessings.

We are very keenly anxious about the situation in which you have been for some time in Lebanon, where your rights are misunderstood and your dignity attacked; we wish to be sure that the difficulties that you encounter in your defence will only strengthen your energy. All your comrades of Palestine are heart and soul with you, and support all your just claims.

Our interest being a common one, and our cause being the same, and our hearts united, your brothers here are anxious to let you know that they are ready to furnish you with all the aid of which you may have need, at the first sign from you.

We pray you to let us have your answer as soon as possible to still our alarms.

The President of the Supreme Moslem Council: MOHAMED AMIN EL-HUSSEINI.

L'Orient, a Christian-Arab newspaper of Beyrouth, in its issue of Saturday, February 22, 1930, condemns the appeal in no uncertain terms:—

It is known what the rôle has been of this sad personage in the latest happenings in Palestine, and how a manifesto drawn up in the same style has sufficed to let loose the tragic massacres of August, 1929.

If an immediate end is not put to this hateful campaign led at Beyrouth as at Damascus by personages directly interested in maintaining fanaticisms and in exciting religious hates, we will come up against before long the direst extremities.

Blood has flowed for less than that. It can still flow. The manifesto of the Mufti of Jerusalem contains a warning that it would be wrong to neglect in high quarters.

The *aid* in question—to save the comrades *in danger*—has a sense which there is no need, we believe, to underline.

If the intervention of machine-guns is to be avoided, it is time to act.

The Mufti of Jerusalem, in his capacity as president of the Supreme Moslem Council, is an official of the British Government and in receipt of a salary through the Civil List. In view of the recent troubles in Palestine such provocative action on his part is to be greatly deplored, and deserves the attention of those responsible for the administration of Palestine.

Yours, &c.,
V. A. CAZALET,
F. KINGSLEY GRIFFITH.
House of Commons, March 18.

WAGES WITH SAFEGUARDING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In his reply to the Unionist Vote of Censure in the House of Commons on March 13, Mr. Snowden is reported to have said: "He did not believe there was a single one of the industries which had received protection during the last five years where wages had risen."

We are manufacturers of silk hosiery, and I have taken out the comparative earnings of 16 knitters for the first eight weeks of 1925 and the corresponding period for 1930. This reads as follows:—

Knitter	1925 £ s. d.	1930 £ s. d.
1	49 3 3	53 10 1
2	58 12 3	65 17 3
3	53 10 7	76 8 6
4	53 3 7	78 9 4
5	57 1 9	82 7 0
6	57 2 9	82 7 0
7	63 18 8	71 9 1
8	62 18 10	77 2 1
9	62 18 10	91 4 1
10	56 11 10	85 7 8
11	56 12 10	85 7 8
12	48 17 1	86 13 4
13	57 14 11	88 6 3
14	45 13 0	44 7 2
15	49 2 3	73 10 3
16	58 14 3	85 1 7
	802 2 8	1,206 7 2

showing an individual increase of 35 per cent. on the same hours of working. Further, this section of operatives has increased from 16 to 52 within the five-year period, and the additional 36 have earned in the eight-week period of 1930, £2,483 13s. 6d., making an aggregate for the section for this period of £3,689 0s. 8d. Deduct from this the total earnings for the section for 1925, and there is a sum equal to £2,796 18s. additional wages paid in the first eight weeks of 1930 as compared with 1925.

In the face of these figures, no comment is really necessary, but I do feel that the economic welfare of this country should not be in the hands of one who is so ignorant of the facts.

Yours faithfully,
per pro A. E. ALLEN and Co., Ltd.,
A. E. ALLEN,
Managing Director.
Langley Mill, Notts, March 17.

REVENUE APPEALS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I refer to the letter from the President of the Law Society published by you yesterday. The position is even worse where death duties are concerned than with income-tax. Here are brief particulars of a case with which I have just dealt.

"A" succeeded to a fund and paid the duty claimed. Later he consulted me and I advised that much too much duty had been paid. A well-known counsel, who is probably the leading authority on this subject, was consulted, and he emphatically concurred with my advice, and I therefore applied for a return of the excess. A copy of counsel's opinion was furnished by me to the Solicitor of Inland Revenue. The Board refused to make any repayment and also refused my request (1) to make an *ex gratia* reduction or (2) to treat an appeal to the Courts as a test case and bear the costs in any event. My client knows that if he won (as he probably would) in the High Court, he would be taken by the Board to the Court of Appeal and thence (if he won there) to the House of Lords. He cannot afford the costs involved, and has perforce to abandon the claim. The duties he paid left him so little for himself that he cannot risk any further expense. To anyone not familiar with the heaviness of the duties this last statement may seem to call for a grain of salt, but the salt is uncalled for.

Yours truly,
March 18. H. ARNOLD WOOLLEY.

CHANNEL TUNNEL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The defenders of the Channel Tunnel or their technical advisers are surely unduly optimistic when they anticipate that the continuity of the impervious grey chalk from coast to coast will make the driving of the tunnel a simple matter. They appear to take it for granted that this bed extends in unbroken regularity from the English to the French side.

When, many years ago, I had occasion to devote considerable thought and attention to the geological problems centred round the Straits of Dover, I was much impressed, not by the resemblance between the two sections on the opposite coasts, but by the differences between them, the most striking of which is the disturbed nature of the strata on the French side, in marked contrast to the regularity of the beds on the English side. That alone contains the possibility of unpleasant surprises for those who airily hope to drive the tunnel through the impervious grey chalk from coast to coast.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
MALCOLM BURR.
United University Club, March 17.

"PEARLS IN GLUE"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Has anything about Persius been said better than the following by a *Quarterly Reviewer*, v. 179, p. 124 (1894)?—His "style has been compared to a too powerful glass which by excessive concentration of the rays of light actually impedes the vision." I was present at a conversation in which someone said to Mr. Gladstone of Persius: "You have to fight your way through him." "Yes," he said, "that's it."

PERSICI APPARATUS.

HOUSE OF LORDS PANELS

REDECORATION OF ROYAL GALLERY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Sickert's letter in *The Times* of to-day will surely receive the cordial support not only of artists but of every impartially minded person.

There is still another point which has only been lightly touched on in the Report of the Arts Commission, and that is the question of the redecoration of the Royal Gallery. After a visit there this morning one was, of course, struck by the fresh brilliance of Brangwyn's fine decorative panels compared with the so-called "dullness" of the rest of the room, except where it has been cleaned in the immediate surroundings of the new work. It is some 50 years since Mr. George Richmond, R.A., first experimented on cleaning Maclise's great frescoes, followed by Professor Church's work, and there is therefore, of course, 50 years of London dirt now on those pictures. Were Brangwyn's panels brought down to this key, they would soon be darker than Maclise's frescoes. Alternatively, if the latter were well and carefully cleaned by such an experienced and competent artist and restorer as Major George Roller, and the gallery itself renovated (as has been partially already done at one end), I venture to think the result would be entirely satisfactory, and bring the new work into harmony with the old. The Maclise frescoes were painted in the "water-glass" method, and are perfectly sound under their layer of dirt, so far as one can judge by what, of course, could only be a superficial examination.

I am emboldened to write this letter having a somewhat intimate recollection of the various methods adopted by those artists who were commissioned to paint the original frescoes in the Houses of Parliament, while I myself repainted my father's works in the House of Lords and in the Peers' Corridor. These were then protected by glass, and retain their freshness of colour.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. S. COPE.
Langton House, 31, Palace-gate, W.8,
March 15.

SMALL CRUISERS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Please allow me to reply to the criticisms of Admirals Custance and Richmond on my letter of March 6, relating to small cruisers.

First, Admiral Custance's criticism must be held heavily discounted by the fact that he was a determined opponent of Lord Fisher's policy, who, together with all his works, was anathema in the Admiral's judgment—hence his book under the *nom de plume* of "Barfleur." Secondly, he makes the mistake of assuming that because he "examined the whole of the cruiser question" his own interpretation of historical facts is necessarily correct and that Lord Fisher's, Admiral Mahan's, and other authorities' is wrong.

Those who do not accept Admiral Custance's interpretation hold their own as proven correct by the very fact of the insistent stand taken by America on the question of large cruisers. Remembering the lesson of 1812-15, the U.S.A. intend to have as many "super-frigates" as they want, and are not going to sit down and have us "pull wool over their eyes" by claiming to balance their big cruisers and keep innumerable small cruisers into the bargain.

Our "immense losses at sea during the War" were due chiefly to submarines—a brand new and untried weapon. As soon as we had discovered the technique of dealing with them our losses diminished; they had nothing whatever to do with our shipbuilding policy since 1894, still less with small cruisers.

I do not intend to be enticed by Admiral Richmond into a war of statistics (newspaper columns are no place for that), except to pull his, which are not even correct, to pieces. To bolster up his arguments he selects for comparison two periods—1793-1810 and 1914-18. He avoids carefully the very years 1812-15—to which I referred, and during which panic shipbuilding took place to meet the challenge of the American super-frigates. He omits to tell you that in 1914-18 the decrease in armoured cruisers was due to elimination of pre-Dreadnought type and substitution therefor of the much larger and therefore less numerous Dreadnought type of battle cruiser. Thus in his former period we lacked super-frigates, and two years later had to pay for it, and in his latter period we started with modern "super-frigates" and built more as fast as we could. You would not think that after looking at his statistics.

Our "light" cruisers, except those associated with destroyers, accomplished surprisingly little in the Great War, just as Lord Fisher predicted would happen, and in that degree were waste of money.

But Admiral Richmond attaches great importance to figures and tells you that we started the War in 1914 with no auxiliary cruiser. He does not want to remember all those fast merchantmen, not only ear-marked long before 1914 for use as auxiliary cruisers in war, but actually armed during peace time with a stern gun apiece. Really his statistics should have been more cunningly chosen; and eventually he admits my point, which he says is true, but goes on to try to qualify this admission by urging his own inaccurate and irrelevant statistics.

Admiral Richmond is a student of naval history, but must be placed in that academic class in which mind becomes so distracted by masses of detail and statistics that the essential point is missed—they cannot see the wood for trees. The "Fisher touch" is still unbeaten.

Yours very truly,
WILFRED HENDERSON, Admiral.
Ryecroft, Ropley, Hants, March 14.

ADVERTISING ON THE LANDSCAPE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I venture to trespass again so soon on your hospitality, but I have received from Mr. Lang, of Sells, Limited, the advertisers, an instance which shows plainly the real need for licensing public advertisements. He writes:—

If we can concentrate on the system of licensing it will be the solution of the whole problem. People like myself who want to try to preserve the amenities have to suffer for those who care nothing for them.

I have just got a striking illustration of this in Kent. At the request of the County Council I moved a sign of mine from a particular spot where I think there was some ground for complaint. It was a delicate green and brown sign, but even then there was a fine background of woods and it might have been held that it was objectionable. Now that I have taken it away a local advertiser has put a perfectly awful red and yellow sign which hits you right in the eye as you are coming along. It is this kind of thing which disheartens people who are really trying to preserve the amenities.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
LESLIE SCOTT.
20, Egerton-terrace, S.W.3, March 17.

Points from Letters

THE LATE LORD COVENTRY

Until 1886 the House of Lords continued to appoint Receivers and Triers of Petitions in Parliament, although their functions, at that date, had long fallen into abeyance. In Plantagenet times, however, these officials practically managed the business of Parliament, before the introduction of the system of legislation by statute. First mentioned in the Rolls of Parliament for 1304-05 the Lords' Journals record their appointment for the last time in 1886, when Lord Coventry was selected by his peers as one of their representatives on an ancient committee of their order, dating from the reign of Edward I., if not earlier.—Mr. A. I. DASENT, Beefsteak Club, 9, Green-street, Leicester-square, W.C.2.

COSTS IN APPEAL CASES

The letters you have recently published on costs of appeal concerning points of law have referred to cases under the Income Tax Acts. The argument could be developed on a wider basis and consideration given to the costs in other cases. Where any point of law is in dispute, due to obscurity or omission in the wording of an Act of Parliament, surely the expense incurred in elucidating the intention of the Legislature should be borne by the Legislature itself, that is, out of moneys provided by Parliament. Case law is an important part of our Constitution, and it seems anomalous that the expense of building it up should be privately borne. The decisions are recorded for the use and guidance in many future actions and in many more disputes which never become actions merely because some individual has previously paid out of his own pocket for a legal decision on the disputed point. The method of certifying such cases, either before or after action, should not present insuperable difficulties, and should apply to all initial and appellate Courts in which the actions are heard.—Mr. HUGH A. FRANKLIN, 31, Helenslea-avenue, Golders Green.

AIRSHIPS AND CRUISERS

We are all seeking an answer to the riddle why 50 cruisers are now considered by the Government to be adequate for the British Empire, while a short while ago 70 were stated to be the minimum. May not the answer be found in the success of the two new airships, R 100 and R 101, in their trials so far? Fifty cruisers plus 20 airships to cooperate with them would certainly be of equal value to 70 cruisers without airship assistance, and, as an airship is much cheaper to build than a cruiser, the Government may be well justified in holding their hand as regards cruiser construction till they learn how the airships perform on long-distance cruises, about which we should have full data in a few months.—CAPTAIN F. L. M. BOOTHBY, R.N., retired, Woodvale, Cowes, I.W.

THE NEW PLANET

The hypothetical planet outside the orbit of Neptune having been identified and actually seen by the staff of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona, will not the question of a permanent name by which it shall be known to astronomers and the world in general presently arise? Experience has shown that only names taken from classical sources ever persist, or as we should say "stick" to members of the solar system. A standard example is the name of Uranus, which quickly and naturally superseded those of "Herschel" from its great discoverer, or "Georgium Sidus" proposed by himself. The names of the greater gods having been exhausted why should not a name of one of the greater goddesses be used for a major planet? Juno, Ceres, Vesta, and Pallas have been already employed for the four chief Asteroids; but is there any reason why that of "Minerva" should not be given to the new planet? It seems to me hardly amiss if the goddesses of Beauty and of Wisdom should both find seats in the new celestial assembly, including Minerva as well as Venus.—Miss M. A. BIGGS, Idbury Manor, Kingham, Oxford.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

In your issue of February 13 the President of the Board of Education when opening a new central school was reported to have said:—

> At present 400,000 children were yearly joining the labour market, where there were 1¼ million unemployed. He did not say that every child caused a grown-up to be put out of work, but if these children had been better educated and more money spent on their education the country would have saved a great deal on the "dole."

May I suggest that this argument is a fallacy and say, instead of this *ex parte* statement, if more money were spent in the education of the average child who is unable to assimilate higher mathematics, one of three foreign languages, economics, &c., as recommended by the Hadow Committee, we should have a much larger number of unemployed simply because the children, although unfitted, would have been taught to expect black-coated jobs which do not exist, would strenuously resist manual labour and become "unemployables"?—CAPTAIN O. P. BOORD, 14, Foregate-street, Worcester.

A SOLAR HALO

It may interest some of your readers to hear that a solar halo was visible here on Monday morning. It was first seen at 10.30, and lasted about 20 minutes. The inner edge was slightly red, fading off to yellow at the outside.—Miss I. G. MIRAMS, Piper's Edge, Painswick, Stroud, Glos.

INSANITY AND DIVORCE

I join issue with Father Woodlock when he writes that all Christians agree that Christ's teaching absolutely forbids divorce for any cause except adultery. I am neither Presbyterian nor Lutheran, although I regard them as Christians, and they do recognize divorce for causes other than adultery. But I am an Anglican, and have never been able to find support in our Lord's teaching for the absolute rule laid down by the Church of Rome, and perforce often evaded. He certainly condemned the man who sent his wife about her business without a cause. What member even of the present House of Commons would not? She, poor thing, had no voice in the matter. But what is the analogy between the era of the Gospels and the present when men and women are social and political equals? Our Lord laid down great principles for individual conduct, but He never professed to legislate for all time, and would have been horrified at the notion of a Church aping the Medes and Persians.—Mr. J. K. F. CLEAVE, Tempie.

ANOTHER LEGAL RIDDLE

The book "A Generation of Judges," published in 1888, mentions that Sir John Barnard Byles was once counsel for the defence in an action for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff proved the promise to marry, and that the defendant had married some one else. The case seemed a question of damages, but Byles put two questions to the plaintiff: "Did he not promise to marry you when his father died?" "Yes." "Has his father died?" "No." "That is my case, my Lord," said Byles. "But, brother Byles, the man has married some one else." "Well, my Lord," said Byles, "his wife may die before his father, or afterwards, and he may outlive them both. Then will be the time for him to fulfil his promise." The plaintiff had, in fact, alleged in her pleadings an absolute promise, and the proof of a conditional promise was what was called a fatal variance, which could not be amended.—Mr. ERNEST HAMPDEN-COOK, 84, Hills-road, Cambridge.

AN EARLY NEST

On Sunday, March 9, I found a long-tailed tits' nest nearly finished at Tidmarsh, near Reading. I watched the two birds building for upwards of an hour—a charming sight. They were gathering lichen, and the nest is in the fork of an ash tree.—Mr. CHARLES H. PERRIN, 33, Lorne-street, Reading.

BULLFINCHES AND FRUITBUDS

Mr. Leonard H. West asks for a "really effective remedy" to prevent birds eating his fruitbuds. Fortunately there are two remedies:—(1) Wind black sewing cotton over the branches, about 1ft. between the threads, from tip to tip; this is easily done with trees up to 9ft. in height. (2) Grow all fruits as bush trees not exceeding 8ft. in height, and cover early in the year with ½in. mesh galvanized netting. This should be stretched on frames and removed after the fruits are ripe. A spray made from soft soap and paraffin will sometimes prevent damage, but requires renewing after rain or snow. Use 1oz. soft soap and 1oz. paraffin to each gallon of water, and keep it thoroughly mixed during application. This will also assist in destroying insects.—Mr. W. H. DIVERS, Westdean Hook, near Surbiton.

FIRST-AID ON THE ROAD

Judging by my own experience of the Samaritan qualities of road users of to-day, I am afraid that the first-aid outfit recommended by Major Gamble would be but rarely called upon to emerge from the toolbox. The following incidents have fairly recently happened:—While going along a straight main road the engine of my motor-cycle seized and the machine somersaulted. I was able to get up and drag it out of the way of a car which had been about a furlong behind me, but the driver never even slackened speed in passing. A skid in rain on an asphalt main road caused my motor-cycle to fall on me, and, though in this case I was uninjured, I was unable to extricate myself for a few moments. During this period two cars passed without stopping; the third one, driven by a young fellow, stopped, and the driver asked whether I wanted any help.—MAJOR C. A. BRANSTON, 20, Trinity-street, Cambridge.

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MARGATE MURDER TRIAL

DEFENCE OPENED

MEDICAL EXPERTS CROSS-EXAMINED

The case for the prosecution was closed at the Sussex Assizes at Lewes yesterday in the trial of Sidney Harry Fox, 28, on the charge of murdering his mother, Mrs. Rosaline Fox, 63, at the Hotel Metropole, Margate, on October 23 last. Most of the day was taken up with the cross-examination of Sir Bernard Spilsbury.

The last witness for the Crown was Dr. Weir, and, the Judge sitting late, Mr. Cassels opened the case for the defence. It is expected that Fox will go into the witness-box this morning.

Mrs. Fox's body was found in her bedroom (No. 66) after an outbreak of fire, and the Crown's case is that she did not die from the effects of the fire, but that Fox strangled his mother in order that he might reap financial benefit by her death.

Counsel engaged are:—For the Crown, the Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.), Sir Henry Curtis Bennett, K.C., and Mr. St. John Hutchinson. For Fox:—Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., and Mr. S. T. T. James.

THE BRUISE ON THE TONGUE

Sir Bernard Spilsbury, who made a *post-mortem* examination of Mrs. Fox's body after it had been exhumed, went into the witness-box to continue his evidence in chief.

The Attorney-General asked: "If a person had been alive when there was any appreciable quantity of smoke in that room, must you have found minute particles of smoke or soot?"

Sir Bernard Spilsbury.—Yes.

Are you able to say whether Mrs. Fox had died before there was any appreciable quantity of smoke in that room?—Yes.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—As I understand it you can have a great deal of smoke reaching you if you are lying in bed in these circumstances without reaching the stage of getting any carbon-monoxide?—That is so, my Lord.

What happens to a person lying asleep, apart from carbon-monoxide, if the room fills with smoke?—The choking effect of the smoke would be certain to rouse him.

You think it would—before any poisoning would arise?—There would be violent coughing, and the person would wake up.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that the positive symptoms he found could not possibly be accounted for by any disease of the heart. The bruise on the tongue was about the size of a small pea and was inflicted during life. He was of opinion that it was caused when artificial teeth were in the mouth. The bruise could not have been caused when the tongue was held during artificial respiration operations. It was probably caused within half an hour of death and at the outside within two hours.

The Attorney-General.—Is it consistent with that bruise that it was caused a couple of minutes before the heart ceased to beat?—Quite.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury was handed the artificial teeth said to have belonged to Mrs. Fox, and, replying to the Attorney-General, said that the back or crushing teeth, as distinct from the front or cutting teeth, could easily produce such a bruise by forcible contact. In case of manual strangulation one might find some bruise on the tongue, but not always.

BRUISE ON THE LARYNX

Counsel.—How does it come about?—Either the hand on the throat forces the jaws together or the other hand might be used and placed over the mouth to prevent a cry, and that may force the jaws together.

Do you think there is any possibility of that bruise in that position being caused by Mrs. Fox biting her tongue when having dinner?—No.

Are you able to account for that bruise in any other way than that of some pressure being applied to the throat or jaw before her death?—No other way.

And at the time that the teeth were in her mouth?—Yes.

Sir Bernard explained that immediately death took place the jaw dropped.

The Attorney-General.—In those circumstances, if you have some pressure applied to the throat or neck and death ensues, what would happen to the teeth if they were in?

Sir Bernard Spilsbury.—Unless the pressure were applied from directly upwards it would tend to force the lower jaw slightly to one side and might easily dislodge the teeth from their proper position—if, of course, there were much force.

Speaking of the bruise on the larynx, Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that that could not have been caused after death except within the limits he had given. It was an unusual sort of bruise, and he had only found it in certain types of injuries, such as an injury to the spinal column or a severe blow with the fist on the frontal side of the neck.

The Attorney-General.—Assuming some kind of strangulation, how would such a bruise be caused?—By the wind box, or larynx, being either pressed firmly back against the spine or, more probably I think, by some backward movement pushing the larynx up towards the mouth and so throwing a strain on the tissue of the larynx.

The Attorney-General.—Have you ever seen such a bruise in a case of natural death?—No, never.

ABSENCE OF EXTERNAL INJURY

Dealing with the thyroid gland, Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that under microscopical examination in his view there was bruising just on the surface of the gland. Dr. Weir, Dr. Bronte, and Professor Smith did not take the same view, and he therefore decided that it should not be considered as a possible injury. The witness added that there was no outward or visible sign of bruising on the neck. In cases of strangulation there generally was such a sign, such as marks of finger nails.

The Attorney-General.—What do you say as to the possibility of this bruise being caused to the subcutaneous tissues without there being any mark on the neck?—It has been shown by experiments that this part of the wind box can be compressed between finger and thumb sufficiently to close the larynx where the vocal cords are by a slight degree of pressure, only such a degree as might be inadequate to bruise the skin over this part of the neck.

Replying to the Judge, Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that in some cases strangulation had a paralysing effect, the victim dropping almost immediately. Struggling would necessitate a much firmer grip by the assailant.

The Attorney-General.—Do you think such a woman as Mrs. Fox, possibly sleeping, would be able to put up much of a resistance?—No.

With no resistance, or wholly inadequate resistance, do you think the absence of external marks might be accounted for?—Yes.

Supposing you had a case of strangulation by a pillow placed with one hand upon the face obstructing the mouth and nostrils—the air passages—and the neck held in position, as it were, would you get the symptoms you have found here?—Yes. Under these conditions it would be impossible for the victim to move her neck.

CROSS-EXAMINATION

Answering Mr. Cassels, in cross-examination, Sir Bernard repeated that, in his opinion, the cause of death was asphyxia due to manual strangulation. He had not changed that opinion in any way after his investigations or his microscopical examination.

Mr. Cassels.—Assuming Mrs. Fox died just after she saw the room on fire, would you expect to find much carbon monoxide?—I should expect to find none.

In a further reply to Mr. Cassels, Sir Bernard said he did not agree that the method he used for testing for soot in the air passages would tend to press the particles into the throat rather than remove them. Among other conditions he found disease of the coronary artery of the heart, which was a common condition in cases of sudden death.

Mr. Cassels.—Supposing Mrs. Fox had dropped dead in the street and upon a *post-mortem* examination you had found these conditions, would you not there have found sufficient to have caused sudden death?—No, not in my opinion.

What more would you require? Do you mean to say—and I ask you for the moment to leave suspicion out—was there not sufficient to cause sudden death?—In my opinion there was not.

Would it have made any difference to your opinion if you had known that three days before her death she had fainted and that her extremities had been found to be very cold?—No; I should have formed my opinion in any event.

Have you considered the effect upon the condition of the body which you found of fright, exertion, or a fit of coughing?—Yes.

If a woman such as Mrs. Fox were to attempt suddenly to get out of bed during an emergency, would not that be likely to bring about a sudden collapse, especially if accompanied by fright?—Certainly. The exertion would have played no part.

Sir Bernard said that he would only regard fright as a possible factor for sudden death where there was already present some grave disease of the heart, such as advanced disease of the arteries, or fatty degeneration of the heart, or advanced disease of one of the valves of the heart. He did not think that the diseased condition of the heart had any part in causing death in this case.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury added that this was the only instance he had had of an exhumation in the case of a death by manual strangulation.

A BONE IN THE THROAT

The witness was next questioned about the bruise which he said he found on the thyroid gland, but with which the other experts did not agree. He said that with the exception of the Chief Constable of Norfolk, who was present at the *post-mortem* examination, no other person had seen that bruise at the back of the laryux, and the organ was not available for inspection now.

During this part of the cross-examination Sir Bernard Spilsbury referred to a bone in the throat known as the hyoid bone (also called *os linguæ* because it supports the tongue), and Professor Sidney Smith, one of the experts appearing for the defence, produced the hyoid bone from Mrs. Fox's throat, and Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that in the course of examining the bone he broke it.

He said it was very brittle. There was also in the neck the cricoid cartilage, which was very easily broken, especially in the case of manual strangulation. If he had found this as well as the hyoid broken in the case of Mrs. Fox it would have strengthened his opinion of manual strangulation.

Mr. Cassels.—How many cases of manual strangulation have you had in your experience without the hyoid bone being fractured?—I cannot give you the exact figures, but I have abstracts of six cases here, and in those the hyoid bone was broken in one.

Sir Bernard Spilsbury said that the tongue had not been kept.

Mr. Cassels.—Do you go so far as to say that you cannot involuntarily bite upon that part of the tongue?—It is difficult to get the back of the tongue anywhere between the teeth.

Supposing anybody were to pull out the tongue after death, might not a few fibres of the muscles be ruptured, and you might get before the blood coagulates a small quantity of blood into the ruptured fibres?—If you pull the tongue out after death you might, if you used sufficient force, pinch the tongue between the thumb and finger and crush it in that way. I do not think that death makes any difference.

Mr. Cassels.—One final question, Sir Bernard. In your experience of strangulation cases have you ever known a case with fewer signs than this?

Sir Bernard Spilsbury.—No, I have not.

The Attorney-General (re-examining).—Is it possible for you to have made a mistake and to have mistaken this bruise for a *post-mortem* change?—No. Quite impossible.

Do you think this mark on the tongue could possibly be accounted for by a tearing of the fibres of the tongue?—No, certainly not.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt.—Even in life?—No, my lord.

LAST WITNESS FOR THE CROWN

Dr. H. Weir, pathologist to the National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, was then called. He said he had had consultations with Sir Bernard, and had examined microscopical preparations. There was doubt about the bruise on the tongue, which he thought occurred not long before death.

Dr. Weir was asked about the absence of soot and carbon monoxide in the air passages. He said that if a woman had been lying for some time in a room the atmosphere of which was smoky they must have found minute particles of soot in the air passages. From the absence of those indications he would conclude that Mrs. Fox had not died as the result of the fire. There was no natural cause of death which could account for the bruise on the tongue, the bruise on the larynx, and the hemorrhage on the epiglottis.

Dr. Weir said that from his experience he had known only one case where there were inward bruises but no external marks of violence. That was an infant one year old.

The Attorney-General.—Supposing the victim is a broad, big, strong man standing up, or is a frail woman lying down?—You would not expect such severe injuries in a frail woman as in a man who put up a resistance.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cassels, Dr. Weir expressed the opinion that, except for the bruising, there was sufficient to account for death from natural causes.

Mr. Cassels.—Would you be prepared to say that what you saw in the microscopical slide was, and must be, due to violence?

Dr. Weir.—In my opinion, yes.

HEART FAILURE AFTER STRANGULATION

Re-examined by the Attorney-General on his answer about evidence of a natural death, apart from the bruises, Dr. Weir said that he had had in mind that, assuming Mrs. Fox had seen the fire, and tried to get out of bed, that, in combination with the emotion of seeing the smoke, perhaps beginning to inhale smoke, might have been sufficient to be the cause of death. He added: "In my opinion death was due to heart failure due to partial strangulation, to commencing strangulation. In other words, that the strangulation in itself did not cause death but brought on death from heart failure."

A uror asked whether, when Mrs. Fox's body was brought out of the burning room by the witness Hopkins, the jaws might not have come together on the tongue when Hopkins lifted her up, and so caused the bruise on the throat and on the tongue.

Dr. Weir.—In my opinion, no.

THE DEFENCE

This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Cassels, in opening the case for the defence, said: "You may build round a case of this kind a mountain of motive, you may surround it with suspicion, but if you do not prove that the person whose death you are investigating was murdered, your mountain of motive and all your suspicion are without value."

After saying that Fox had been brought up by his mother, a widow, and from his youth had known no other companion than the mother for whose death it was thought to hold him responsible, counsel said he was not going to present the accused as a man who told the truth. He presented him as a liar, a man who was able by his plausibility and duplicity to obtain for his mother and for himself comfort and attention which neither of them could afford, and which were altogether beyond their station. He was bound to be a liar. He lied about his position financially, future and past, but they were a long way from finding murder proved because they found that a man had gone from hotel to hotel without being able to afford it, or because, being an undischarged bankrupt for £267, he was therefore to be regarded as an individual likely to have a motive for murder.

Mr. Cassels said that the insurance had been put forward as motive, but that motive had been in existence since May 4, and had Fox had the intention to murder, he had every hour in which to carry it out from the moment he arrived back at the hotel on the night of October 22. Too much had been made of the insurances. The reason for taking out those policies was that in the event of his mother meeting with an accident they would have provided a weekly maintenance which would have given her comfort and medical attendance very different from that she had had for 15 months in a Poor Law institution. He asked the jury if they had paused to consider how everything seemed to have gone in favour of Fox if murderer he was. No one who saw the body on the fatal night saw any signs which would have led him to expect it was the body of a person dying from manual strangulation. The fire, too, deceived policemen and firemen.

Evidence would be called about Mrs. Fox's dentures, and he would show that Mrs. Fox never slept with her teeth in. Fox was a thoughtful and loving son, and he and his mother were often playing together, hand in hand, in a form which might well be described as just an ordinary sham fight.

When Mr. Cassels had concluded his speech the Court adjourned until to-day.

COURSES FOR TEACHERS IN ART SCHOOLS

The Board of Education announce that they are again arranging a short course for teachers in art schools who desire to refresh or extend their knowledge, more particularly on the application of art instruction to the requirements of industry. The course will be held at the Royal College of Art, South Kensington, from July 21 to August 2, and will mainly consist of personal work, lectures and demonstrations, and educational visits. Conferences and debates will be organized in addition. Teachers who wish to attend the course should apply to the Board before April 8. The Board are also arranging to hold, from July 21 to 31, a short course in painting and decorating for teachers in technical schools and art schools.

LAUNCH OF H.M.S. ACHERON

HIGH-PRESSURE BOILERS

"NEW ERA" IN CONSTRUCTION

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, March 18

H.M.S. Acheron, launched to-day at the Woolston works of Messrs. John I. Thornycroft and Co., Limited, is the first torpedo-boat destroyer to be fitted with high-pressure boilers. She is one of the Admiralty "A" class of torpedo-boat destroyers of the 1927-28 programme, and has a designed displacement of about 1,330 tons. The vessel is 312ft. between perpendiculars and when completed it is estimated that the speed will be about 35 knots.

The armament consists of four 4.7in. guns, two two-pounder pompoms, five machine-guns, and eight 21in. torpedo tubes on quadruple mounts. The oil fuel capacity will be 380 tons. She will be propelled by twin screws, each driven through gearing by turbines of the Parsons type, designed and manufactured by Messrs. Parsons Marine Steam Turbine Company, steam being supplied by three water tube boilers designed and manufactured by Messrs. Thornycroft and Co. The machinery is of a special nature, high pressure steam, superheat, and preheated air being adopted.

The launch was as perfect as a launch can be, the Acheron sliding gracefully into the water the moment she was named by Lady Parsons.

At the luncheon which followed the ceremony, Sir John Thornycroft presided and proposed the toast "Success to H.M.S. Acheron." He pointed out that she was the seventh ship of her name in the history of the British Navy, and recalled that the sixth, also built by his firm at Woolston, had a good War record and took an active part in the sinking of several German ships. The vessel they had just seen launched marked a new era in torpedo-boat-destroyer construction. They all knew the part Sir Charles Parsons had played in revolutionizing the method of steam propulsion, not only in the Navy, but in all the ships of the world. The change which had taken place within his own memory had been very great, but it looked as though they had not got to the end of the changes.

HOPE OF ECONOMY

Sir Charles Parsons had persuaded the Admiralty to allow him to build a destroyer having machinery of much higher pressure than any other, with a view to showing the great economy which could be obtained. At a period when warships were looked upon as things only to be mentioned with bated breath it was obvious that if the Navy was to be cut down it must be of the greatest possible efficiency, and the fact that Great Britain had taken the lead in producing a vessel which was a great advance on anything constructed before was a matter for pride. H.M.S. Acheron was really Sir Charles Parsons's firm's vessel, though his own firm had been entrusted with the building of the hull. In the small part they had played they had been assisted with regard to the high-pressure boilers by the Admiralty Research Department.

Lady Parsons, responding for the ship she had launched, said this was the 101st destroyer built by the firm of Thornycroft for the British Navy and was the result of knowledge gained from many years of experience in design and construction, and of the old traditions of good craftsmanship of many of the firm's workers. It was not for her to speak of the turbines, but she knew that the Newcastle contingent present firmly believed they would do all that was expected from them, and might even establish a new era in steam propulsion.

SIR C. PARSONS ON THE FUTURE

Sir Charles Parsons said it had been a pleasure to work with Messrs. Thornycroft, who had been the pioneers of high-speed engines for more than half a century. The first torpedo-boat was built by Sir John's father, assisted by his sister, and they had shown the way. H.M.S. Acheron was particularly interesting, for she was the first high-pressure destroyer built for the British Navy. The advantage of high pressure was that they obtained a greater percentage of power from a given amount of fuel. This ship should be 10 or 15 per cent. more economical than her sister vessels with half her boiler pressure. He hoped that in time we should get high pressure in all warships and in the mercantile marine as well. That would lead to an increase in efficiency which would bring consumption down to ¾lb. of fuel per horse power, or almost the same as the Diesel engine.

Engineer Vice-Admiral R. Skelton, Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, said the ship they had seen launched might be of great service to the Navy, where they were always looking for progress, and might have its reactions on the mercantile marine. Naval ships were not so popular now, with a Naval Conference in progress, as they were 10 or 15 years ago. As an active-service naval officer he was not entitled to say much on that subject, but he was sure that the ship Lady Parsons had launched would be of great service in the interests of peace, progress, law, and order. Recently there had been a very brazen form of advertisement by a certain nation for high-speed craft, and speeds of 40 knots had been advertised as though they had never been known before. It might not be out of place for him to recall that Messrs. Thornycroft raised a speed of 40 knots in a British destroyer about 1908 or 1909—and yet in 1930 this was advertised as an unheard-of speed. He was glad to have had an opportunity to make it clear that Messrs. Thornycroft and other firms in this country could produce that speed with the greatest ease.

Among those present were:—

Lord Thirlestane, Commodore W. Hose, Mr. C. E. Goodyear, Director of Warship Production, Engineer Admiral W. R. Parnall, Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, Sir E. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, Captain D. C. Phocas, Greek Naval Attaché, and Mrs. Phocas, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Parsons, Mr. J. Maughding and Miss Maughding, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Walker, Mr. E. L. Attwood, Assistant Director of Naval Construction, Commander Gomes, Brazilian Naval Attaché, Mr. Bedford, Engineer Captain J. H. H. Ireland, Engineer-Commander D. N. H. Bowen and Mrs. Bowen, and Mr. L. E. Lumming.

GAS AND ELECTRICITY

SIR D. MILNE-WATSON'S VIEWS

Sir David Milne-Watson, governor and managing director of the Gas Light and Coke Company, was the guest of the American Chamber of Commerce in London yesterday at a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. Mr. F. E. Powell presided.

Sir David Milne-Watson said there was still an absurd idea that the gas industry had a monopoly. It had to meet the fiercest competition from oil and electricity, and it was tied and hampered by obsolete legislation. Gas entered into thousands of processes, and its uses were increasing every year. The industry should not be hampered any longer by antiquated legislation. In the United States they had built up a great gas industry, and the freedom there from restrictions was envied in this country.

They could not expect here to see gas and electricity walking hand in hand. That would be an ideal state of things, because there was no doubt that there was a field for gas and a field for electricity quite distinct from one another. But the opportunity was lost in this country many years ago. It was doubtful whether for many years it would be possible to bring the two industries together. In America they were wiser, and gas and electricity were practically linked up, with the result that a great deal of money was saved. They did not compete for business which one should leave to the other, and in the long run the community had a great advantage.

In this country, where gas had not a monopoly, they felt they ought to be given by Parliament that freedom to develop their business which was necessary for the welfare of the industry and of the community. Notwithstanding the competition they were making enormous progress.

WATCHMAN ATTACKED AND ROBBED

William McKelvey, a one-armed watchman of the Cardiff Corporation abattoir, was attacked and robbed on Saturday night. A workman who was passing the abattoir early on Sunday heard groans, and on going inside found McKelvey on the floor with his legs and one arm bound, and with a bandage over his eyes. He had been badly beaten about the head, and his legs had been kicked. McKelvey said afterwards that on his way to the abattoir he had called at a publichouse to change a £1 note, and thought that two men who saw the money had followed him to the abattoir.

THE SALE ROOM

CHINESE PORCELAIN

Old Chinese porcelain, the property of Mrs. M. D. Ezekiel, being a portion of the collection formed by the late Mr. Marcus D. Ezekiel, of Hove, brought £5,221 at Christie's yesterday.

Among the enamelled porcelain were a hexagonal teapot, with flower sprays, on green ground, and pierced with panels of fir, &c., Kang-He, which fetched 190 guineas (Hyam); another, with black ground, same period—160 guineas (Mallett); a *famille-verte* dish, with a lady and boy on a terrace, Kang-He, 13¼in. diameter—125 guineas (Bloch); another, with three ladies seated at a table in a landscape, 13¼in. diameter—105 guineas (Bluett); a saucer-dish, with formal peonies in aubergine, green, and white on yellow ground, 6¾in. diameter, Ming—200 guineas (Sparks); three figures of immortals, their robes enamelled in *famille-verte*, 12in. high, Kang-He—220 guineas (Mallett); a hexagonal jar enamelled with Ho-Ho birds, &c., 9¼in. high, Ming—260 guineas (Bluett); a vase with globular body and beaker neck, the ground coloured apple-green, 14¼in. high, Ming—155 guineas (Yamanaka); a *famille-verte* vase, with oviform body, 18in. high, Kang-He—170 guineas; and a cylindrical *famille-verte* jar, with a group of sages in a landscape, 18in. high, Kang-He—170 guineas (both bought by Messrs. Mallett).

WHITMAN'S "LEAVES OF GRASS"

Sotheby's sale of books yesterday totalled £3,755, the most noteworthy item being a fine copy of the first issue of the first edition of Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," with the imprint Brooklyn, New York, 1855, and with the misprint "abode" on p. 23, line 20, and in the original cloth gilt; this fell to Mr. Gabriel Wells at £515. A copy of C. J. Apperley, "Life of a Sportsman," 1842, first edition, with 36 coloured plates by Alken, fetched £198 (Maggs); Charlotte Brontë, "Jane Eyre," 1847, first edition, in original cloth—£420 (Hollings); S. Pepys, "Memoirs," 1825, a large paper copy of the first edition—£165 (Joseph); and Charles Reade, "The Cloister and the Hearth," 1861, first edition, in the original cloth—£265 (Maggs).

MODERN ETCHINGS

In an adjoining room modern etchings from various sources brought £2,533. Two were by James McBey, Barcarolle, on green paper, which fetched £265 (Maggs); and "September Sunset, Venice"—£140 (Colnaghi); Sir F. Seymour Haden, "A Sunset in Ireland," first state, signed—£155 (Dunthorne); Shere Mill Pond, large paper, £180; and "Sunset in Ireland," second state, signed, £140 (both bought by Messrs. Colnaghi and Co.).

At Hurcomb's yesterday a portrait of Mr. and Mrs. Sifton and their sons in the garden of a mansion by Zoffany, 36in. by 49in., sold for £275 (Pawsey and Payne), and "A Vase of Flowers on a Marble Slab," by G. P. Verbruggen, 32½in. by 26in., realized £200 (Mukey).

SOCIETY OF FORESTERS

AN INCREASED MEMBERSHIP

The third annual meeting of the Society of Foresters of Great Britain was held at Princes Risborough yesterday, when the accounts for the past year were submitted. The financial position was reported to be extremely satisfactory and the membership to have been increased by over 30 during the period.

The society decided to hold the field meeting simultaneously with that of the British Association at Bristol, when a week will be spent in the Crown Forests of Dean and Tintern.

Mr. John D. Sutherland was re-elected president, and Mr. R. S. Pearson, Director of the Forests Products Laboratory, vice-president. Sir Peter Clutterbuck, Mr. James Fraser, Dr. Laurence Chalk, and Mr. J. Lyford Pike, were selected as councillors.

In the afternoon the council resolved to institute an exhaustive investigation into the different systems of sylvicultural education in this country, and delegates were nominated to represent the society at the Forestry Congress which will be held in London during June.

THE LICENSING COMMISSION

MR. CECIL LUBBOCK'S EVIDENCE

The Royal Commission on Licensing continued its sittings yesterday.

Alderman Frank Nicholson, of Sunderland, was again in the witness chair on behalf of the Brewers' Society, and was questioned by Mr. Arthur Sherwell, a member of the Commission, concerning a review of reports presented at Brewster Sessions in the country this year on licensing conditions to-day.

The general effect of the review which Alderman Nicholson had previously handed to the Commission was, said Mr. Sherwell, to pay tribute to the general good conduct of licensees and particularly the increase of sobriety since the War. Observing that the review consisted of excerpts from reports in only a proportion of the licensing areas, Mr. Sherwell suggested that excerpts might be misleading. He had been considering the case of Sheffield. In the review the chairman of the Sheffield Licensing Authority was quoted as saying that the police had found the licensed houses generally well conducted, while the 252 persons fined for drunkenness last year were the smallest number since 1924. Every word of that excerpt was true, but he (Mr. Sherwell) found on turning to the Chief Constable's report that there were prosecutions against 19 licensees for offences under the Licensing Acts. He suggested that excerpts, while helpful, might be misleading on specific points.

Alderman Nicholson.—The excerpt you have quoted must be taken as conveying the opinion of the chairman of the Bench, in spite of the convictions mentioned in the Chief Constable's report.

Mr. Sherwell.—If Mr. Bryson (chairman of the Birmingham Licensing Justices and a member of the Commission) will turn the other way, I will suggest that the statements of chairmen of licensing benches are marked by a benevolence of spirit and by a good public intention which does much to excuse the precise phraseology which they may sometimes use.

Mr. Bryson.—The statements I make as chairman are always submitted to the full committee and receive their approval.

Mr. Sherwell.—I do not question your virtues, Mr. Bryson. I do recognize that the review, taken in the main, is a result on which the trade may congratulate itself.

ALCOHOLIC CONTENT OF BEER

Asked whether he desired to qualify his previous references to the low alcoholic content of beer, Alderman Nicholson said that what he suggested was that it was scarcely a correct description of beer to call it an intoxicating beverage. His contention was that on the average, as it was sold, modern beer was not materially in excess of the alcoholic content of what you might buy in a so-called non-intoxicant.

Mr. France.—You don't suggest that ginger ale exceeds the 2 per cent. dividing line between intoxicating and non-intoxicating?

Alderman Nicholson.—I do suggest that it does sometimes.

Fermentation, he explained, developed alcohol. Beer was a purer drink than most manufactured drinks, and even than milk.

Mr. Cecil Lubbock, a director of the Bank of England and a director of Messrs. Whitbread and Co., Limited, giving evidence on behalf of the Brewers' Society, said that, broadly speaking, the consumption of beer to-day was only two-thirds of that before the War and the amount of spirits consumed was less than one-half. Referring to the decline in drunkenness, he said he hesitated to suggest that it would be unfair to describe beer as an intoxicating liquor. It was difficult to say what percentage of proof spirit in a glass of liquor would produce intoxication.

He referred to the improvement in the appearance of publichouses, and submitted as a general conclusion that although certain amendments of the law might be desirable, no drastic change was needed to secure further improvement in the conditions of the trade. He contended that the trade was acting in advance of public opinion in the improvements effected.

There was no doubt that the voice of the prohibitionist would be heard by the Commission, very loud and very clear; and the voice of the public, which was the great entity with which they dealt, would be nothing more than a dim murmur in the background. If the present laws were continued with amendments in points of detail rather than of principle a satisfactory result would be reached.

The Commission adjourned until to-day.

LONDON PLAYING FIELDS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION

The annual general meeting of the London Playing Fields Association was held yesterday at Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge-road. Sir Francis Lacey, chairman, presided.

The extent of the society's playing fields is now 317 acres, on which there are 190 cricket pitches, 105 football grounds, eight hockey grounds and 185 lawn tennis courts. The playing fields are:—Fairlop Oak, E.; The Elms, N.E.; Prince Edward's, N.W.; Prince George's, S.W.; Goldsmiths', S.E.; Messines, S.W.; Sheen Gate, S.W.; Watson, N.W.; and Boston Manor.

In the annual report, which was adopted, it is stated that the chief matter of note is the acquisition of 34 acres at Boston Manor. The purchase of the freehold was made possible by the generosity of several donors. Towards the whole cost of £13,000, £7,000 was provided by Mr. Beckwith, a member of the society, the trustees of the London Parochial Charities, the London and Greater London Playing Fields Association (who allocated to this purchase the fund raised for them by the London Football Association), the National Playing Fields Association, and the Carnegie Trustees. There were also several donors of small sums. From the funds at its disposal the council of the society allocated £1,728 6s. 4d. The sum of £6,000 was lent on mortgage by the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities, and in order to avoid the delay of investigating a new title, the Charity Commissioners allowed this loan to be made on the security of the Watson and part of Prince Edward's Playing Fields. A local committee has been formed for the efficient management of the field.

The report also refers to the Bill which is being promoted by the Metropolitan Railway for powers to make a line from Wembley to Stanmore. This would come across the south-western corner of the Watson Field and, skirting that field, would cross the northern portion of Prince Edward's playing field. The council of the society has lodged a petition against the Bill, and steps are being taken to secure adequate compensation for a most serious disturbance. It is estimated that about 20 acres north of the sewage farm would be cut off, and the administration of this as a separate field would be extremely difficult.

The most pressing needs of the society are £4,000 for the purchase and improvement of the Elms, Walthamstow; £750 to complete the equipment of Fairlop Oak playing field; £1,000 for Prince George's playing field, Raynes Park, for drainage and improvement; £1,000 for drainage and improvement of Messines playing field; and £8,000 to pay off the mortgage and to complete the development of Boston Manor playing field. It is pointed out that £16,000 would free the society of its most serious liabilities.

ROYAL WATERLOO HOSPITAL

IMPROVEMENT IN FINANCES

The Lord Mayor presided yesterday at the 114th annual Court of Governors of the Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, which was held at the Mansion House.

Mr. W. S. Talbot, the treasurer, read the report, which recorded an improvement in the finances of the hospital, due principally to legacies. That improvement was timely, as the accumulated deficit was becoming a most serious embarrassment. A further extension of the out-patient department was necessary. During the past year the out-patient attendances had risen from 56,000 to nearly 70,000. Possible sites were being considered. The rise in the cost of all land in the vicinity of the Waterloo-road, through the proposed removal of Charing Cross Station to the south side of the river, increased the difficulty of obtaining a site. The number of in-patients admitted last year was 2,098. Their average stay was 18 days, and their cost £8 1s. 1d. each. Of new out-patients there were 15,918. The total number of attendances was 68,796. Each out-patient cost 7s. 7d. The income last year was £24,142 and the expenditure £22,793.

Miss Julia Stokes has died at Shide, Newport, Isle of Wight, at the age of 102.

News in Brief

Mrs. Bridget Calter, an inmate of Leeds Poor Law Institution, was 100 on Monday.

Mr. Cecil Jennings, a Deputy Alderman of the City of London Corporation, has given £300 to provide prizes in foreign language at the City of London Schools.

Christopher Tobey, 26, of Leytonstone-road, Stratford, was knocked down and killed by a motor-car in Woodford-road, Forest Gate, on Sunday while walking with his wife.

The postal authorities have discovered that a postman at Hemel Hempstead did not have a holiday in the first year of his service 39 years ago. This has now been granted to him.

Because of a hot axle, a morning electric train from Dorking North to London Bridge had to be taken out of service on arrival at Sutton yesterday. Passengers went on by another train within a few minutes.

The Grand Jury at the London Sessions yesterday threw out a Bill against Alfred Mills, 38, a nurseryman, committed from Woolwich, accused of being drunk in charge of a motor-car. Mills was accordingly discharged.

The motor-driven oil tank ship Bello (9,000 tons deadweight) was launched from the Wallsend shipyard of Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson on Monday. She is being built for Messrs. Berg, Torgersen, of Tonsberg.

Two motor-cyclists, Syril Farndon, 17, son of a Bedworth licensee, and Claude Payne, 34, of Hinckley, came into collision on Monday night on the main road from Bedworth to Nuneaton, and died in Coventry Hospital from their injuries.

Patrick Fitzpatrick and George Fitzpatrick, of no occupation and no fixed address, were remanded in Dublin on Monday on charges of having broken into and stolen from the presbyteries of four Roman Catholic churches money and jewelry of the value of over £600.

NEWS IN ADVERTISEMENTS

The following items are taken from the advertisement columns in this issue of *The Times*, where details will be found:—

Those interested in the question of quality of food being the probable cause of cancer are asked to attend a proposed meeting in London to bear addresses from farming and medical research workers. (p. 1)

Contributions are asked towards the restoration of Lincoln Cathedral, as a memorial to the late Dr. T. C. Fry, Dean of Lincoln. (p. 1)

Information is wanted of Mrs. Elizabeth McConnell or Dey, widow, who is reported to have married a Captain Glass, of the British Army, in Ireland, in or about the year 1914. (p. 1)

CHURCH ARMY HOUSING

BISHOP OF LONDON AND SLUMS

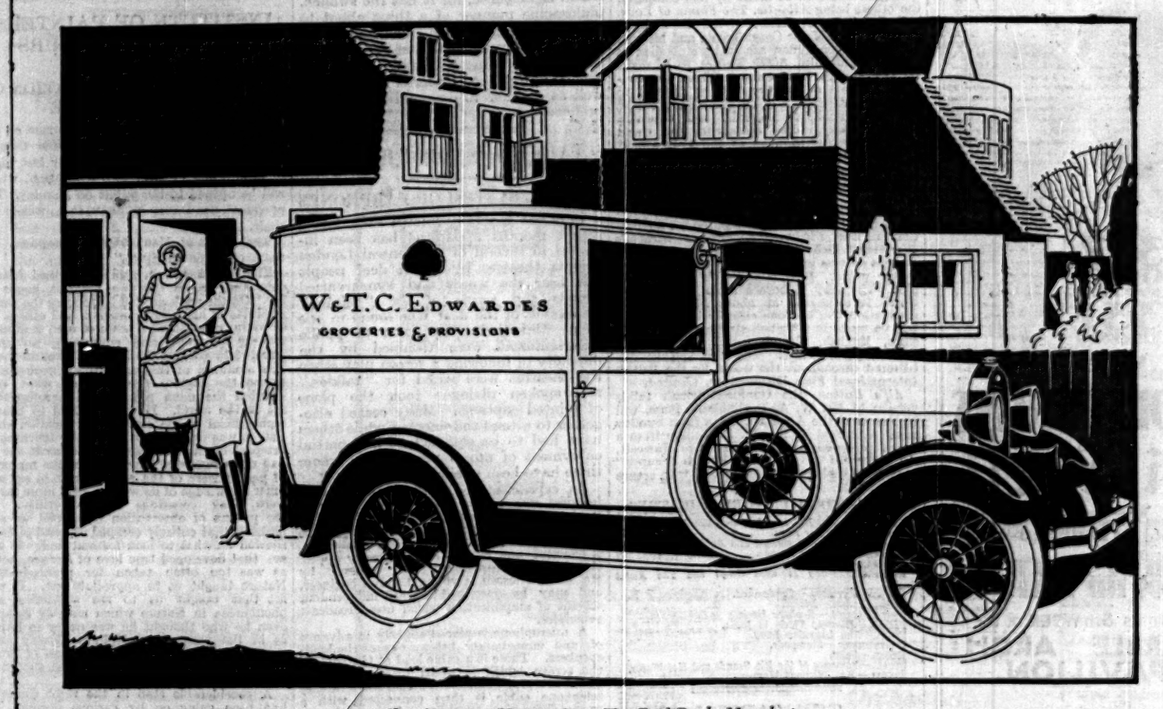
The Bishop of London, speaking at the annual meeting of Church Army Housing Limited, at Lady Vernon's house, Lancaster-gate, W., yesterday, referred to the County Council's estate at Becontree. He said that people could not afford to move there from the slums. They would be unable to pay the rent and the fares to and from their work. The House of Lords recognized that the clearing of the slums was something which must be done and everyone interested in the work was waiting eagerly to see what the Government would do with its Slum Clearance Bill.

The fifth annual report shows that 258 houses have been built. They are situated as follows:—London, 142; Croydon, 4; Farnham Common, 2; Sheffield, 14; Newcastle, 12; Exeter, 20; Leeds, 12; Swansea, 8; Glasgow, 24; and Perth, 20.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT

Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister of Health, and Mrs. Greenwood visited North Middlesex Hospital, Edmonton, yesterday, where Mr. Greenwood opened the new Radium Department and laid the foundation stone of an extension of the Nurses' Home.

Mr. Greenwood, speaking of the coming changes under the Local Government Act, said "the die is cast. I did not cast it myself, although I was always in favour of it. It was an act done by my predecessor with the general approval of public opinion in this country."



Chassis £130. Van £165 at Trafford Park, Manchester.

To small Users of Trucks and Vans

WE are pleased that so many large concerns are installing British made Ford trucks and vans.

Large business firms have the means of sending representatives to Manchester to inspect the fine materials, the unusual methods of manufacture and the highly paid British labour, all of which contribute to Ford reliability. They are also able, by virtue of their expert accountancy staffs, to observe the remarkable fuel economy, low tax and insurance charges, and economical upkeep of Ford trucks and vans over a period of years.

Please remember, however, that we extend to small users of commercial vehicles the same opportunities for estimating delivery costs as are enjoyed by larger organizations. We place at your disposal every facility for learning the full truth about Ford trucks and vans, regardless of how many delivery units your business requires.

We are pleased to serve great concerns. It is a tribute to Ford performance, economy and efficiency to have so many fleets of Ford trucks and vans meeting the exacting requirements of large business organizations.

But our service is not measured in terms of size. Ask the nearest Ford dealer to explain all Ford features to you and to estimate the many Ford savings with you. He will explain everything just as thoroughly as though you were the owner of a fleet of vehicles.

FORD FEATURES

British built for long life. Low price, insurance and depreciation. Ford-designed equipment and works-trained mechanics for quick overhaul at all Ford dealers. Unusually low scheduled parts and labour charges. Free demonstration and estimates.

Greater even than the size and growth of Ford Motor Company Limited is its contribution of economy to large and small business concerns. Ask your dealer to-day for a complete demonstration. No cost or obligation whatever. Ford Motor Company, Limited, London and Manchester.

LINCOLN Ford Fordson

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Rooms), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD.

THE BOXER AND "THE 'WE' STUFF"

By CALLISTHENES

That was a very human little story which was sent from Bordeaux the other day about the boxer who is going to become a manager.

"When I was fighting," he said, "my manager always said, '*We* can lick that boy,' but if I lost he always told me how bad I was. Now I'm going to do a little bit of the 'we' stuff."

The sentence does not express a high ambition, but it does turn the light on to a common weakness in human nature—and in business, since business is only human nature organized in a certain way.

We all of us have met the business manager who indulges overmuch in the "we" stuff. It is not quite so bad as the "I" stuff, in which a man invariably claims all the credit to himself and is silent about those who have helped him to success. The "we" stuff is willing to share out praise when there is plenty going. It is when blame is afoot that he evades his share of the joint responsibility. It is always the other man who has made the mistake.

In this House we believe in the "we" stuff, but we do not keep it for fair weather only. When difficulties are ahead we say: "We can lick that boy." But should things go awry we do not drop from the first person to the second. Our phrase would be: "We have made a mistake. We must put that right."

It is desirable, of course, to get one's facts right. It is just as well to know exactly where lies the defect in the machine. It is kindness to nobody to drown an organization in a wash of sentiment. The team spirit must rest upon realities, not upon make-believe.

But when all that has been said it still remains true that the team spirit which exists only in success and evaporates in time of trouble is a contemptible parody of the real thing. The real team spirit encourages increased effort; the "we" stuff discourages it. No man will work his best for a leader who shares the praise but never the blame.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

HOME TOURS FOR
EASTER

Combining Rail, Motor Coach Travel and Accommodation. Leaving on Thursday, returning on Tuesday (5 days).

TORQUAY
visiting Dartmouth, River Dart, Dartmoor and Plymouth.
Inclusive fare £5.15.6 from London

BOURNEMOUTH
visiting the New Forest, Salisbury and Stonehenge.
Inclusive fare £5.5.6 from London

ISLE OF WIGHT
visiting Ventnor, Freshwater and Alum Bays, Cowes, Ryde, Shanklin, etc.
Inclusive fare £5.5.0 from London

A SIX DAYS' ALL MOTOR COACH TOUR of over 400 miles, embracing Stonehenge, Salisbury, Isle of Wight, Lulworth, Swanage, Corfe Castle, Winchester, etc.
Inclusive fare £8.7.6 from London

Fares from other Towns on application. Also Combined Hotel and Travel Tickets for over 60 Health and Pleasure Resorts in Great Britain.

COOK'S
TRAVELLERS
WAGONS-LITS
WORLD TRAVEL SERVICE
"THE TEMPLE OF TRAVEL."
BERKELEY ST., LONDON, W.1, & 300 OFFICES

Entertainments

THE FILM WORLD

BRITISH QUOTA PICTURES

Much criticism has lately been directed against the low standard of British quota pictures. The subject was discussed recently at the annual meeting of the Cinematograph Exhibitors' Association, when Mr. T. Ormiston, on behalf of the Scottish branch, moved a resolution to draw the attention of the President of the Board of Trade and the Advisory Committee under the Films Act to the poor quality of British films registered for quota under the Cinematograph Films Act, and to demand such amendment of the Act as will remedy the present state of affairs. The resolution was carried unanimously. A memorandum on the subject has also been prepared by a special committee of the association, and this is to be sent at once to the President of the Board of Trade.

The memorandum states that "British films of high quality" are undoubtedly being produced, as suggested in a reply given in the House of Commons by Mr. W. R. Smith, and this is in a measure due to the Act. But that in itself does not mean that the operation of the Act is successful. It is assumed that it is not expected by the Act that, to make up their quota, exhibitors should show British films at a financial loss; that the Act does not require houses which are regularly showing sound films to show silent films to make up their quota, and that it should not be necessary to wire houses for talkies in order to be able to show the required quota.

It is no exaggeration to say, the memorandum continues, that thousands of exhibitors are at present unable to satisfy the provisions of the Act. Houses showing silent films may soon be faced with great difficulty in securing them; they are already unable to secure British silent films which they could reasonably be expected to show. The supply of films for British cinemas is still almost entirely drawn from America. Companies there are now supplying chiefly talkie films, but are offering silent British pictures for their quota; and, almost without exception, the quota films are quite unusable. They are devoid of entertainment value, and it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that they have been acquired in order to fulfil the Act in the letter and evade it in spirit. Of the British films registered from April 1, 1929, to February 10, 1930, there are 22 owned by five leading American firms. Of these only nine got more than seven marks out of 10 in the C.E.A. Film Report. Other reports confirm the poor quality indicated by the C.E.A.

In moving the resolution, Mr. Ormiston said that he believed, as he did when the Act was being framed, that British exhibitors must be assured of more than one source of supply of films. Unfortunately, a number of get-rich-quick promoters had swum in on the tide of the quota and a great deal of public money had been wasted, through which the film industry had suffered badly in the eyes of the public. When the Act was first passed there had been a hope of reciprocity, but that had not been forthcoming. Before the Act there were some 700 or 800 films imported, which gave the exhibitor a free choice. But last year there were only 400, and the situation would have been very bad for exhibitors if there had been no Act and the importers had seen fit to restrict their supplies. Fortunately, a fair number of British films had been made since the Act, but it was a general complaint from exhibitors that they had paid too much for British films. They had learned from experience, he said, that British renters were no different from American in respect of price when they had the opportunity. The objections were aimed at a few renters who were deliberately trying to bring the Act and British films into ridicule.

NEW TALKING FILMS

Another bi-lingual talking film is announced by the British International Pictures, Limited. This is a screen version of *Enter Sir John*, which has been adapted from the novel by Miss Clemence Dane and Miss Helen Simpson. It will be made both in German and in English and will be directed by Mr. Alfred Hitchcock. *Enter Sir John* will be the fourth bi-lingual talkie to be made by this company, the others being *Atlantic*, *The Flame of Love*, and *Two Worlds*. Many of the unpublished experiences of Major Court Treatt and his wife in the Western Sudan are to be embodied in a new talking film, *Stark Nature*, to be made by the British Instructional Films. A considerable part of the film will be devoted to the different pets made by Mrs. Court Treatt, including monkeys, leopards, and cheetahs. *Stark Nature*, unlike *Stampede*, the Court Treatt film now showing at the Polytechnic, will include dialogue in English, French, German, and probably Spanish. It will be made under the direction of Mr. Arthur Woods.

The Majestic Film Company, a newly-formed organization, have secured an adaptation of *Die Fledermaus*, Johann Strauss's operetta, which has been played with continuous success in almost every important city in the world. It is intended to produce the film on a very elaborate scale, the cost of which is estimated at about £75,000. The production will be done entirely in colour. It will be made in a British studio, in three versions, English, German, and French, with three separate casts. The film will be distributed throughout the world by the British International Film Distributors, Limited.

Alf's Button, the Gaumont-British talkie version of Mr. W. A. Darlington's farce, will be shown at the Astoria Cinema from Sunday next. Directed by Mr. W. P. Kellino from a script prepared by Mr. L'Estrange Fawcett, *Alf's Button* is the first British "super" comedy in dialogue and music and with scenes in colour.

THE LONDON PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA.—*No, No, Nanette.*
ASTORIA.—*Hot For Paris.*
CAPITOL.—*Mirth and Melody* and *At the Villa Rose.*
CARLTON.—*The Love Parade.*
EMPIRE.—*The Kiss.*
KENSINGTON.—*Say It with Songs* and *The Awful Truth.*
LONDON PAVILION.—*Condemned.*
MARBLE ARCH.—*Disraeli.*
NEW GALLERY.—*Rookery Nook.*
PALACE.—*Hunting Tigers in India.*
PLAZA.—*The Laughing Lady.*
POLYTECHNIC.—*Stampede.*
REGAL.—*Sally.*
SCALA.—*Romance of the Rio Grande* and *Hot Water.*
TIVOLI.—*Men Without Women.*

THE CAPITOL

"AT THE VILLA ROSE"

Mr. Julius Hagen, with the assistance of Mr. Leslie Hiscott, as director, has made an interesting enough film, now showing at the Capitol, of Mr. A. E. W. Mason's famous novel "At the Villa Rose."

As a mystery story *At the Villa Rose* is well and strongly constructed; there is no unfair deception, the murder is cleverly planned, and the unmasking of the murderer at the end is almost as much a spectacular surprise as it is a triumph of detection. The film takes some time to get into its stride, but the slowness is less regrettable than it might have been as it gives Miss Barbara Gott the chance to give a brilliant sketch of the rich, eccentric, and pleasantly vulgar Mme. d'Auvray, before that lady paid the penalty of going about decked like a jeweller's shop in the Rue de la Paix, by being very skilfully strangled in the middle of a sham séance.

Fortunately, however, M. Hanaud, the great French detective, is on the spot, and Hanaud, going about his work with all the inscrutable self-possession with which Mr. Austin Trevor can invest him, soon finds a number of clues which—and this is a compliment both to Mr. Mason and the film—bewildered the audience almost as much as they do Ricardo, who supplies "comic relief" that is saved from crudity by the polish Mr. Richard Cooper can give to even the most utter inanity. Hanaud, however, has not only to find the murderer but to clear Celia Harland (Miss Norah Baring). Mme. d'Auvray's young companion, of suspicion, and if Celia was eventually cleared in a way that gave her a distinct shock—well, there was Hanaud the man, as well as Hanaud the detective, to fall back on. Miss Vigleb Fare-brother got all that was possible out of the sinister and complex character of Helen, Mme. d'Auvray's maid, and Mr. Francis Lister acted as well to Hanaud as he did to the audience.

Journey's End reached its 500th performance on Monday night at the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

EVERYMAN THEATRE

"FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE"

From the German of GEORG KAISER

Old Gentleman	J. LESLIE FRITH
Monsieur	VERNON SYLVAINE
Servant	JOHN C. LAURENCE
Usher	EMLYN WILLIAMS
Sylvette	SYBIL THORNDIKE
Coachman	HORATIO S. MOODY
The Opera Singer	DEERING WELLS
Lay Brother	ERIC JOHNS

This must be an example of the higher Teutonics, composed by one to whom lucidity is the Alpha and Omega of dramatic vice. One ingenious member of the audience decided that what we were all struggling with was "a play of detached emotional discords" and that the art of it lay in its being about nothing at all. Perhaps he was right. Certainly he was fortunate, for he had at least a theory to light him on his way, and even a penny dip is a comfort when one is groping in the blackness of a completely desolate blind-alley.

But his penny dip is of no use to anyone else. The rest of us, who have no faith in the detachment of discords, must pick up facts where we can find them and hope that they will lead to something. The year is 1763, the scene a nobleman's house in Paris. Once the nobleman was a rake, but he has lately married Sylvette out of an orphanage, and has cut himself off from society that he may the better do honour to her innocence. To-night there is a ball in the Opera House, but he will not go to it, and Sylvette is sleeping upstairs. Suddenly the Opera House bursts into flames. Sylvette, who was supposed to be abed, rushes in from the street, wearing fancy-dress and crying joyously that she is alive and real. Of course she is alive and real. She is Miss Sybil Thorndike, crowned with vitality and a glittering wig.

Here the trouble begins. Monsieur is so shocked to discover that his orphan has been secretly keeping loose company that, far from rejoicing that she is alive, he first asks who her lover is and then pretends that she is dead. Pretends? Is it pretence? Does he himself believe it? When her lover, a glorious tenor in yellow breeches, appears, and Sylvette hurls herself into his arms, does Monsieur suppose himself to be the spectator of the amour of a ghost? Has the play become subjective? For a time we thought so, but the final evidence was against so comfortable a theory. Monsieur, it is true, dashed into the flames, brought out a charred body, laid it on the drawing-room table and said firmly, in Miss Thorndike's presence, that *this* was his wife. This pointed to subjectivity, even to madness. But soon afterwards, when Sylvette has proved by the discovery of a ring that the remains on the table are not of herself but of the King's mistress, Monsieur suddenly "gives her back her life" and, caring no longer for orphan innocence, makes love to her in the manner of his unregenerate days. And Sylvette—does she respond? The answer, like the answers to all the questions set by this play, is yes and no. She is kissed without conspicuous reluctance. Then, declaring that she will give him back his dream (which by this time the poor fellow doesn't want) she runs away and burns herself.

The story is told with a stiff verbal elaboration that sounds like a code; it is acted by Mr. Vernon Sylvaine in the high spectacular manner of a Monsieur Beaucaire tormented by expressionism, and by Miss Thorndike with a dash and outward brilliance which, though they kept the stage alive, failed to suggest that Sylvette had any better idea than the rest of us, whether she was on her emotional head or her intellectual heels. No doubt the play is bursting with concealed significance, for it has the swollen, philosophic manner of a thing about to burst. A German production might have burst it, allowing clouds of meaning to issue forth. In England the pretty theory of detached discords will serve as well as another to expound the incomprehensible.

"TALKIES" FOR THE DEAF

SPECIAL SYSTEM OF EARPHONES

It is not generally known that during recent months apparatus has been installed in several of the Central London cinema theatres by which deaf people can hear the words and synchronized sounds and music of the "talkies." Thousands of the deaf who found in the silent film their only form of public entertainment were troubled by the difficulty of following a screen play when the theatres were wired for "talkies," and spoken dialogue took the place of printed captions. Many ceased altogether to attend the cinemas, while others have had to be satisfied with a partial enjoyment of mixed programmes where these have been available.

An experiment to make hearing possible for deaf members of the audience was first tried at the New Empire Theatre, in Leicester-square, and experience has shown that the system introduced, known as the audiphone, is effective and reliable and is greatly appreciated. The apparatus was devised by Mr. L. E. Coussell, a young London engineer, and may be described as an independent scheme of amplification which uses broadcast principles.

A microphone is placed slightly in advance of, and immediately below, one of the loud-speakers. There is a cable lead at the back of the screen which is taken from the microphone to a plug point in the stage, and a further telephone cable is then connected with a special three-valve amplifier. A second theatre line runs from the amplifier to a block of seats in the balcony of the auditorium. This block is wired up with armoured cable and each seat is equipped with a telephone jack under the arm-rest. The listening sets consist of a single earphone on a handle with a local volume control. The flexible cord of the earphone terminates in a telephone plug, which fits into the jack attached to the seat. As a result of the means employed each hearer can control the volume of sound to suit his own needs, and the listening apparatus does not obstruct the passage to adjoining seats.

Many letters have been received at the New Empire Theatre from deaf patrons who have been able to hear clearly and distinctly by using the audiphone, and similar equipment has been installed in other cinemas. The installations at present are limited to a number of the higher priced seats. The system could be extended to other parts of the theatres at small additional cost, but until there is a fuller demand for the earphones, difficulty, it is stated, would arise in reserving blocks of cheaper seats exclusively for deaf visitors. A scheme of advance booking of seats to which a telephone jack is attached might solve the problem.

INSTITUTE OF MOTOR TRADE GOLD MEDAL

Miss E. E. Verity, of Manchester, has won the Institute of the Motor Trade Gold Medal presented by Lord Wakefield for the best paper on any motoring subject. This is the first occasion on which it has been won by a woman. The subject of the paper was "What are the Benefits of Price Maintenance?" Three papers were read at the Institute dinner at Holborn Restaurant last night, one by Miss Verity and two by men. LORD PONSONBY said that in 1921 mechanically propelled vehicles in Great Britain totalled 870,000, and last year the number was 2,196,000.

Mr. Norman S. Pearse, son of Mr. A. S. Pearse, has been elected secretary of the International Federation of the Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers Association in succession to his father, who has recently resigned after 25 years' service since the foundation of the federation in 1905.

LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

COURTAULD-SARGENT CONCERT

Elgar's Symphonic Study, "Falstaff," which began the programme in which Dr. Malcolm Sargent conducted the London Symphony Orchestra last night, holds a position of its own among the composer's greater orchestral works. The dramatic subject seized his imagination and made him use a richer musical vocabulary than elsewhere. It took him out of himself, so that here there is little of that self-contemplative attitude of mind which limits the appeal of his symphonies and concertos. In "Falstaff" one gets a glimpse of what Elgar's style would have been if he had written an opera, and can perceive that his opera might have been a great one. A brilliant performance, in which the only disadvantage was a certain stiffness in the first presentation of the jaunty, happy-go-lucky tunes, made an excellent opening to a concert of music all written within the last 20 years.

The oldest work in the programme was Delius's "Song of the High Hills," which ended it, for though this did not get its first London performance till several years later than "Falstaff," it was written as early as 1911. Delius here is contemplative, but not self-contemplative. With his gaze directed to the hill tops, he makes a long journey to get there. Some of us find it too long, though to go a long journey with Delius is to discover many beautiful things by the way. Its length on this occasion was emphasized by its position at the end of a strenuous evening, for between Elgar and Delius had come two works both new to London, a "Serenade" for orchestra and baritone voice by Arthur Bliss, and Szymanowski's Violin Concerto, played by Miss Jelly d'Aranyi.

The Serenade contains four movements, two orchestral and two vocal. An overture is supposed to represent "the Serenader," a rather unpleasant gentleman trying to show off to his lady. Is it meant to be satirical? One has almost said "Yes," when it is followed by an entirely serious setting of Spenser's sonnet, "Fair is my love," earnestly sung by Mr. Roy Henderson. An orchestral Idyll, which suggests that after all Elgar may not be without his influence on his younger contemporaries, stands between the Sonnet and Wotton's poem, "In praise of his Daphnis." These songs of rather tame vocal line and rather elaborate orchestral decoration leave one wondering what the composer has really intended to do with this Serenade of many ideas, none fully realized.

The violin concerto by Szymanowski is a work of immense accomplishment, but that fact would not have been apparent with any less accomplished playing than Miss d'Aranyi's. She made the *cantilena* of the solo part stand forward without the least appearance of effort. One always wanted to know what the violin would do next, and she always let one know what it was doing at any particular moment, no matter through what sea of orchestral complexities she had to steer a course. Dr. Sargent, too, deserves great credit for his control of these complexities. Like many other works of its time (it was written a dozen years or so ago) the concerto displays its composer's fear of being dull, and that fear produces fussiness, which is the worst form of dullness. Moreover, the fear seems groundless, for there are enough ideas in this concerto to make at least two far more consistently interesting ones.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS

SIR D. MURRAY ON RELATION OF ART TO NATURE

The Lord Mayor attended a dinner of the Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours held in their Galleries in Piccadilly last night in celebration of the 121st exhibition, which will be opened to the public on Monday. The president, SIR DAVID MURRAY, R.A., was in the chair.

The DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH proposed the toast of "The Institute."

The PRESIDENT, in reply, described friendship and art as the two greatest boons in life. On the wal's around them were the year's products of his fellow-members and others, all of whom constituted a team of men genuinely looking for work and employing all their energies to achieve the best that was in them. The standard of the best British work maintained the highest traditions of what constituted the most refined and accomplished art in the world. He was pleased to hear a high official of the Board of Education state that it was intended to make the teaching of art part of the training of the schools, for he had often regretted how deficient the majority of people were of the real interest in art and inner knowledge of its worth. Still more rarely were they conscious of its utility. As the powers of observation developed we saw beauties that entirely escaped us, until pictures showed us what to look for and find. It was ar that developed true love of Nature, not—as was too often taken for granted—that Nature taught us to appreciate art. It was art that taught us to see subtleties and phenomena in Nature which entirely escaped even he who thought he was never so happy as in the presence of Nature. Every child should be taught the instructive use of drawing as a means of expression. That should be acquired as easily as writing.

A considerable step in the right direction had been going on by various means. He wished that the recent exhibition of works by deceased artists of neighbouring nations might influence the thousands of visitors who daily crowded there to visit occasionally the superb collections to be seen free of charge at the National Gallery, the Tate, and Diploma Galleries. We wanted more and better art magazines. Next year they would be celebrating the centenary of the Royal Institute, and he hoped that members and outsiders would make a real effort to provide a collection of works worthy of the occasion.

LORD BIRKENHEAD, responding for "The Guests," proposed by Mr. TERRICK WILLIAMS, A.R.A., the Vice-President, said that, while he had a profound admiration for the President, he did not agree with his view that all children ought to be taught to draw or paint exactly in the same fashion as they were taught to read or write. Surely there was enough waste of public money to-day without a man who spoke with the high authority of the President recommending profligate expenditure in teaching people to draw who never could draw. In water colour paintings we had been pioneers and the art was almost entirely our own. It had by its vague illusive charm established itself throughout the world.

The LORD MAYOR also responded.

The health of the President was proposed by SIR FELIX SCHUSTER.

The guests included:—

The French Ambassador, the Swedish Minister, Lord Charlebrooke, Lord Birkenhead, Lord Beauchamp, Lord Normanton, Lord Davenport, Lord Bertie of Thame, Lord Burnham, Lord Leverhulme, Lord Ritchie of Dundee, Lord Gorell, Lord Abercorway, Lord Blanesburgh, Lord Wraxall, Lord Craigmyle, Lord Camrose, Sir Felix Schuster, Sir Frank Newnes, Field-Marshal Sir William Robertson, Sir Maurice de Bunsen, Sir William Pender, Sir Alexander Grant, the Dean of St. Paul's, the Dean of Westminster, Sir William Llewellyn, P.R.A., Sir Arthur Cope, Sir Edward Wallington, Sir John Rose Bradford, Sir John Tilonson-Walker, Sir Edwin Cooper, Sir F. C. Bourjing Sir Robert Witt, Sir Herbert Hughes-Stanton, P.R.W.S., Sir Cecil Smith, Wing-Commander Louis Greig, Dr. J. B. McEwen, Mr. Julius Olson, R.A., Mr. W. Reynolds Stephens, Major Stanley Austin, Mr. Oswald Lewis, M.P., the Masters of the Drapers', Fishmongers', Merchant Taylors', Ironmongers', Vintners', Tallow Chandlers', Carpenters', Painters', Curriers', Armourers' and Brasiers', and Grocers' Companies, Mr. Derrick Williams, A.R.A. (Vice President), Mr. G. Sheridan Knowles, R.I. (hon. treasurer), and Mr. W. T. Blackmore (secretary).

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 7

ART EXHIBITIONS

A PAINTED ROOM

In the showrooms of Messrs. Peter Jones, Sloane-square, there has been erected temporarily for exhibition a painted room, by Miss Mary Adshead, whose talent for this kind of work has been demonstrated to advantage before. Measuring about 25ft. by 14ft., the panels being 7ft. 3in. high, over a 2ft. 6in. dado, the work was designed for the dining-room of a country house, but it could easily be adapted to another size and purpose. In style the room is a good example of the new spirit in mural decoration: the substitution of a gay artificiality for the "big bow-wow note," a light scheme of colour, an easy connecting rhythm between the different subjects, and plenty of illustrative detail.

The general subject is "An English Holiday"; different aspects of the same being shown in succession—a fair with merry-go-rounds, the paddock of a racecourse, a wayside picnic, a motor breakdown, a country "pub," wandering musicians, a seaside resort, and—rather out of the series—an Indian hunting party with elephants. It is a review of contemporary diversions carried out in a spirit of charming irresponsibility, which, together with the pace of the design, enables fact and fancy to be mixed up without any effect of discrepancy. From an illustrative point of view the interest is enlivened by allusions to famous contemporaries. Mr. Arnold Bennett appears with a portable harmonium, and Mr. Sharkey and Mr. Magnolia are seen engaged in feats of strength at the fair. The work was executed in the wax medium which seems to be accepted as the best for mural decoration in this country, Miss Adshead being assisted by Miss Drusilla Way.

MEZZOTINT PORTRAITS

Representing the earlier artists and engravers there is at Messrs. Colnaghi's, 144, New Bond-street, a very dignified exhibition of mezzotint portraits. The earliest examples date not long after the introduction of the art to this country by Prince Rupert, and the latest are by John Faber the Younger, who, beginning with Kneller, lived to engrave three portraits by Reynolds. "Charles, Duke of Richmond," as a boy, with negro page, is after, and possibly by, Henri Gascar, who came to England in the train of Louise de Querouaille, Duchess of Portsmouth, and painted her and others of Charles's favourites, and there are several engravings by W. Faithorne, jun., son of the line-engraver and printseller who employed Hollar. The exhibition opens, appropriately, with the splendid bust of "Sir Godfrey Kneller," by I. Beckett after Ipse, and then to go round the walls is like following the pages of Evelyn and Pepys. In these earlier mezzotints one does not expect the delicacy of gradation that later artists achieved, but what they lack in this respect they make up for in decorative design and force of impression. Some of the examples, such as "Mary, Queen of James II.," by J. Oliver after W. Wissing, and "Sir John Vanbrugh," by J. Faber, jun., after J. Richardson, are extremely rare. A print of special charm, pictorially, is that of "Madam Turner," by I. Beckett after Kneller.

ART EXHIBITIONS

THE FOYLE ART GALLERY.
WORKS OF CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ARTISTS. 121, Charing Cross-road.
Admission and catalogue free. 10-7. Saturdays included.

BEN NICHOLSON
EXHIBITION OF NEW PAINTINGS
ALEX. REID & LEFEVRE, LTD.,
1a, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
IMPORTANT PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH ARTISTS.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

P. & D. COLNAGHI & Co.
Portraits engraved in Mezzotint. By Early British Artists.
144-146, New Bond-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1. Free.

M. KNOEDLER & Co., Inc.,
15, Old Bond-street, W.1.
Exhibition of Contemporary British Paintings.
Daily, 10-6 (Sats. 10-1), until March 31.

NEW BURLINGTON GALLERIES, Burlington-gardens. FIRST EXHIBITION of the YOUNG PAINTERS' SOCIETY.
Daily, including Saturdays, 10-5. Admission free.

CARDINAL AND HARFORD
(LONDON and PERSIA). Ltd.
(Estd. 1792.)
COLLECTION of RARE PERSIAN CARPETS, RUGS of 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries.
The largest and most unique collection in London.
Inquiries and inspection invited.
108-110, High Holborn, W.C.1.

ARTHUR TOOTH & SONS, LTD.
RECENT PAINTINGS by CEDRIC MORRIS.
155, New Bond-street W.1.

CONNELL'S GALLERIES,
47, Old Bond-street, W.—On view, Exhibition of English Landscape and Portraits of Children, by ARTHUR E. VOKES.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
A. BAKER-CLACK'S Recent Paintings of France, closing 24th; also PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH MASTERS.

CHESTER GALLERY.—Water-Colours by Mrs. ELPHINSTONE FARRER, Scotland, S. Fraser, Grey London. Oil Paintings by LUCY H. PHILLIMORE. 2, Chester-terrace, Eaton-square, S.W.1. Free.

GOUPIL GALLERY, 5, Regent-street.
1. Oil paintings by V. Radimsky.
2. Drawings by Frank C. Medworth.

PAUL GUILLAUME, BRANDON DAVIS, LTD.
Exhibition of Paintings by JOHN, SICKERT, MATTHEW SMITH, DUNCAN GRANT, and PAUL NASH.
73, Grosvenor-street, W.1. 10-6. Sats., 10-1.

LONDON ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.
Paintings by FREDERICK PORTER.

COOLING GALLERIES, 92, New Bond-st.

FINE ART SOCIETY EXHIBITIONS.
1. EARLY ENGLISH WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS. ALEXANDER COZENS and H. G. HINE.
2. ARTHUR BRISCOE, A.R.E. Sea Pictures in Oil and Watercolours.
3. HANS HERALD BEHAM.—1500-1550 Engravings. 148, New Bond-street, W. Admission Free.

LECTURES AND MEETINGS

LECTURE by SIR OLIVER LODGE, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., on "Life and Matter." Lady Barrett, C.H., C.B.E., M.D., M.S., in the chair, on TUESDAY, March 25th, at 5.15. Tea at 4.45 at MITFORD HOUSE, 11, Lenox-gardens. Tickets 15s. 6d., to be obtained from the Secretary at that address. In aid of The Women's League of Service for Motherhood.

PICTURE THEATRES

ALHAMBRA, Leicester-square. Gerr. 5064. BERNICE CLAIRE and ALEX. GRAY in "NO, NO, NANETTE." Continuous from 12 noon. Talkies. Singing. Colour. Old tunes and new.

ASTORIA, Gerrard 5528. Continuous 1-11. Victor McLaglen and El Brendel in "HOT FOR PARIS"; All-Talking and Laughing, showing daily at 1.15, 4.5, 6.55, and 9.45. Also Gaumont Sound News.

CAPITOL. Regent 4455. 12-11. "MIRTH and MELODY"; All-Talking and Singing. Showing daily at 12.10, 2.20, 6.25, and 9.35. Also A. E. W. Mason's "At the Villa Rose" (Talking), &c., &c.

CARLTON, Haymarket. Div., 2.45, 6 o'c., 8.45. Sunc., 6 o'c., 8.45. "MAURICE CHEVALIER in "THE LOVE PARADE." by Lubitsch. With Jeanette MacDonald, Lupino Lane. "Most Brilliant Talking, Singing Film yet."—*D. News.* "Love Parade" starts 3.15, 6.30, 9.15. All seats can be booked in advance. Prices from 2s. 4d. Reg. 2211.

EMPIRE, Leicester-square. 12-12. Last 2 Days. GRETA GARBO in "THE KISS."—Her Finest Dramatic Role. Also Laurel-Hardy All-Talking Comedy. 11.30 to 1.0, any seat (except Kgee), 1s. 6d.

KENSINGTON. (Western 3577.) 2 till 11.
AL JOLSON in his latest Talkie.
"SAY IT WITH SONGS."
Ina Claire in "THE AWFUL TRUTH."

LONDON PAVILION. (LAST 4 DAYS.)
Daily, 2.30, 6.0, 8.30. Samuel Goldwyn presents RONALD COLMAN in
"CONDEMNED"—to Devil's Island. All-Talking.

MARBLE ARCH PAVILION. GEORGE ARLISS in TALKING triumph, "DISRAELI." Mickey Mouse in "Wild Waves"; Talking. "Secrets of Nature." Programme commences at 2.45, 6.30 & 8.45.

NEW GALLERY. Gerr. 9805. Ralph Lynn, Tom Walls, Mary Brough, Winifred Shotter in "ROOKERY NOOK" (All-talking Farce), showing daily at 2.50, 6. and 9.10. Also British Movietone News, &c., &c.

PALACE THEATRE. 2.30 and 8.30. Commander Dyott's "HUNTING TIGERS in INDIA." An ALL-TALKING EPIC of ADVENTURE. 2s. 4d. to 8s. 6d. Inc. Tax. Book now. (Ger. 6834.)

PLAZA. Retained 9 more days. All-Talking. CLIVE BROOK, in "BUTT CHATTERTON" in "The Laughing Lady," by Suiro. "Brilliant Success."—*Evening News.* Also "Faro Nell" Talkie Scream. Stage Symphony in 6 Harps. Admission 1s. 6d., 11.45-6. Reg. 7201.

POLYTECHNIC THEATRE, Regent-street. Langham 1744. Premier presentation of "STAMPEDE," by Major and Mrs. Court Treatt. A Hundred Miles of Blazing Forest. 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

REGAL, Marble Arch. Daily 1-11. Marilyn Miller in the first All-Talking, All-Colour musical comedy "SALLY." Scott v. Sharkey Fight, 1.10, 3.40, 6.10, and 8.40. Padd. 9911.

STOLL PICTURE THEATRE, Kingsway. Daily from 12.30. 'Phone, Holborn 3703. Talkie, "ROMANCE OF THE RIO GRANDE," with Warner Baxter; HAROLD LLOYD in "Hot Water" (by request); Mexican Stage Presentation.

TIVOLI. Tem. Bar 5222. Continuous performance. The remarkable ALL-TALKING drama, "MEN without WOMEN"; 1.45, 4.25, 7, 9.40. Sessions 12.30, 3.10, 5.45, 8.25. 1,000 seats 1s. 6d. between 12-1.

OPERA

SAVOY. LAST WEEK.
Proprietors: The Savoy Theatre, Ltd.
Lessors: The Executors of H. B. Irving.
Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne Jennings.
RUPERT D'OYLY CARTE'S
Season of
GILBERT AND SULLIVAN
OPERAS.

To-day, at 2.30.	*THE MIKADO.*
To-night, at 8.15.	*PRINCESS IDA.*
Thurs., at 8.15	RUDDIGORE
Fri., at 8.15	IOLANTHE
Sat., at 2.30	TRIAL and PIRATES
Sat., Eight O'Clock	LAST PERFORMANCE

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and E. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2222. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With
CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.15.
Matinées, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
"*A NIGHT LIKE THIS.*"
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough. Winifred Shotter.
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. Gerr. 6970. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Mrs. Charles B. Cochran presents
"*NINE TILL SIX.*"
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.
Transferring to New Theatre Monday next.

COMEDY. Gerrard 8978.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"*ODD NUMBERS.*"
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL. HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"... Abundant laughter ... Cluster of brilliant performances ... Host of bright ideas."—*The Morning Post.*
"Laughter all the Way."—*Daily Chronicle.*
"Ingeniously planned farce."—*Daily Mirror.*
"Romping Jollity."—*Evening News.*
"Adventure Fast and Funny."—*Daily Sketch.*
"Audience Laughed Continually."—*Sunday Times.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137). Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"*MISALLIANCE.*"
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller. IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 8.30. Tues., Sat., 2.30.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock.
"THERE IS NO FINER ACTING IN LONDON. DOROTHY CHESTON, CLARE RAMES, AND ALLAN JEAYES GAVE ONE A DELECTABLE NIGHT OF SMILES AND SIGHS. . . 'MILESTONES' WILL NEVER DIE. ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE OF SEEING THEMSELVES AS THE FUTURE WILL SEE THEM."—JAMES DOUGLAS.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"*A SONG OF SIXPENCE.*"
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.
First Mat., To-day, 2.30, and every Wed., Sat.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
THE ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY.
SILVER WINGS.
HARRY WELCHMAN LUPINO LANE
DESIREE ELLINGER DONALD MATHER
EMMA HAIG
ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d. PLUS TAX.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
EVGS., 8.30. MATS., Wed., Sat., 2.30. (LAST WEEK.)
MATHESON LANG in
"*JEW SÜSS.*"
By Ashley Dukes, from Feuchtwanger's Novel.

EVERYMAN. Evgs., 8.15. Thur., Sat., 2.30.
*FIRE IN THE OP

Imperial and Foreign News

DEAD HEART OF AUSTRALIA

A LAKE THAT IS A DESERT

Mr. C. T. Madigan, of Adelaide University, who in 1929 flew twice over Lake Eyre—termed "the dead heart of Australia"—has since motored and walked over part of the salt crust, and here continues the account of his experiences.

(By C. T. Madigan)

At last we topped the final sand or gypsum hill, and the lake lay before us, 50 feet below, a grey dry flat extending to the horizon. This was near the Frome entrance and a mile or so from the point from which Halligan found that his boat was useless. Having got our lorry to the lake, the next thing was to find out if it were possible to run it on the surface.

It was late evening when we arrived, and we had only time to walk out a mile and a half and to sink some trial holes. The surface near the shore was, as we afterwards found, everywhere the same—fine dry gypsum sand from a few inches to a foot deep, with a pink, salty crust which the feet broke through. Below was

damp clay with gypsum crystals. At a mile and a half out we were deceived in the same way as others who have seen the margin of the lake. We thought we saw before us a long sandhill dotted with bushes. This indicated dry conditions, and we returned and made camp after getting the lorry down the steep bank.

It seemed that the lorry should travel on the surface and we started off next morning with the full load straight into the lake, going north. We could just get along in bottom gear. A few hundred yards from the shore the lorry gradually came to a halt, and we had to take half the load off and use the irons to restart. We decided to leave a dump of water and petrol there and try a lighter load. This was more successful, and the stops were few. Once the wheels dug through the sand, the damp clay below gave trouble, but only on one occasion on the lake did we sink down to the differential.

A SALT CRUST

At a mile and a half we made a halt, as the surface was damper and more clayey, and I walked on to examine the sandhill which had again appeared before us. During almost all the outward journey I walked ahead with a light six-foot crowbar to test the surface. At two miles the sandhill error was exposed and explained. Here a salt crust began, about an inch thick at first, covering damp clay full of gypsum crystals. This crust was buckled up along lines several feet in length, giving the appearance of ordinary sun cracks in clay, on a large scale, although it had been noted from the air that they were ridges and not cracks. Slabs of salt rested against each other like roofing slates propped together in pairs, but within the area enclosed by these lines of leaning slabs the surface was smooth. The ridges rose up to nine inches. The appearance of sandhills from the ground was due to the miraging up of this rough surface, and the bushes were the dark shadows under the upturned slabs. The surface was still dead flat. It had not been realized from the air that a pink salt crust lay beneath us. The salt was not a dazzling white, as might have been expected.

The lorry was now a mile and a half from the shore, and at the edge of the crusty sand and beginning of the salt crust, from which it was separated by a hundred yards of damp clay. I was afraid to risk the lorry on the damp clay, so turned west, keeping the salt crust close on our right, hoping to skirt it and continue north. However, we were to find that the salt followed the smoothed-out contours of the shore, varying from a half to four miles from it. My plan was to follow up the eastern side of the narrow 30-mile peninsula which lay to the west of us, and stretched towards the centre of the North Lake, keeping on the margin of the damp area, which experience soon showed was the best zone for travel, and away from the soft gypseous sand near the shore. Movement outside the lake bed was now impossible owing to the sandhills running at right angles to the shore.

A JOURNEY ON FOOT

We crossed opposite the neck connecting the lakes at about four miles from the shore, and then were forced close in to a small cape, where we made our second lake camp at noon, after seven very hard hours. While the rest of the stores were relayed to this point, an excursion was made to the north, and holes were sunk for salt and water samples. By now we had established the zones of the shore, a sandy gypseous foreshore of varying width, measured in miles, a narrow strip of damp clay, and then a salt crust stretching, as the aerial photographs now indicated, to the far shores a hundred miles away.

The next day we proceeded with the full load, and on a definite plan, to keep as near as possible to the salt crust, and to work north. At times we got too far into the damp clay, and the irons had to be used, then again we would sink into the dry gypseous sand and have to lay the mats.

By the end of the second day on the lake we had traversed 17 miles, and were satisfied as to the nature of the going. We got out to the north end of an island and a mile beyond it, and were again stopped by the damp strip which was here three-quarters of a mile wide. We crossed this on foot and walked a further mile out on the salt crust, which increased from 1in. to 2½in. thick.

Camp was made off the island, and I decided that no useful purpose would be served by continuing round the coast at the rate we were going for another day, which was all that remained in order to return to Marree within the week for which my estimate of expenses had been approved by the Minister concerned. In that time I had hoped not only to get on to the lake, but to motor at a reasonable speed the 50 miles to the centre of the lake, and incidentally to recover the spears I had dropped from the aeroplane. I would not risk putting the lorry on the damp clay guarding the salt crust. The vehicle would not have sunk in this, but owing to the slippery nature of the clay it might have become immovable, and we had no other power, such as horses or another motor, to move it. It was better to walk out into the lake than to put in another day along the coast, so I returned to the second camp off the small cape, and walked out 12 miles from the shore, being away from camp nine hours, with one companion, a pound of raisins, a tin of fruit, the crowbar, and the water bag. The salt crust was found to thicken from one to 17 inches, steadily increasing with the distance from the shore. We barred out holes at intervals and collected samples.

This journey on to the lake was a remarkable experience. As the camp was left the lorry slowly rose on stilts, our companions stretched skywards as they moved about, and, finally, all was lost in the waving mirage. Once the shore was out of sight, one was in the centre of a flat pink disk. In places the scene was exactly like the frozen seas of the Antarctic, of the type known as pancake ice. I might have been off the coast of Adélie Land again. The irregular areas of salt crust, bounded by their buckled edges, exactly resembled closely packed ice-floes, their rims turned up by contact and movement. In the evenings, under pink sunset skies, the ice-floes are often the colour of this salt. I often thought that Sir Douglas Mawson might be looking out at the same moment on an identical scene, the only difference being a matter of 100deg. of temperature.

Thus the first motor venture on the lake ended. It was a pioneering effort, and the results were satisfactory. Samples of the salt and brines were obtained for analysis, and the observations enable all the aerial photographs to be interpreted. Had we had a light car, to which the lorry would have acted as mother ship, or even a motor- or pedal-cycle, the centre could easily have been reached. The heavy lorry actually covered 40 miles on the lake, in the zone of heaviest going near the shore. Once on the salt crust, any speed might have been attained, but the risk of attempting to cross the damp clay with our one vehicle was too great. In no place did we get muddy parts. The way to explore the lake is by motor vehicle and not by boat.

Four-inch holes were sunk down to 19ft. with a hand boring plant and these holes stand without caving. Water rose to within a few inches of the surface. The deepest hole at 19ft. was stopped by a bed of salts which the tool could not penetrate. Other holes were stopped at less depth by similar hard crusts. One of the most surprising things noted on the lake was that ants and lizards lived on its surface up to over five miles from the shore line. The small black ants build up little craters of sand shaped like cotton-reels standing on end. They are plentiful near the shore. The lizards are six or seven inches long, exactly the pink-grey colour of the surface, and they were seen right out on the salt crust. The puzzle was, how these creatures lived.

On our retreat we cached several sealed drums of water, which may serve a useful purpose in the future, unless the Kuddimukra [an evil spirit believed by the blacks to inhabit this region] interferes with them.

Unlike Lewis, who mapped out the northern and eastern margins in 1872-3, and expressed the hope that he would never see the lake again, I wish much that I could, and at the present moment, after rains. A year or so may pass before any human being revisits it. A few weeks after we left its shores the last long drought broke, several inches of rain fell, the grasses will be springing up, and faith in the country will again seem to be justified. The sand rivers have become flowing arteries, the dead heart beats again, and the voice of the turtle is heard in the land.

(Conclusion)

** A picture will be found on page 18. The first article appeared in *The Times* of yesterday.

RETRENCHMENT IN N.S.W.

PARLIAMENTARY SALARIES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SYDNEY, MARCH 18

In addition to the proposed economies on the railways the New South Wales Government [as reported in *The Times* of March 12] is considering a cut in Parliamentary and Public Service salaries. Ministers' salaries now absorb £23,420 a year, as against £18,000 in 1922. The Premier receives £2,445 and the Speaker £1,675. The Government does not intend to touch salaries under State awards, which are already affected by the basic wage reduction, but is occupied with those under Federal awards. Mr. Bavin, the Premier, has suggested that employers and employees in general should confer and agree on such variations of conditions and wages as might increase employment.

Applications from miners for work on the northern fields at the compromise rates offered by the owners continue to arrive. The owners will meet to-morrow to decide which collieries will be re-opened. Meanwhile, at the miners' annual convention in Sydney moderates and extremists are fighting the issue of peace or war. Delegates from all parts of the State and from other States are attending.

THE BALKAN FRONTIER INCIDENTS

MACEDONIANS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOFIA, MARCH 18

Mr. Waterlow, the British Minister, had a long discussion with M. Liaptcheff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, to-day on Bulgaro-Yugoslav relations, which were the subject of his recent representations to M. Bouroff, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Liaptcheff explained the attitude taken up by the Government and its sincere desire to thwart the activities of the Macedonian Revolutionaries and gave definite assurances that all measures had been taken to bring the situation back to normal to the general satisfaction. Signor Piacentini visited M. Bouroff this evening and made similar representations on behalf of the Italian Government.

By order of the Government, the police, three days ago, arrested a large number of Macedonians, who were regarded as suspects. All of them have been interned in eastern Departments far from the Yugoslav frontier.

I learn that the Yugoslav Government has sent to Sofia a long list of members of the Macedonian Revolutionary Organization whose arrest and trial as terrorist agents, apart from the recent outrages, is demanded. As this demand has the support of the Great Powers it places the Bulgarian Government in a difficult position and explains the arrests made at Gornajumaya and among the Macedonian refugees in the districts of Trn and Tzaribrod.

LORD BLEDISLOE IN NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON, March 18. — Lord Bledisloe, the Governor-General elect, arrived here at 8 o'clock to-night by the steamer Rangitiki. Owing to the late arrival the landing ceremonies have been deferred until morning.—*Reuter.*

INDIAN FINANCE BILL

LONG NATIONALIST SPEECHES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 18

Sir George Schuster, the Finance Member, in the Assembly to-day, moved for the consideration of the Finance Bill without making a speech. He was followed by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, who, in a brief and strictly businesslike speech, critioized the Bill chiefly on the ground that the new taxation proposed would, in his estimation, provide at least six crores (£4,500,000) of revenue rather than the 488 lakhs (£3,660,000) forecast by Sir George. The lower sum, he reminded the House, was officially estimated to leave a surplus of 70 lakhs (£525,000), and he pressed the Finance Member to abandon some of his new proposals accordingly. He suggested, in particular, that the proposed import duty of 4 annas on silver might be given up.

Sir Purshotamdas was followed by Mr. Chintaman Kelkar, of the Nationalist Party, who read a typed speech for over an hour. At 12.45 he was followed by a Nationalist back-bencher, who only finished at three minutes to four, and then rose another who spoke for over an hour. A brief debating speech by a member from Karachi ended the day, and the House adjourned with nothing done.

It is reported to-night that the Pandit Malaviya, the Nationalist leader, proposes to speak for five hours to-morrow, and a few more debating speeches and some other time-absorbers are expected, so it is likely that the Bill will thus be kept in the House at least until the end of the week, and perhaps longer.

The point of the matter appears to be that the Cotton Protection Bill cannot again be touched until after the Finance Bill shall have been disposed of, and the President this afternoon passed orders which provide for the continuance of the session till March 28.

THE INDIAN LABOUR INQUIRY

COMMISSION'S PLANS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 18

Mr. Whitley, Chairman of the Royal Commission on Indian Labour, arrived here to-day accompanied by Mrs. Whitley, who has sufficiently recovered from her recent operation to be able to sail for England with him on Saturday.

In a statement to the *Times of India* Mr. Whitley said the Commission will meet in London on June 1 in order to sift the evidence already collected, and will return to India in October, going straight to Burma, after which a visit will be made to Delhi and Bombay. The Commission will draft its report by the end of March next. Mr. Whitley expressed confidence that the Commission would make useful recommendations calculated to bring about harmonious relations between capital and labour.

The strike on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway continues, without, however, inconveniencing the public. Strikers are offering themselves for reinstatement in increasing numbers, in spite of active picketing. At a meeting of the Executive of the All-India Trade Union Congress Committee yesterday Ginwalla, the extremist leader, who has worked hard to prolong the strike, and Deshpande, secretary of the Red Flag Union, persuaded the meeting to resolve that efforts should be made to create an atmosphere favourable to a general strike on the railways, in the primary industries, and in the textile mills in sympathy with the G.I.P. Railway strikers.

THE MAYOR OF CALCUTTA ON TRIAL

ALLEGED SEDITIOUS SPEECHES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RANGOON, MARCH 18

The trial of Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta, on a charge of sedition opened here to-day before a packed Court. A crowd outside cheered the defendant when he arrived under police escort, and continued to create such a din that the Court proceedings were at times inaudible.

Mr. Eggar, the Government Advocate, represented the Crown, and Mr. Sen Gupta elected to conduct his own defence. On the recommendation of the Magistrate of the High Court it was agreed to release the defendant on bail in his own recognizance of Rs.300 (£21 10s.), but Mr. Gupta refused bail.

Mr. Merrikin, Commissioner of Police, alleged that the prisoner delivered two seditious speeches in Rangoon.

The defendant, when invited to cross-examine the witness, said he did not propose to take any voluntary part in these proceedings, not even to the extent of asking questions, but he hoped the Magistrate would not think him rude. The hearing was then adjourned.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEGREES

BENGALI PROTEST AGAINST BRITISH DECISION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18

The decision of the British General Medical Council not to recognize Indian medical degrees has brought a strong protest from various quarters, most of which attribute the ban to racial bias.

Dr. B. B. Roy, president of the All-India Medical Association, has issued a statement challenging the right of the General Medical Council to inspect or visit medical examinations held outside Great Britain, and declaring that the Indian Medical Service "is now dominated by racial animosity." He calls upon members of the Bengal Council of Medical Registration to require British medical graduates to produce credentials regarding training in midwifery and tropical diseases before giving them permission to practise in Bengal, and advocates a boycott by members of the Indian medical profession of medical stores and drugs made in England.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO IRAQ

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BAGHDAD, MARCH 18

The King of Iraq, with the King of the Belgians, Sir Francis Humphrys, the British High Commissioner, Naji Beg-es-Suwaidi, the Prime Minister, General Swagers, King Albert's aide-de-camp, and Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Air Officer Commanding in Iraq, flew to-day in a R.A.F. Victoria aeroplane to Ramadi to inspect the Police Camel Corps. This picturesque force maintains order among the nomadic tribes and King Albert was greatly impressed by the appearance of these desert warriors, who are recruited entirely from the tribes and have, by their forced marches on several occasions, brought retribution on raiders along the route across the desert.

According to the revised programme, the King of the Belgians will fly to Babylon to-morrow and to Mosul on Thursday before leaving Baghdad for Cairo on Friday.

Three skiers were overwhelmed by an avalanche while near Jenbach, in TIROL, yesterday, and killed.

WAR MENACE IN NORTH CHINA

500,000 TROOPS IN POSITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

SHANGHAI, MARCH 18

Military manifestos and troop movements point to the probability of hostilities in North China, and it is significant that Feng Yu-hsiang, who has long been hibernating in Shansi, is now at Tungkwan, around which the Kuominchun [Feng's army] is encamped.

Yen Hsi-shan and Feng appear to have determined to make common cause, and Chiang Kai-shek stated yesterday that their talk of going abroad was merely a

cloak to conceal their secret designs. Chiang rejoices that the reactionaries have come together so that all may be stamped out at one blow, but he rather tamely declares that the Government will not deviate from its policy of peace until the application of force is absolutely necessary.

Meanwhile the Government has ten divisions on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the most northern of which is at Tsinanfu [Shantung] and the majority around Hsuchowfu [junction with Lunghai Railway], and nine divisions on the Peking-Hankow Railway stretching from the southern border of Honan to Chengchow [junction of Peking-Hankow and Lunghai Railways]. Between Chengchow and Changteho are Generals Han Fu-chu and Shih Yu-san with seven divisions, all of whom were formerly Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, but are now under Chiang Kai-shek's banner, and liable to become anybody else's troops when the cocks begin to crow. On the right flank in Shantung are five divisions on the Government side of the fence.

Confronting the Government forces are 12 divisions of Yen Hsi-shan, four between Tientsin and Tsangchow and five between Shunteh and Chengting, on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Finally the Kuominchun of 12 divisions based on Tungkwan are facing towards the Lunghai Railway, with some divisions advanced southward convenient for operations down the Han River. Many of these 55 divisions are under strength, but their aggregate strength probably exceeds half a million.

This warlike array does not necessarily entail fighting, to which all the mercenary soldiers are opposed as interfering with their daily business—eating the fat and blood of the people. Conditions in the Middle North, however, are so desperate in consequence of famine and the depredations of troops and bandits that the people are bled white and cannot furnish supplies. The urge to reach out towards less impoverished country is therefore strong, especially among the Kuominchun, who have long been on short rations.

If it comes to a clash the Government forces have the advantage of numerical superiority, much better sources of supply and more modern equipment.

SOVIET SOP TO THE PEASANTS

PRIVATE MARKETING OF PRODUCE RESTORED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, MARCH 18

After a long period of drastic suppression of private traffic in produce of the soil the Soviet authorities in the last few days have begun an energetic campaign to induce the peasants to resume the bringing of their produce to the towns, as the supply system has broken down badly. The Soviet Government has announced that all officials guilty of clogging the wheels of the machinery of supply, especially those who impede peasants coming to the markets, will be severely punished.

Up to the middle of last week a peasant who sold his products privately risked confiscation of his goods, arrest, and classification as a *kulak*. Now the authorities must afford him facilities and give him every encouragement. Soviet leaders have already begun to express surprise that the peasants have not responded immediately with a copious stream of products to the towns, but they express the hope that this will come as soon as the peasants realize what they are being offered.

The resumption of private traffic in food is due largely to the failure of the cooperatives to supply the populated centres, but the railway crisis, which is again acute, has also contributed. A fortnight ago the Soviet Government sought to appease the collectivized peasants by cancelling the pooling of dwellings, furniture, poultry, pigs, and sheep, and by ordering that each peasant must be allowed to retain one cow as his private property. The Soviet Press now states that the indigent peasants, who never owned cows, are clamouring for a cow apiece from the pool, and that it is difficult to satisfy them with words alone. Great numbers of peasants have begun to withdraw from the collective farms since the Communist Party proclaimed compulsory enrolment illegal. They are demanding their cattle back, and this movement has greatly increased the confusion.

SIR JAMES CRERAR

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, MARCH 18

Sir James Crerar, Home Member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General, will leave India very soon on extended leave. It is understood that Mr. Haig, Secretary to the Home Department, will be appointed to act in Sir James Crerar's place.

Mr. John Coatman, who for the last four years has been Director of the Department of Public Information of the Government of India, will leave Delhi for England to-morrow in order to take up his duties as Professor of Imperial Economics in the University of London. At a farewell luncheon to-day representatives of the British Press, Indian newspapers and local news agencies joined in a tribute to the value of Mr. Coatman's services as well as to the pleasant personal relations maintained during his term of office.

CANADIAN AIR MAIL CRASH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 18

An aeroplane on the Toronto-Montreal air mail service crashed to-day on the shore of Long Lake, 30 miles north of Kingston, Ontario. Mr. Henry Simoneau, the pilot, and Mr. P. Robinson, the wireless operator, both of Montreal, were killed instantly.

THE POLISH CRISIS

MARSHAL OF SENATE TO FORM CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WARSAW, MARCH 18.

President Moscicki has entrusted M. Szymanski, the Marshal of the Senate, with the mission of forming the new Cabinet.

M. Szymanski is a distinguished oculist and an old friend of Marshal Pilsudski, with whom he worked in the Polish Socialist Party before the War. Like the Marshal, he is a native of Vilna. In order to escape military service he fled in 1914 to Japan, and from there to Curitiba, in Brazil, where he set up a medical practice. He also practised for a time and shared in the conduct of a Socialist newspaper at Chicago. Some years ago he returned to Poland and took up a chair of opthalmology at the University at Vilna. He was regarded as a Socialist till the last general election, when he became a Senator for Vilna in the newly-formed Government *bloc*, which procured his election as Marshal of the Upper Chamber. He has no experience of administration and his want of political aptitude has sometimes handicapped the debates of the Senate.

No choice for the next Prime Minister could have been more surprising than this, but the explanation of it has been promptly forthcoming. In a statement to the Press which will be published to-morrow morning, Marshal Pilsudski says that the President asked him once more to become Prime Minister, and, reluctant as he was to refuse, knowing from his own experience how hard the work of the President is and that his refusal would make it harder, he could not conceive himself cooperating with the Seym.

One of the peculiarities of Deputies, he continues, is that they make a hobby of inventing calumnies, not even sparing the wives and children of those they hate. They are incurably loquacious about everything under the sun, though they are people without knowledge or education. They do not realize what honour is and dignity does not exist for them. Persons devoted to him have asked his permission to shoot M. Trampczynski (the Nationalist leader) and other miscreants, and when he refused them, they have committed suicide. The Marshal declares that he invented the Seym and is responsible for its birth, but he never dreamed that a Pole would be entirely transformed by becoming a Deputy and lose the intrinsic virtues of Polish character. In the present Seym there is a new group (the Government *bloc*) which is the largest and which is sound, but it is tyrannized by a hostile majority. He will only attempt what he regards as the impossible if the President tells him that there is no other way.

Another violent attack on the Opposition has been made in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted to-day by the Government *bloc*, which, after delivering itself of a cascade of opprobrious epithets, threatens, by extreme methods at its disposal, to obstruct plenary meetings of the Seym which are summoned by the Speaker before the crisis has ended.

GERMAN DEBT AGREEMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 18

President von Hindenburg signed to-day the measure embodying the Liquidation Agreements with Great Britain, Poland, and other countries, and has ordered its immediate promulgation. The procedure necessary for the German ratification of the Young Plan and all the associated agreements has now been completed.

THE FRENCH BUDGET

M. TARDIEU QUESTIONED BY THE SENATE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 18

M. Tardieu, who returned from London yesterday, appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day to answer questions about the Budget. M. Paul Reynaud, the Minister of Finance, M. Germain-Martin, the Minister of the Budget, and M. Georges Pernot, the Minister of Public Works, were also heard.

M. Reynaud asked the Committee to appoint a *rapporteur* to make an urgent examination of the Government's Bill for the ratification of the Young Plan, and M. Dumont was selected for this task.

M. Tardieu then outlined the Government's policy with regard to reparations in kind. He apparently did not disclose any new departure in the Government policy, which remains in conformity with the agreements made at The Hague. As Minister of the Interior, M. Tardieu was closely questioned about credits for the police services, which show a number of increases.

The *rapporteur* to the Senate stated to-day that on examining the Budget he found that, with the alterations made in the Chamber, it would result in a deficit of 555,000,000 francs [£4,440,000] instead of the surplus of 10,000,000 francs [£80,000] which had been expected. The Finance Committee of the Senate will try to fill this gap in consultation with the Government.

The report of M. Henry Bérenger, formerly French Ambassador in Washington, on the estimates of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs will be laid before the Senate to-morrow. The report deals with international expenditure, administrative expenditure, French missions abroad, and Protectorates, as administered in 1929 and at the present time.

M. Bérenger notes that the total estimates for foreign affairs have risen from 20,000,000 francs in 1914 to 280,000,000 in 1930, which means that they have been multiplied by three if the change in the value of the franc is allowed for. In that period administration expenses have been doubled, while expenditure on missions abroad has been multiplied by six and "international expenses" by 140. M. Bérenger sets this change down to the fact that French foreign policy has passed since the War from the "Coutinental" to the "inter-Continental" plane.

NEW GERMAN REPUBLICAN LAW

GREATER POWERS AGAINST AGITATORS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 18

The Reichstag passed to-day by 265 votes to 150 the new law for the safeguarding of the Republic. A Nationalist motion for the postponement of promulgation for two months did not obtain the necessary support of one-third of the House.

The new law does not contain the so-called "Kaiser paragraph," which in the old law prohibited the former Kaiser from coming to reside in Germany without the consent of the Government. This and certain other provisions were omitted in order that the Bill might not require the two-thirds majority necessary for amendments to the Constitution. There are, in any case, other means of keeping the former Kaiser out of Germany if necessary. The new law contains a number of provisions designed to enable the authorities to take stronger action against Communist and Fascist agitators than has always been possible since the lapse of the old law last summer.

Telegrams in Brief

The grant of the title of Lord Mayor to the Mayor now and for the time being of BRISBANE was gazetted yesterday.

His Holiness Pope Pius XI. has conferred on the Princess Charlotte of Monaco the Cross of the Order "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice."

Although the general improvement is maintained in the flood area in the south-west of FRANCE, local floods are still reported from various quarters.

A macaroni factory at St. Michel-de-Maurienne, valued at over £100,000, was destroyed by fire on Monday. The blaze was so fierce that for a time all traffic along the Paris-TURIN national road was held up.

Twenty passengers and a number of the crew of a river steamer perished on Monday night when her cargo of petroleum caught fire while she was lying at dock in the Magdalena River, COLOMBIA.—*Reuter.*

The Budget for 1930-31 submitted by the PERSIAN Government to the Mejliss estimates revenue at £5,889,580, exclusive of royalties due from the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. Expenditure is estimated at £5,883,130.—*Reuter.*

The MALTESE Government, in order to avoid delay in the official opening of its representative's office in London, has temporarily agreed to the adoption of the title of Agent-General, subject to the condition that this should not reduce the status of the representative.

At MONTE CARLO on Monday evening Dr. Gibelli, assistant medical officer of health for Monaco, was shot at and seriously wounded in the street by a woman named Calloni. Three years ago Dr. Gibelli attended Mme. Calloni's only son who died of pneumonia, and her mind became so affected by grief that she thought the doctor was in some way responsible for her son's death, and brought an unsuccessful action against him. She is now in custody pending an examination into her mental state.

ONTARIO DIVORCE BILL REVIVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, MARCH 18

The divorce problem made its reappearance in the House of Commons this afternoon, when Mr. Irvine (Progressive) moved a resolution for the reinstatement on the Order Paper of the Bill providing for the establishment of a Divorce Court in Ontario which was defeated last week by one vote.

He and other supporters of the Bill argued that the sudden collapse of an earlier debate had brought on the vote on the Bill unexpectedly, and had prevented the proper expression of the opinion of the House. Mr. Lapointe, the Minister of Justice, spoke strongly against the motion, declaring that its acceptance would create a bad precedent for Parliamentary business, but Mr. Bennett, the Conservative Leader, supported it, and when a division was taken the motion was approved by 104 votes to 87.

Party lines except among the Progressives and Labour Party were again obliterated, but the great majority of the Conservatives voted for the motion as did about 30 Liberals and Liberal Progressives, mostly from Western constituencies. There was some switching of votes as compared with the previous division influenced by the evidence that the unbending Roman Catholic opposition to the Bill has irritated Protestant opinion throughout the country.

DR. NANSEN'S ILLNESS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

OSLO, MARCH 18

Dr. Nansen, whose indisposition at first gave no occasion for anxiety, is now known to have become seriously ill in the middle of last week. To-day, however, the family, on the authority of his medical advisers, state that he is making a satisfactory recovery.

Other Foreign News on pages 14 and 16

This 'Index' will help you to choose your New Records

Find the name of your favourite Artist under this Index. The corresponding number in the list of Records will tell you the title and price.

GREATEST ARTISTS — Index

of world-famous "His Master's Voice" Artists whose names appear in the March List of New Records.

VOCAL

1. Beniamino Gigli
2. Peter Dawson
3. Arthur Fear
4. Derek Oldham
5. Marguerita Carlton
6. Gracie Fields
7. Gene Austin
8. Guidio Gialdini

INSTRUMENTAL

9. Cortot, Thibaud and Casals
10. Rosé Quartet
11. Frederic Lamond
12. Isolde Menges
13. Boris Hambourg
14. Dr. Stanley Marchant
15. Guy Weitz
16. Harry Goss-Custard
17. F. Rowland-Tims
18. Sandy Macpherson

ORCHESTRAL & BAND

19. London Symphony Orchestra
20. Berlin State Opera Orchestra
21. Dr. Malcolm Sargent and Symphony Orch.
22. New Light Symphony Orchestra
23. Super Cinema Orch.
24. Jack Hylton & His Orch.
25. Carroll Gibbons and "His Master's Voice" Orchestra
26. Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards
27. Sousa's Band

DANCE

28. Jack Hylton & His Orch.
29. } The High Hatters
30. }
31. Leo Reisman and His Orchestra
32. Rio Grande Band
33. Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees
34. Marek Weber and His Orchestra

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Vocal

1. **Maria, Mari — Quanno'a femmena vo' (In Neapolitan)** Beniamino Gigli DA763, 6/-
2. **Young Tom o' Devon — Fishermen of England,** Peter Dawson B3301, 3/-
3. **"The Masked Ball" It is thou—"Falstaff," Your honour! ruffians!** Arthur Fear C1822, 4/6
4. **Little grey home in the west — Violets** Derek Oldham B3307, 3/-
5. **Danny Boy—Arise, O Sun.** Marguerita Carlton (Contralto) B3311, 3/-
6. **A Coople of Dooks—Stop and shop at the Co-op Shop,** Gracie Fields B3305, 3/-
7. **My fate is in your hands—All that I'm asking is sympathy** Gene Austin. B3297, 3/-
8. **Ay, Ay, Ay—Under the Bridges of Paris (Whistling)** Guidio Gialdini B3306, 3/-

Instrumental

9. **Trio in D Minor, Op. 63 (Schumann)** Cortot, Thibaud & Casals DB1209-12, 8/6 each
10. **Quartet in C Minor Op. 18, No. 4 (Beethoven)** Rosé Quartet D1561-3, 6/6 each
11. **Sonata in D Minor Op. 31, No. 2 (Beethoven),** Frederic Lamond D1644-6, 6/6 ea.
12. **The Lark ascending** (*Vaughan-Williams*) *also* **The Leprechaun's Dance** (*Stanford*) Isolde Menges (Violin) C1622-3, 4/6 each
13. **The Holy Boy — Butterflies,** Boris Hambourg ('Cello) B3302, 3/-

Instrumental (Continued)

14. **Awake the Trumpet's lofty sound** (*Handel*) — **Voluntary in C Minor** (*Greene*) Dr. Stanley Marchant (on the Organ of St. Paul's Cathedral) B3313, 3/-
15. **Chorale No. 1 (César Franck)** Guy Weitz (Organ) C1825-6, 4/6 each
16. **Fugue and Finale from Sonata No. 6** (*Mendelssohn*) Harry Goss-Custard (Organ) C1823, 4/6
17. **Melody** (*Dawes*) **— For you alone,** F. Rowland-Tims (Cinema Organ) B3308, 3/-
18. **In an old-world Garden — L'heure Bleu (with Violin)** Sandy Macpherson (Cinema Organ) B3300, 3/-

Orchestral

19. **"Le Coq d'or," Bridal Cortège—Introduction (Rimsky-Korsakov)** London Symphony Orchestra (conducted by Albert Coates) D1745, 6/6
20. **Tales from the Vienna Woods,** (*Strauss*) Berlin State Opera Orch. C1828, 4/6
21. **Finlandia, (Sibelius)** Symphony Orchestra (conducted by Dr. Malcolm Sargent) C1827, 4/6
22. **Irish Washerwoman—Turkey in the Straw,** New Light Symphony Orchestra B3312, 3/-
23. **Babylonian Nights—In the Sudan.** Super Cinema Orch. C1824, 4/6

Orchestral & Band (Continued)

24. **Memories of Paris No. 2.** Jack Hylton and His Orchestra B3314, 3/-
25. **"Splinters," Selection** (Film: "Splinters") Carroll Gibbons and "His Master's Voice" Orchestra B3299, 3/-
26. **The Rosary — O Sole Mio** (*Cornet Solos by Sergt. G. Morgan*) Band of H.M. Coldstream Guards B3309, 3/-
27. **Golden Jubilee, March — Riders of the Flag March,** Sousa's Band B3287, 3/-

Dance

28. **Body and Soul — Fancy you falling for me** B5777, 3/- **Maggie's Cold — Dance of the Raindrops** B5778, 3/- **We're uncomfortable — It's an old Spanish Custom** B5783, 3/- Jack Hylton & His Orch.
29. **You can't believe my eyes—If I can't have you (Film: "Footlights and Fools")** The High Hatters B5784, 3/-
30. **You've got me pickin' petals off of Daisies (Film: "Sunny Side Up")** The High Hatters *and*
31. **Doing the Boom Boom (Film: "Why Leave Home")** Leo Reisman and His Orchestra B5782, 3/-
32. **Jimmy Valentine (Film: "Alias Jimmy Valentine")—Santiago** Rio Grande Band B5780, 3/-
33. **Pretending—Lonely Troubadour,** Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees B5781, 3/-
34. **Nobody loves you like me—Red Roses** Marek Weber and His Orchestra B5779, 3/-

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MAIN NAVAL PROBLEM

FRANCO-ITALIAN RIVALRY

SEEKING BASIS OF DISCUSSION

VIEWS IN ROME

No member of the British Delegation to the Five-Power Conference was engaged in any formal conversation in connexion with the work of the Conference yesterday. It is realized that for the moment no useful work can be done until some adjustment has been made in regard to the conflicting claims of France and Italy, and that the immediate task lies with the experts. There were a number of conversations between the experts yesterday, but it cannot be recorded that any definite progress has yet been made.

There were many rumours in circulation yesterday concerning figures of French and Italian tonnage which might be acceptable to the two parties, but they should be treated with the utmost reserve. The important fact is that the British delegation has put forward no definite figures as a basis for consideration. What the experts are doing is to discuss a large number of alternative sets of figures to see if any of them presents a possible basis of discussion and adjustment between the French and Italian points of view. They are all purely hypothetical, and no effort has been made to impose any point of view on either the French or the Italian delegation. If, however, from the welter of figures some definite proposal appears to be possible of acceptance, it will be placed before M. Tardieu when he returns to England at the week-end. Until a possible basis of compromise has been found the publication of definite figures may have a harmful effect and retard rather than accelerate the work of the Conference.

It is recognized that a critical position has been reached, but there is still hope that a satisfactory settlement may be reached before the introduction of the Budget on April 14. Mr. Felton, the Australian delegate to the Conference, has provisionally booked his passage for home on April 11, but, on the other hand, it was suggested yesterday that the American delegates were prepared to postpone the date of their departure from April 12 to April 22.

The Liberal Parliamentary Party decided last night not to propose or support any amendments to the Coal Mines Bill when the Committee stage is resumed to-morrow, in view of the critical position of the Naval Conference, and this decision relieves the Government from any anxiety as to possible defeat. At the same time complete freedom of action is reserved on the Report stage and the third reading, which it is assumed will be taken at a time when the work of the Conference should be at an end.

ALLEGED PRESSURE ON ITALY

RESENTMENT IN ROME

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 18

Reiterated rumours from London and Paris to the effect that pressure is being put upon the Italian delegation to abandon its claim to parity with France are received here with some resentment. Most of the Italian journalists attending the Conference assert that such pressure is being exerted in London, but go on to maintain that such efforts are doomed to failure. One writer states that there has been conjured up the bogy of a Four-Power Agreement to be concluded without Italy. Such an agreement is stated to be an impossibility and to have no terrors for this country.

It is understood that every effort is being made on all sides to save the Conference from failure. Thus, if it is natural for the Italians to feel resentment, such resentment is tempered by the thought that it is understandable that Great Britain should try to exert pressure upon both France and Italy to reduce their naval requirements. This resentment, however, gives way to frank incredulity in face of a report, taken from a French newspaper, that Great Britain and the United States should contemplate appealing to Signor Mussolini over the head of Signor Grandi. Such a procedure would, it is felt, be not only a personal slight on Signor Grandi and his colleagues, but also useless, as the Duce laid down the lines to be followed by the Italian representatives at the Conference with a clear conception of Italian naval needs.

THE DUCE'S FORMULA

The principles governing the attitude maintained by Signor Grandi had been enunciated by the Duce long before there was any question of the present Conference being called, and must therefore be regarded as embodying the most considered opinion. It is thought here to be most unfortunate that Signor Mussolini's formula of parity with the strongest Continental Power should, as it happens, apply to France. Had France not been the strongest naval Power on the Continent, the claim of Italy, it is maintained, would have been the same none the less. It is, moreover, thought to be most unfortunate that the French, in the Memorandum submitted to the Conference on February 13, should not have included Italy among those Powers with whom war is inconceivable, and this admission, coming from a neighbour who is allied militarily with another immediate neighbour on the other frontier, has, perhaps, made Italy all the less inclined to consider any modification of her standpoint.

On the whole, therefore, the general outlook here is by no means optimistic. There is no disposition to throw up the sponge yet, but there is a growing suspicion that these reports are part of a French manœuvre to cast upon Italy the onus of any breakdown of the Conference.

THE U.S. PROPOSAL TO JAPAN

REJECTION RECOMMENDED TO CABINET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

TOKYO, MARCH 18

A conference of officials of the Ministry of the Navy and the Naval General Staff decided after a prolonged sitting to-day to recommend the Cabinet to decline the American proposal on the ground that it fails to meet two of Japan's fundamental requirements—namely, a 70 per cent. ratio in 10,000-ton cruisers and adequate submarine strength. The Cabinet met to-day, and will meet again on Saturday, when it is possible that a decision can be announced. The naval recommendations will be submitted to the Supreme Military Council before the Cabinet meets. According to naval circles, Vice-Admiral Yamanashi, Vice-Minister of the Navy, informed the Cabinet to-day that, although the American proposal conceded 70 per cent. in global tonnage, its refusal of the two essential points mentioned above made it meaningless.

Before the conference of naval officials met to-day the spokesmen of the Foreign Office and the Admiralty said that the statement on the American proposal which was given out from the Admiralty last night was unofficial. The statement [which strongly criticized the American proposal] was handed in a written form to representatives of the Tokyo Press by officers at the Admiralty and was given great prominence in the newspapers to-day. Readers abroad may find it difficult to believe that officers can indulge in such "politics" and retain their posts if the views they publish are not in fact those of the Government or, at least, of the Navy Ministry, but public opinion in Japan is accustomed to see the Army and Navy go to great lengths in advocating their own views, even in opposition to the Government.

The American concession in 10,000-ton cruisers is less than Press telegrams had suggested, and apparently means only that, although by 1936 the three disputed cruisers will not be completed, they will all be in hand—one almost finished, one half finished, and one just begun. The Navy greatly dislikes the prospect, but the Government has to weigh the alternatives and to consider whether the difference between the Japanese claims and the American concessions is a more serious risk than the era of unrestricted competition which would follow failure to agree.

A meeting of the Naval Disarmament Society (a body organized recently to advocate disarmament with security) has passed a resolution denouncing any concession in connexion with 10,000-ton cruisers. Seventy persons were present.

FRANCE AND THE BRITISH ESTIMATES

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, MARCH 17

The reduction of over £4,000,000 in the British Naval Estimates for the coming year has been appreciated here as a courageous gesture on the part of the Labour Government, though it is not considered as showing any essential change in British policy.

It is recognized that the Admiralty has been content to accept some degree of risk for the immediate future in the hope that the development of international questions may make it unnecessary later to make up lost ground. The abandonment of competition with the United States is ascribed to financial necessity, but it is held that the future British naval programme will continue to be based on the two-Power standard in Europe and will therefore depend on the results of the present and future negotiations. The *Temps* warns its readers against assuming that Mr. MacDonald's policy finds unanimous support in Great Britain, taking its text from Mr. Churchill's speech in the debate on the Estimates, and it concludes that the fate of the London Conference depends on the attitude of the Italian delegates.

TRAINED RESERVES AND DISARMAMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 18

A London dispatch to the Wolff Bureau, which is published to-day, states that trained reserves are being mentioned in informal discussions behind the scenes of the Naval Conference. It is prophesied that any British concession to the French contention that trained reserves should not be counted in estimating a country's military strength would cause the greatest bitterness and disillusionment in Germany.

It is held that the exclusion of trained reserves from disarmament calculations would be a big blow to that general disarmament which Germany considers to have been promised to her in the Treaty of Versailles, and that any partial result that could be obtained would not be worth the sacrifice of the principle. The suspicion is even expressed that a British concession in this matter of land disarmament was from the first the only aim of France at the Naval Conference, and explains the extent and obstinacy of the French demands. Comment appears not only in the Nationalist Press, but in *Germania*, the organ of the Centre Party, which publishes the London dispatch with the headline "At Germany's Expense?"

AUSTRALIAN FEARS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 18

Commenting on the debate on the Navy Estimates in the House of Commons yesterday, the Melbourne *Argus* says:—

Mr. Alexander's assurance that reductions are conditional upon the result of the Conference will restore some of the confidence in the Empire's security, which had been lost owing to the Ministry's reckless attempts to anticipate a favourable issue. But can the mischief done elsewhere be so soon repaired? There is solid ground for apprehension that the Empire, in consequence of the Ministry's blunder, may have lost its high place in the esteem of nations, great and small, as the most powerful influence in the maintenance of the freedom of the seas, in the best sense of that much misused phrase.

MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, MARCH 18

Mr. Gandhi's march to the coast is progressing slowly, and he is expected to reach Borsad to-night. The notification prohibiting public speeches in Ras and the adjoining villages still holds good, and attention is now directed to the question whether Mr. Gandhi will infringe the notification by speaking in Ras.

The resignation of village officers is not coming up to Swarajist expectations.

Mr. Vallabhai Patel, Mr. Gandhi's chief lieutenant in the civil disobedience campaign, was arrested and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for defying the order of the District Magistrate prohibiting the making of public speeches in the Borsad area.

MARRIAGES AT GUILDHALL

The Corporation having been appointed the Registration Authority of the City, registrations can be made and marriages can take place at Guildhall on and after April 1. The Corporation are proposing to appoint Mr. L. V. Cockell, Principal Clerk of the Valuation and Rating Department, Superintendent Registrar of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and Mr. J. H. Strong, the Accountant, the Deputy Superintendent Registrar.

STATUE OF WILLIAM IV.

The Streets Committee of the Corporation of London have before them a proposal to construct subways for pedestrians at the junction of King William-street, Cannon-street, and Gracechurch-street. They ask for authority to remove the statue of King William IV. if necessary.

THE GROSVENOR ESTATE

EIGHT ACRES SOLD IN WESTMINSTER

CHANGING LONDON

The Duke of Westminster has concluded the sale of about eight acres of the Grosvenor Estate.

The buyers are Associated London Properties, Limited, whose agents in the matter were Messrs. Herring, Son and Daw (Queen Victoria-street), acting through their Westminster office. The negotiations have been conducted by the senior partner, Sir Herbert Daw (chairman of the Estate Exchange Committee of the London Auction Mart), assisted by his son and partner, Mr. Herbert Warwick Daw. The firm, established in the year 1773, has carried out many very large transactions in London estates, one of the most recent being the purchase, on behalf of Sir John Ellerman, of 14 acres between King's-road, Chelsea, and Brompton-road, on the Cadogan and Hans-place estate, from clients of Messrs. Hampton and Sons (St. James's-square). This was announced with a plan in *The Times* of March 26 last. In that purchase between two and three miles of frontages and some 600 separate hereditaments were involved, and redevelopment in due course is contemplated.

The Duke of Westminster's sale involves the extensive and valuable land to the west of Millbank and Grosvenor-road, and embraces long frontages to Horseferry-road, Page-street, and other intersecting thoroughfares.

BUSINESS BUILDINGS

Horseferry-road, one of the chief arteries, will be the main communication between Lambeth Bridge and Victoria Station when the bridge is completed, and it may be regarded as the principal street frontage in the present transaction. The whole neighbourhood has been changing for the better for many years. The trend of commercial development has been from central Westminster towards this part of the Embankment, and the new buildings include large blocks of offices for the British American Tobacco Company. On the eastern approach to the estate from Lambeth Bridge and Millbank is the block belonging to Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, a concern which is at present erecting additional accommodation on a vast scale upon adjoining sites. Large blocks of first-rate flats have risen in the intersecting streets to the north of the estate, and have found tenants at once, owing to the central position and the nearness to the Houses of Parliament and the West End.

Other sites close by have been occupied by Queen Alexandra's Military Hospital, the Tate Gallery, and the Royal Army Medical College. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have a site on which stand their imposing new headquarters.

Lambeth Bridge has its northern approach opposite the property now sold. Various improvements in the adjacent roads have already been arranged for, and the plan published to-day shows that the purchasers of the property contemplate the laying-out of roads that will increase the accessibility of this district to Victoria and Chelsea and the West End generally. A picture of one of the frontages is given to-day.

At present the district is, on the whole, inadequately covered in relation to its ground value and evident potentialities. Among the properties on the section now sold are a large number of small, old houses, mostly let on weekly or monthly tenancies, and four public-houses. Arrangements have already been made for the re-housing of the tenants on a large site adjoining Jessel House. Provision for this was part of a series of decisions, involving a private Bill in Parliament.

PLANS OF THE BUYERS

It is understood that the purchasing corporation, Associated London Properties, Limited, intends to develop the land in a manner worthy of its central position and suitability for premises of the first rank for residential, commercial, and professional purposes. Building sites will probably be let or sold to those requiring accommodation, and thus revenue without direct responsibility is expected to accrue to the present purchasers. It is understood that occupiers of the existing houses on the land will be able to find good accommodation ready for them close at hand as and when they have to move.

The transaction foreshadows changes of a more sweeping character than have been seen in any other part of inner London since the formation of Kingsway and Aldwych. A glance at a map of London printed in the year 1889 reveals how much the district between Vincent-square and the riverside at Grosvenor-road has been improved in the intervening period. At that time most of the Thames frontage between Lambeth Bridge and Vauxhall Bridge was occupied by a huge establishment marked "Millbank Penitentiary," and much of the rest by gasworks. It was, then and long afterwards, a depressing, dirty spot, a blot on the borders of Westminster.

Westminster Brewery (marked in the accompanying plan) preserved the connexion of the neighbourhood with popular beverages, for in the reign of Edward VI. vineries flourished in the neighbourhood, and Brayley records payment to "Richd. Wolward, keeper of the King's House at Westminster, j mark to repayre the King's vineyard there." Old chronicles record that "with a parcel of ground called the Millbank, valued at 58s., it was given by Edward VI., in the third year of his reigne, to Joanna Smith in consideratyoune of service."

DEATH OF PROFESSOR KENNY

A FALL IN THE STREET

Professor Courtney Stanhope Kenny, Emeritus Professor of the Laws of England, died in a nursing home at Cambridge yesterday, on his 83rd birthday, as the result of a fall in the street on Saturday.

Mrs. Katherine Sarah Tillyard stated at the inquest last night that she met Professor Kenny near the back gate of Downing College. After a motor-car had passed them she found that he had fallen right across the path, and his head had struck a wall.

The Professor usually carried a stick or umbrella to guide himself owing to short-sightedness, but on this occasion he had left it behind in his rooms in College. He had evidently stumbled when attempting to get on to the pavement. There was plenty of room for the car to pass.

Dr. C. F. Searle said that Professor Kenny died yesterday morning from bronchial pneumonia, following upon concussion. His injuries were consistent with a fall on the highway.

The jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, expressing sympathy with the relatives.

A memoir appears on p. 19.

INDIA

"THE TIMES" BOOK

PUBLICATION NEXT WEEK

The Times Book on India, reprinted from the Special Number of February 18, will be published next Wednesday, March 26. The welcome, unexpected in its warmth and range, which was given to the Number and the numerous requests which have been received for its reappearance in some permanent form have led to its reproduction as a book. The many interesting and informative articles, covering a wide range of subjects of importance to all who are interested in Indian affairs, which appeared in the Number will be in the hands of the reader in a permanent form and available for reference when the Report of the Statutory Commission is issued.

A few of the tributes to the India Number of *The Times* which have appeared in the Press may justly be quoted in favour of the book.

The *Times of India* says:—

The Times, true to its cherished traditions, has consistently endeavoured to present the Indian problem as a whole in true perspective and to give to its readers information about the various aspects of Indian problems and of life in India which only the unrivalled resources of *The Times* can obtain. The Special India Number of *The Times* is designed on a scale that is familiar to readers of that paper, since there have been many other Special Numbers dealing with different countries, and it contains as good a survey of India as it is possible to bring within the limits of such a production. There can be no doubt that *The Times* has done a great service in thus presenting India not only to its English readers, but to all the world.

The *Pioneer* says:—

The Number comprises a collection of 50 articles presenting various aspects of life in this country attractively written by experts on their different subjects. Included among the contributors is a large body of distinguished administrators, past and present, British and Indian. The project has the blessing of the Viceroy, from whom the publishers have received a message of well-deserved commendation of and welcome to their enterprise.

The *Hindu* says:—

These Special Numbers which *The Times* has been publishing from time to time, dealing with the varied aspects of the national life and culture of particular countries which happen to stand prominently in the public eye, are deservedly popular. The various subjects, some of them dealt with by experts with the experience of a lifetime behind them, are handled in an attractive manner and in such a way as to furnish even an absolute stranger with a useful guide to the understanding of the peoples and problems of the country in question. The India Number is no exception, so far as that portion of its contents which is non-controversial in nature is concerned.

The *African World* says:—

A magic carpet this India Number! It appeared one cold February morning, and straightway carried into the sparkling sunshine of India the hundreds of Englishmen who had left there at least one grave in which they had buried youth and a lifetime's work. What factory, outside the wizard-caves of Printing House-square, could weave with greater craft the kaleidoscopic story of India into so small a compass? This India Number of *The Times* is one of the many miracles of our modern Press: a concise, enthralling, all-embracing work on India, costing the readers of *The Times* nothing!

The format of the book will be crown quarto, 10in. by 7½in., consisting of 310 pages bound in red cloth with gilt lettering. The text will be composed in Baskerville type and printed on paper of good quality. Sixty beautiful pictures have been specially selected to illustrate the text and to convey a vivid impression of life in British India and the Indian States; and the portraits in colour of Clive and Warren Hastings, which formed an attractive feature of the Number, will be reproduced. The price will be 7s. 6d., and the postal rates 9d. inland and 1s. abroad.

Orders may be sent to the Publisher, *The Times*, Printing House-square, or to any bookseller or newsagent.

BRITISH PRESS IN INDIA

UNION OF THREE NEWSPAPERS

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

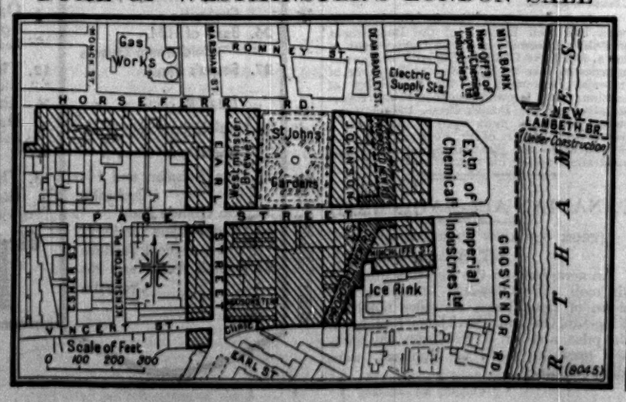
DELHI, MARCH 18

An agreement was signed in Delhi today providing for the amalgamation of the *Pioneer* of Allahabad, the *Civil and Military Gazette* of Lahore, and the *Daily Chronicle* of Delhi. It is understood that each newspaper will continue to publish separately, preserving its individuality, but it is hoped that joint control will not only give increased stability but, by ensuring uniformity of policy, will make for an important influence on political thought in those parts of India where the circulation is already assured. There is reason to believe that a further extension of the combine can be expected as soon as the present amalgamation is placed on a working basis.

The news of the amalgamation has been received with great satisfaction both in Government and unofficial circles. In spite of recent vicissitudes, the *Pioneer* claims a tradition going back 70 years in the history of Indian journalism. The *Civil and Military Gazette* is an old friend of the British community in Northern India, particularly among the serving soldiers. The *Daily Chronicle* is of far more recent birth, but was established with a public-spirited determination to publish a British newspaper in the capital of India.

The three newspapers will be under the direct supervision of an editor-in-chief, Mr. J. D. Savary, who has been appointed to this position, has a wide experience of Indian journalism. For some time he acted as assistant editor of the *Pioneer*, and was later appointed to the editorship of the *Englishman* of Calcutta (the oldest paper in India). More recently he was editor of the Delhi *Daily Chronicle*, which is now a partner in the group.

DUKE OF WESTMINSTER'S LONDON SALE



AIR POLICY

DEBATE IN THE COMMONS

HOME AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE

WESTMINSTER, TUESDAY

The POSTMASTER-GENERAL was cross-examined at question-time to-day upon his decision to discard the wireless telephony system offered by the Imperial Communications Company in favour of an independent Post Office system. He declared that the experts consulted had advised that the low-masted Post Office system would ultimately provide alternative wave-lengths more cheaply than the other, although there was nothing to choose between the efficiency of the two at the moment. He himself estimated the over-all cost of the Post Office system at £43,000 a year, falling later to £36,000 a year. Members appeared to be still dissatisfied, and he finally offered them a White Paper containing the reasons for his decision in full.

The Air Estimates attracted only a moderate attendance, although MR. MONTAGUE presented them attractively enough. His general point was that, although continuing the Home Defence programme, British air policy was essentially moderate and unprovocative. Our total air strength was less than that of France, Italy, and the United States, and our Estimates were actually lower than those of five years ago, although foreign expenditure on air forces had increased tremendously, and although our commitments overseas were unparalleled. He gave some fascinating instances—in Aden, Iraq, and Palestine—of the success of substituting air for terrestrial forces, and showed how the R.A.F. was cooperating with home industries—notably fisheries.

IMPERIAL COMMUNICATION

Long-distance flights had been continued, and that from Cairo to the Cape and back was only five minutes behind schedule on a journey of 11,000 miles. Research work was being expanded so as to make aircraft more nearly silent and their testing less dangerous. As regarded Imperial communication, the African route would be opened as far as Tanganyika in the autumn and through to the Cape in the spring, the cooperation of all the Governments concerned having been finally secured. The Australian route was now open as far as Delhi, and by the autumn it was hoped to reach Rangoon.

The new airships had confounded the prophets of disaster. R 100 would fly to Montreal and back during the summer and to Ismailia and back during the winter. R 101 would go to Karachi and back in September and October, and back again to Karachi for experimental flying under Indian conditions. Other points relating to civil aviation were the decision that private enterprise should now undertake to enter this country for the Schneider Trophy and that the light aeroplane clubs might be encouraged to carry on by the modified renewal of the Government subsidy.

CALL FOR AN INQUIRY

SIR SAMUEL HOARE applied the benefit of 10 years' experience of the Air Ministry to an analysis of the future of air policy. His conclusions were that a strong effort should be made towards disarmament on the principle of parity in the air between France, Italy, and ourselves. Secondly, he demanded a searching inquiry into the relations between the Services, particularly from the point of view that the Air Force could play its part in Imperial defence more cheaply and effectively in many cases than the Army or the Navy. He instanced particularly the coast defence of these islands, the North-Western Frontier of India, and the use of airships for long-distance reconnaissance. Further, such an inquiry should result in quick decisions at home, which were essential to the effective use of air power, and in the development of civil aviation as a thing apart from and not supplementary to military aviation. Meanwhile, he wanted reassurances that the Government were still committed to the programme of building up 52 squadrons for home defence and an explanation why we had not obtained permission to run our civil air routes across Italy, as France and Germany had.

These two speeches really exhausted the suggestive points of the debate, although nervousness concerning our inferiority in air power was shown not only by Unionists, such as REAR-ADMIRAL SUETER, but by Socialists such as MR. MALONE. The latter was particularly scornful of the sum allotted to the Air Force, which would never suit its importance until there was a Ministry of Defence. Civil aviation (except airships, which were useless) also required far more money.

This attitude was not shared by the Left Wing, who loudly applauded MR. KINLEY'S contention that there should be no Air Force development at all, and found confirmation of their worst suspicions in SIR PHILIP SASSOON'S praise of the Government for adopting continuity of air policy. MR. MONTAGUE confirmed the Government's intention not to disintegrate the Air Force at least until other Powers did the same, and the debate switched over to a non-controversial motion of MR. G. H. OLIVER welcoming the development of civil air transport.

COMBINED FLEETS AT GIBRALTAR

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

GIBRALTAR, MARCH 18

The Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets arrived to-day from Palma, in Majorca. The Mediterranean Fleet normally consists of six battleships, nine cruisers, one aircraft-carrier, 36 destroyers, one depôt ship, and four submarines, under the command of Admiral Sir Frederick Field, flying his flag in H.M. battleship Warspite. The Atlantic Fleet consists of four battleships, three battle-cruisers, five cruisers, one minelaying cruiser, two aircraft-carriers, 20 destroyers, one depôt ship, and five submarines, under Admiral Sir Ernle Chatfield, flying his flag from H.M. battleship Nelson. The pennants now flying in Gibraltar Bay, including those on board the local defence ships, number about 100. H.M.S. Royal Sovereign, now repairing at Malta, is the only battleship of this muster absent.

A dinner and dance in honour of the Fleets are being given at Government House. Other entertainments include point-to-point races and gymkhanas under the auspices of the Royal Calpe Hunt.

HONORARY SURGEON TO THE KING

The Air Ministry announces the appointment of Group Captain Henry Cooper, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., as an Honorary Surgeon to the King on relinquishment of this appointment by Air Vice-Marshal David Munro, C.B., C.I.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (E.) (retired).

SOVIET WAR ON RELIGION

VATICAN COMMENT ON ABATEMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, MARCH 18

Reports that religious persecution in Russia is about to cease have been received in the Vatican with real if somewhat cautious expressions of satisfaction. Coming so soon after the Pope's letter of protest, they are interpreted as a sign that the prayers of the Christian world, which will culminate in to-morrow's solemn Mass of expiation and reparation in St. Peter's, have already been to some extent answered.

Speaking of the reported Soviet decree ordering the reopening of certain churches, to-night's *Osservatore Romano* expresses the hope that these reports are true and that they mark the "beginning of an era of peace for a nation which, reorganizing itself on a basis of justice and order in accordance with its genius and aspirations, might be, from the religious and political standpoints, a vast element of equilibrium and of force in the world." Speaking of the way in which all Christian sects have rallied to the Pope's appeal, the Vatican organ claims that "even to-day it is only from the chair of Peter that an idea, a force, a truly universal movement can irradiate; that in a world bleeding from wars of hegemony, she who received from Christ the power of the keys can even to-day launch what seems like an anachronism, but is in fact a reality—namely, a crusade."

GREAT PROTEST MEETING IN MUNICH

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 18

A big meeting of protest against the religious persecution in Soviet Russia was held in Munich last night. It was organized by the Committee of Munich Catholics, and among those present were Mgr. Faulhaber, the Cardinal Archbishop, Mgr. Vasallo di Torregrossa, the Papal Nuncio, Herr Held, the Bavarian Premier, and Herr Stang, the President of the State Diet. The huge rooms of the Löwenbräu-Keller could not accommodate the crowd, and an overflow meeting had to be organized.

The meeting passed a resolution protesting against the relentless oppression of freedom and justice by the Soviet Government, against its inhuman and unparalleled methods of coercion, against the persecution of religions and the destruction of Christian marriage and the family. The resolution called upon all civilized countries, especially those represented in the League of Nations, to take common action, placing the points to which the attention of the Governments was called by the Pope at the Genoa Conference before their immediate interests.

A telegram was sent to the Pope thanking him for his recent appeal to humanity and promising determined cooperation in the struggle against the Bolshevist peril. In a telegram to the Government of the Reich the meeting declared that it expected that Government to leave the Soviet Government in no doubt that the continuation of religious persecution must create a feeling of hostility in the German nation which could not but influence the relations of the two countries.

DUTCH BOYCOTT OF SOVIET GRAIN

CARGOES DIVERTED TO ENGLAND

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

THE HAGUE, MARCH 18

The central committee of the Dutch Farmers' Cooperative Buying Association has decided to boycott all Russian products. As a result Russian ships with grain for Holland have encountered difficulty in disposing of their cargoes and the Soviet Government has decided to divert to British ports 30,000 tons of Russian grain bound for Amsterdam and Rotterdam. The ships have received orders to sail to British ports, where the grain will be marketed.

MORE UNEMPLOYED

INCREASE OF 16,000

The Secretary of the Ministry of Labour announces that on March 10, 1930, the numbers of persons on the registers of employment exchanges in Great Britain were 1,084,700 wholly unemployed, 388,500 temporarily stopped, and 90,600 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,563,800. This was 16,583 more than a week before and 294,961 more than a year before. The following are details:—

Date	Persons normally in regular employment: Wholly unemployed	Persons normally in regular employment: Temporarily stopped	Persons normally in casual employment	Total
March 10, 1930				
Men	829,000	226,700	88,600	1,144,300
Boys	32,300	6,300	100	38,700
Women	190,000	146,800	1,900	338,700
Girls	33,400	8,700	—	42,100
Total	1,084,700	388,500	90,600	1,563,800
March 3, 1930				
Men	831,322	216,537	88,350	1,136,259
Boys	33,000	5,773	135	38,908
Women	186,361	141,376	1,794	329,531
Girls	33,982	8,510	27	42,519
Total	1,084,665	372,246	90,506	1,547,217
March 11, 1929				
Men	709,895	152,728	79,132	1,001,755
Boys	30,938	3,814	99	34,851
Women	122,385	75,977	1,597	199,539
Girls	28,248	4,430	16	32,694
Total	951,546	236,949	80,544	1,268,839

Our Labour Correspondent writes:—

In mid-March of last year employment was rapidly improving. This month it has been steadily worsening. The figures of March 10 compare very unfavourably with those of the corresponding day of last year. An even more unfavourable comparison may be expected next week. Between March 11 and 18 last year the number of the registered unemployed decreased by 86,000. This year there is fear of a further decline of employment, and, moreover, the relaxing of the conditions of unemployment benefit will add to the number of names on the register. The total result cannot be foretold, but it should be possible to distinguish between the actual and the merely nominal increase of unemployment.

RELIEF SCHEMES APPROVED

At a meeting of the Unemployment Grants Committee held on Monday, LORD ST. DAVIDS presiding, a number of schemes of work submitted by local authorities and other statutory bodies for the relief of unemployment were approved for Government grant. The estimated cost of the schemes so approved was £878,000, to provide employment for about 3,500 men. Schemes before the committee for approval which are now the subject of inquiry number 969, and are estimated to cost £16,198,000.

Full particulars of the grants which the committee is empowered to approve, and forms of application, &c., can be obtained from the secretary to the Unemployment Grants Committee, Sanctuary-buildings, 16, Great Smith-street, Westminster, S.W.1.

POLITICAL NOTES

LIBERALS AND THE COAL BILL

PARTY DECISION

Members of the Parliamentary Liberal Party, after a meeting lasting for about an hour last night, unanimously decided to abstain from voting on the amendment, which will come up when the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill is continued to-morrow, to omit from the Bill the provision which would empower the owners to fix minimum prices below which coal produced in a district may not be sold. The Government have thus been spared the embarrassment of a second defeat within a fortnight, and the appearance of unity within the Liberal Party has been preserved.

The reason for the Liberal decision was stated to be the desire not to embarrass the Government while the Naval Conference is sitting. Supporters of the Government, however, were pointing out last night that this reason would have had equal force last week, when the Liberals combined with the Conservatives to defeat the Government over the provisions relating to a central levy. It was also recalled that the Naval Conference met on January 21, that since that date the Liberals have made an unsuccessful attempt to defeat the Government, and that on the occasion when the Government were defeated the Naval Conference was at its most critical stage. The action of those Liberal members who, on earlier critical divisions, either voted with the Government or abstained altogether was prompted by the same considerations which are now stated to influence the whole party, including Mr. Lloyd George himself. It has, however, taken these members many weeks to bring their colleagues round to their point of view.

The decision of the Liberals will in no way alter the plans of the Conservative section of the Opposition. They are strongly opposed on principle to the price-fixing provisions of the Bill, and they will go into the lobby as a whole in support of the amendment, which is to be moved by Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister. It is thought now that the Government will be certain of a majority of between 30 and 40. The names of Mr. Ernest Brown and Mr. Kingsley Griffith were originally on the order paper in support of the amendment, but they have now been taken off. Mr. Lloyd George left London last night for Carnarvon, but, if he can return in time, he hopes to make a statement of the Liberal Party's position when the consideration of the Bill is resumed to-morrow. If he cannot be present, the statement will be made by Sir Herbert Samuel.

The following official statement was issued at the close of the Liberal Party meeting:—

At a fully-attended meeting of the Liberal Party held to-night at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr. Lloyd George, it was unanimously decided that, owing to the present situation in relation to the Naval Conference, it would not be in the national interest that any critical situation should arise in the House of Commons at this juncture. The party, therefore, determined that in the Committee stage of the Coal Mines Bill on Thursday its members should refrain from proposing or supporting any vital amendment, while reserving its full liberty of action on the Report and third reading stages of the Bill.

Sir William Edge's resignation was accepted, and a vote of thanks passed to him for his valuable work in the Whips' office. Mr. A. E. Glassey was appointed an English Whip in succession to Sir William Edge.

Lord Newton has given notice that to-morrow, in the House of Lords, he will ask the Government if it is intended to take any action with reference to the redecoration of the Royal Gallery in view of the report of the Select Committee on the House of Lords Offices. It will be remembered that the recent report of the Fine Arts Commission was not altogether favourable to the scheme. The Commissioners, while conscious of the value of the Brangwyn paintings, did not think that the pictures could possibly do adequate justice to their own merits in the Royal Gallery.

LORD BALFOUR

The following bulletin concerning Lord Balfour was issued yesterday:—"Lord Balfour is not so well and his condition is causing anxiety." Last night's bulletin stated:—"There is no change to-night in Lord Balfour's condition."

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

OPERA

Savoy	THE MIKADO / PRINCESS IDA	2.30 / 8.15

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	2.30 & 8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES and THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	NINE TILL SIX	8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	8.15
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Duke of York's	JEW SÜSS	2.30 & 8.30
Everyman	FIRE IN THE OPERA HOUSE	8.15
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	8.30
Globe	CHARLES AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	MR. CINDERS	2.30 & 8.15
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Kingsway	THE ARTIST AND THE SHADOW	2.30 & 8.15
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	DANDY DICK	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Playhouse	DEVONSHIRE CREAM	8.30
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	7.30
Vaudeville	ENCHANTMENT	8.30
Wyndham's	THE CALENDAR	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum		2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire		6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre		3 & 8
Palladium		6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace		6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Æolian Hall	MR. LYELL BARBOUR	8.30
Queen's Hall	BARCLAYS BANK MUSICAL SOCIETY	8
Wigmore Hall	CHAMBER CONCERT	8.30

EXHIBITIONS

The Italian Art Exhibition is open daily	9.30 to 9
Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Albambra	NO NO NANETTE	12 to 11
Astoria	HOT FOR PARIS	2.45 to 11
Capitol	MIRTH AND MELODY	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	THE KISS	12 to 12
Kensington	SAY IT WITH SONGS	2 to 11
London Pavilion	CONDEMNED	2.30, 6, & 8.30
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	ROOKERY NOO

THE TIMES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-westerly, moderate or fresh ; variable sky ; local showers, probably of wintry type ; cold, night frost.

Further Outlook for the British Isles.—Probably cold generally, but bright periods ; snow at times in the North. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

Efforts to adjust the difference between the claims of the French and Italian delegations to the Naval Conference continue. (p. 14)

The Duke of Westminster has sold eight acres of the Grosvenor Estate, Westminster, to Associated London Properties, Limited. The purchasing agents are Messrs. Herring, Son, and Daw. (p. 14)

The Crown case was completed at the Sussex Assizes yesterday in the trial of Sidney Harry Fox for the alleged murder of his mother in a Margate hotel last October. After the opening speech of Mr. J. D. Cassels, K.C., for the defence, the trial was adjourned till this morning. (p. 11)

At a meeting of the L.C.C. yesterday a recommendation of the Housing Committee was adopted to invite offers by public advertisement for the erection of three licensed refreshment houses on the St. Helier estate. (p. 20)

Mr. Cecil Lubbock gave evidence on behalf of the Brewers' Society before the Royal Commission on Licensing yesterday. (p. 11)

A big increase in road traffic during the three years 1925-28 is shown in the report of the Ministry of Transport on the General Census of Class I. roads in Great Britain taken in August, 1928, and the Special Census taken during 1928-29. (p. 20)

Two clauses by which the L.C.C. seek to repeal sections of old Acts of Parliament exempting from rates certain property formerly held by the Crown in the City of London were allowed yesterday by a Select Committee of the House of Lords, which considered further the London County Council (General Powers) Bill. (p. 20)

Mr. J. E. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs, Australia, speaking in London yesterday, said that during the last five years some £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 had been put into industry in Australia by the United States. (p. 16)

The question of the employment of Arab and other coloured labour in British-owned ships has again been raised by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union with the Board of Trade and the Home Office. (p. 20)

The annual report of the London Playing Fields Association states that the society has now 317 acres of playing fields. A sum of £16,000 would free the society from its most serious liabilities. (p. 11)

POLITICS

The Air Estimates were introduced in the House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Montague, the Under-Secretary of the Air Ministry, making the explanatory statement. The usual Votes were agreed to in Committee. At question time the Postmaster-General made a statement on the radio stations at Rugby and Baldock. (pp. 8 and 9)

The raising of the age limit for boy motor-cyclists to 16 and for drivers of heavy motor-vehicles to 21 in the Road Traffic Bill was discussed by the Select Committee of the House of Commons yesterday. (p. 20)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

A conference of officials of the Japanese Admiralty and Naval General Staff yesterday decided to recommend the Cabinet to decline the American proposal for the apportionment of cruiser and submarine tonnage. (p. 14)

In the French Senate yesterday M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, answered questions put to him by the Finance Committee on the Budget. (p. 13)

The Soviet authorities have decided to allow the private marketing of agricultural produce again. An energetic campaign has begun with a view to inducing the peasants to take their produce to the towns. (p. 13)

The Episcopal Synod of the Church in India, which has referred to the Lambeth Conference for its opinion the resolutions of the General Council of the Church on the proposed scheme for Church Union in South India, has also asked the Conference for guidance on particular points. (p. 19)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 5.

SPORT

The first day's programme of the Wolverhampton Meeting, which had been postponed from Monday, was carried through yesterday. (p. 6)

The order of play for the British Davis Cup trials at Wimbledon during the week starting April 7 was announced yesterday. (p. 6)

The 2nd Battalion, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry won the Army Hockey Cup at Aldershot yesterday when they beat the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal Regiment by three goals to one. (p. 7)

At the close of play yesterday in the final heat of 3,000 points up in the Amateur Billiards Championship at Thurston's Hall, L. Steeples was leading H. F. E. Coles, the holder, by 217 points. (p. 7)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on :—A Stock Exchange Warning ; an Income-tax Judgment ; Further Rise in the Funds ; Reduction of the Revenue Deficit ; Aero-Engine Makers' Prosperity ; Scottish Power Expansion ; National Bank of India's Report ; Lower Rates for Life Assurance ; and the Merits of Whole-Life Policies. (p. 21)

In Lombard-street money became very plentiful in the afternoon, and a fresh decline occurred in discount rates. Of the bar gold in the open market £460,000 was sold at 84s. 10½d. per ounce, and £335,000 was sent into the Bank of England. Silver declined 1-16d. to 19 3-16d. The New York and Paris exchanges moved in favour of sterling, and Italian lire were cheaper. The Indian exchange was lower. (p. 22)

Renewed strength was shown by British Funds and other gilt-edged securities on the Stock Exchange yesterday, and the tone of markets as a whole was firmer. Cables and Wireless stocks were in demand. Brazilian and other foreign Government bonds were firmer. (p. 21)

A SETTLEMENT OF REPARATIONS

The German people has now finally accepted, with all its implications for Germany and for the world, the Young Plan of Reparation payments ; and if public opinion has wisely endorsed the action of the Reichstag—the necessary procedure was actually completed yesterday—the chief credit is PRESIDENT HINDENBURG'S. The opposition inside and outside Parliament, though largely factitious, was fierce enough to render the position of the Cabinet insecure ; and the PRESIDENT of the REICH, fearing failure, felt obliged to intimate that he would be unable to countersign the Young Plan Bills if they were only passed by trifling majorities. The hint was effective. The principal Bills went through with majorities varying between eighty and sixty, and even the most unpopular items, such as the Polish Liquidation Agreement, were held to have obtained a sufficiency of votes. Thus the intricate political and financial labours of many minds have obtained a final sanction in the one quarter where acceptance may have been considered doubtful, and international economic relations stand to gain immeasurably from the transfer of Reparation payments into the domain of ordinary commercial transactions. Germany herself will regain financial autonomy by the removal of the Dawes commissions of control. The incubus of political conditions and the threat of legal penalties will disappear. The total annual liability of the Reich is reduced, and the number of years during which it will be paid is determined. Above all, the precondition of the complete evacuation of the Rhineland has now been fulfilled.

With such practical and powerful advantages dependent upon its passage, it must appear extraordinary that the Bill should have encountered such strenuous and bitter opposition. But the opposition was of many kinds and proceeded from ill-assorted motives. There was, of course, the noisy resistance of HERR HUGENBURG, the Nationalist leader, who had organized a cinematograph campaign against the new Plan all over the country, and who was induced to make in denunciation of it his first speech in the Reichstag since 1922. But his hostility had already been discounted by the notorious failure of his referendum, and his single speech, which was caustically observed to have done more damage to his reputation than eight years of silence, should finally eliminate him and his immediate followers as a force in German politics. Others besides HERR HUGENBURG objected that the Young Plan, being final, deprived Germany of the hope of relief contained in the clause for revision in the Dawes scheme. But more than all else the opposition was tactical. The parties and groups composing the Government majority realized that their votes were necessary for a measure on which HERR MÜLLER'S Cabinet had staked its reputation ; and therefore, some for good motives and some for bad, they began to make conditions. Their principal requirement, it must be granted, was in itself perfectly sound ; they demanded that before the country finally incurred the systematized obligation of the Young payments it should put its own financial house in order. That was, in particular, the demand of DR. SCHACHT, then Governor of the Reichsbank. He was joined in this attitude by the Centre Party and by several other groups, who nevertheless differed widely as to methods. Only after a complicated process of cross-bargaining were their differences sufficiently reconciled to enable them to vote together for the Bill ; while DR. SCHACHT, who had reasons of his own for disliking the Young Plan in its final form, resigned his Governorship. He has been succeeded by DR. LUTHER, a former Prime Minister and political associate of HERR STRESEMANN, who brings to his new task ability, common sense, and a conciliatory temper.

The promulgation of the Young Plan Bill in Germany has been promptly followed by the signature of the Commercial Treaty with Poland. Thus the failure of five years' abortive negotiations has been retrieved, and an exasperating tariff war between the two neighbouring countries has been terminated. The treaty is indeed only a first instalment, to be followed by a more comprehensive arrangement ; but, taken together with the Liquidation Treaty, it is a welcome indication that better relations have lately been created in a quarter of Europe where neighbourly collaboration is of paramount importance. The disabilities of the German minority in Poland have been eased, and prospects are distinctly brighter for the many Poles who live in Germany and for Germans in Poland. The relations between Germany and all her neighbours happily now leave little to be desired, except of course in the direction of Soviet Russia ; and thus the attention of the Government and Reichstag seems likely to be taken up in the near future with domestic affairs. The internal situation, no doubt, is lacking in stability. The Parliamentary system in Germany, as in so many other countries, seems almost incapable of dealing effectually with its ordinary legislative and administrative tasks. PRESIDENT HINDENBURG, in the remarkable statement which he issued to the nation on the occasion of the signature of the Young Plan Bill, earnestly implored his countrymen to abstain from exaggerated political controversies, which outside the Reichstag embitter even non-political sections of the community, and inside it prevent parties from uniting for an aim which they are united in thinking desirable. Petty political and personal jealousies have lately much reduced the efficacy of Parliamentary action ; but yesterday the Reichstag did pass a measure which should strengthen the hands of the authorities in dealing with extremist agitators.

Remaking Westminster

It is announced in another column that the purchasers of part of the DUKE of WESTMINSTER'S Grosvenor estate contemplate the development of an area of eight acres lying to the east of the Tate Gallery and intersected by the Horseferry-road. Although a private enterprise, the scheme for remodelling so large a tract of land in such an important district of central London has a public interest extending beyond the population of Westminster. The standing of the purchasers, and the standard of the large-scale improvements carried out as the result of other similar transactions in London estates negotiated by the firm who have acted as their agents, should be a sufficient guarantee that the work will be executed in a style worthy of the site. It is a continuation of the wholesale system of replanning which in recent years has already done so much to transform the face of Westminster and other parts of the capital by the sweeping away of mean houses and the erection in their place of buildings in keeping with the dignity of the capital of the Empire.

In the old days the first efforts to develop central London were made by the great ground landlords. Their energy and wisdom were shown in the original town-planning schemes in Bloomsbury and Mayfair which enabled them to lay out some of our finest streets and the numerous squares which have become the inalienable heritage of succeeding generations. To-day for the most part it is joint-stock enterprise which has taken the place of the private landowner in the remodelling of London. The size and form of many of its modern buildings have naturally in many cases been dictated by the requirements of individual concerns, such as banks and insurance companies and large private businesses. In all probability many sites on the portion of the Grosvenor estate now to be developed will be occupied by premises of this kind and by large residential flats. But a building and town-planning scheme covering so large an acreage of ground, and operated by a single centralized control, has peculiar advantages of its own. It gives to its promoters, subject to the ordinary legislative provisions governing streets and structures, magnificent opportunities of planning the general lay-out of the property with a due regard for the convenience of the public in the way of communications and open spaces as well as for the observance of a fine and distinctive type of architecture. A particularly satisfactory feature of the scheme is that adequate provision has been made for the rehousing of the tenants of the poorer class of dwellings to be demolished on a site close to their present homes. If the whole of it is carried out with a similar regard for the convenience of its inhabitants the district in its glorified form will be a notable improvement on some of the present conditions of life in the City of Westminster.

Home Markets

Producers of home-grown food and traders who buy and dispose of it will find much valuable information in the collection of reports prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture on the Markets and Fairs of England and Wales. The first three reports—issued separately at regular intervals before the publication last week of the concluding volume of the series—dealt with the Midlands, the North, and the Eastern and Southern counties of England, and were prefaced by an introductory review of the whole subject of the origin, rights, administration, finance, and working of markets in general. The new volume is devoted chiefly to Welsh markets, but contains also useful and well-illustrated descriptions of the chief markets and exchanges in London, together with a section summing up the conclusions at which the Ministry have arrived as the result of their inquiry into the marketing of agricultural produce. In this final survey it is pointed out that the system under which the markets of this country at present exist is more or less haphazard. Many of them are naturally of very ancient origin, and the process of their development has in the past had little or no relation to the organization of a system adapted to the needs of agriculture. Since they are essentially a public service, it is important, says the report, that at the present day their ownership should be vested in bodies who are susceptible to public opinion, and that once this is secured steps should be taken for the prevention of all forms of unreasonable and wasteful competition. In the opinion of the Ministry there is in fact a case for increased control, not only of legally established markets, but also of the indiscriminate organization of auction marts or other "markets" which are not markets in law ; they should be placed under some authority other than those now presumed to have a financial interest in preventing the infringement of existing market franchises. On the subject of livestock markets—of which there are in England and Wales just over 1,000, many of the smaller ones established by auctioneers for their private profit—reference is made to the apparently reasonable suggestion that some regional body should be set up in each district to organize the rural markets with a view to the elimination of those which are economically and financially unsound. The report also states that there is throughout the country a scarcity of up-to-date slaughtering facilities, and points out that the building of public abattoirs, provided they can be shown to be necessary in the interests of public health, may be aided by grants from State funds through the Unemployment Grants Committee.

The bulk of the report necessarily makes a separate and special appeal to the English and Welsh farmers and dealers whose business lies in the particular localities of which it treats. Even those who are most familiar with the marketing conditions in their own parts of the country will probably find that it offers a practical addition to the sum of their knowledge. The section of the final volume which describes the markets of London is of more general interest, partly because of the wide range over which the huge supplies which they collect are distributed, and partly because of the light thrown on the extent to which the country is dependent for much of its food on foreign imports. This is particularly true of Smithfield—originally founded in 1614—which in layout is ranked with Spitalfields as the best of the London markets. Although, like the rest of them, it suffers to some extent from the congestion due to its environment, it is well served by its road and rail communications, each of the four big railway companies having at least one station within a mile of it. The group of buildings of which it consists covers a space of about 10 acres ; there is room alongside its external pavement for 350 three-ton lorries to unload at the same time ; the meat section has a total hanging capacity equal to 60,000 sides of beef ; and the weight of the supplies of meat, poultry and game, rabbits, eggs, butter, and cheese which passed through the market in 1928—the meat volume of which was rather below the average of the five years period—amounted to more than 470,000 tons. With the meat traders' premises in its immediate vicinity it forms a meat exchange of international importance. Its position as a distributing centre for imported meat is shown by the fact that in 1927 about two-fifths of the mutton and lamb and one-third of the beef and veal (excluding Irish supplies and tinned meats) imported into the United Kingdom were marketed at Smithfield. But, as the report observes, the relatively small proportion of home-produced beef and mutton handled at Smithfield is noteworthy. Only 17.5 per cent. of the beef and veal supplies, just over one-quarter of the mutton and lamb, and 16.3 per cent. of the eggs came from the British Isles, whereas the Argentine supplied 72.3 per cent. of the beef and veal and New Zealand 47.8 per cent. of the mutton and lamb. In other supplies the disproportion between the amounts of home and oversea produce is less marked, as the whole of the fresh pork and about half of the bacon and poultry and game came from Great Britain and Ireland, though more than half the rabbits imported were shipped frozen from Australia. But on the whole the chief lesson which Smithfield seems to suggest is that, especially in meat, eggs, butter and cheese, our home producers might well make a more determined effort than they do now to supply the demands of the market which lies at their doors.

Weather-cocks

A correspondent suggests to-day that big new buildings in London should have weather-cocks on them. It would be a great advantage, he thinks, to know the direction of the true wind ; and in saying so he proves himself entitled to felicitation on a natural advantage. He is not one of those who under all conditions—when snugly in bed just as well as when hardily riding to bounds or on the golf-course—can always tell from internal, if not from external, irritability when there is East in the wind. KING WILLIAM III. was not a robust man ; but his liver, we may suspect, was in pretty good order. If it had not been, he would have known enough about the wind without having that map and dial made over the fireplace in his great gallery at Kensington Palace and connected with the vane outside. It is true, however, that—what with his asthma and his ships and his Dutch belongings—he had need to know more about the wind than most men. And indeed in London, if a man has any need to know where the wind is, there is need for weather-cocks to tell him. The weather-cock is proverbially shifty : but on the gustiest days it is a pattern of steadiness compared with the wind playing polo with the people down below. All winds in the London streets blow north-south-east-west.

To tell where the wind sits is not the only function of a weather-cock. The broad and gilded vane may serve, as the poet WORDSWORTH taught, to save a small boy from the impertinent questioning of a tedious father. The delight of the eye was what gave the child the hint ; and the delight of the eye is a purpose which the weather-cock well could serve in our unornamented or misornamented streets. The earliest recorded vane, placed by ANDRONICUS of CYRRHA on the Tower of the Winds at Athens, was a bronze Triton : to be beautiful as well as useful was ever the weather-cock's privilege. In England the cock was the norm : what creature so fit to catch the first rays of the sun ? And, keep him up there out of mischief, he cannot lay or hatch eggs and so bring into the world more basilisks and cockatrices. But there are many forms of vane : flags, keys, arrows, shields of arms, dates, initials. There are the dragon of Bow Church ; the two winged horses of the Inner Temple Library ; the Lamb and Flag of the Middle Temple Library. Best of all, perhaps, in this island kingdom, are those full-rigged ships, of which one, of the seventeenth century, may be seen on the rectory of St. James Garlickhithe, whither it came from the destroyed church of St. Michael Queenhithe, one on the travel office in Ludgate-circus, and one on the lovely little house on the Embankment which is now occupied by the Incorporated Accountants and Auditors. And, since the art of the hanging shop-sign seems to have died out, the province of the weather-cock might be much extended. It might serve commerce as well as art. At present every one who builds a new shop or office puts up a flagstaff. Flagstaffs are dull things, and flags seem generally to be either hanging limp against the pole or just about to be torn to ribbons. If every great new building were to be topped with weather-vanes denoting the business of the occupiers, then commerce, meteorology, and art would all be the gainers.

LORD AND LADY COVENTRY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—What could be more appropriate as an epitaph for Lady Coventry than the two lines written by Sir Henry Wotton, the Elizabethan Ambassador and friend of Izaak Walton, on the death of Sir Albert Morton's wife ?

He first deceased ; she for a little tried
To live without him, liked it not, and died.

Yours, &c.,

March 18. P.

MINERS' HOURS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—May a parish priest in the heart of the South Wales coalfield add a word to fortify the appeal of Mr. George Lambert ? The writer claims no special knowledge, but it is clear to him that the miners themselves—and their families—would give an overwhelming vote for an arrangement of hours of work, within the 45 hours a week limit, which would give them a clear Saturday afternoon every week. It is an age-long habit and privilege without which they can never be happy. And, of all men, they need it more than most, for their gardens and the sunshine, and the children, and those playing-fields which have yet to be found in many of these mining areas.

There may be bigger questions than that of hours of work, but none is more vital or of stronger appeal to the miners themselves. And an agreed settlement on "hours" at this crucial moment might well open the road to the higher ground where is larger vision, and that atmosphere in which mutual trust may quickly grow. This latter is always our deepest need. The men are not unready ; the owners must realize the paramount need ; the whole community prays for a solution, which will help to bring owners and men together in that amity which alone will restore to these distressed mining valleys, if not their lost prosperity, then at least the hope of regaining some of it.

Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. LEWIS, Vicar of Aberdare.

Aberdare Vicarage, March 14.

CHRISTIAN UNITY

THE MINISTRY IN THE EARLY CHURCH

AN ARGUMENT FROM HISTORY

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No greater or more urgent question has come before our day and generation than that of Christian Unity : and with the question, by the providence of God, there comes a greater opportunity of solution than has hitherto occurred, or is likely to occur again, if neglected.

Nothing, we believe, would be in itself more according to the will of God, or more likely to convince mankind of the relevance of Christianity to the great contemporary world issues than a courageous and sustained movement towards the re-uniting of Christendom. Indications of increased desire for mutual understanding have multiplied among established communions, and reintegration has already taken place on a large scale in Canada and Australia, in English Methodism, and in the Church of Scotland. Urgent demand is now being made by young communities in different parts of the mission field, particularly in Persia, India, and China, for the removal of the scandal of a divided witness in non-Christian lands. It is from the mission field that matters are being brought to an issue for the Anglican Church. The South India Church Union Scheme, which seeks to translate into action the Appeal for Unity made by the Lambeth Conference of 1920, will be before the bishops of the whole Anglican Communion in the Lambeth Conference of 1930. They will then have to decide upon a line of policy which in its ultimate issue may largely determine the future of Christendom.

The present situation appears to us sufficiently to resemble that in which the Church found itself in the first and second centuries as to arouse the hope that the actual process by which fusion then took place may be repeated in our own day. This is good reason for studying afresh in the light of recent research the development of the ministry in the early Church, because some of the greatest practical difficulties of the present time are those which concern the ministry.

The fact of an actual succession in ministry from Apostolic times cannot now be fairly disputed. But this succession, where it existed, was a succession of presbyter-bishops (Acts xx. 17, 28), not of monarchical bishops. It was not until well into the second century that a ministry of succession, receiving its authority through the ordering of a monarchical episcopate, by natural expansion or express adoption, became nearly universal in the Church. This expansion and final adoption was promoted and demanded by the special circumstances of the time—the growth of heresy and the stress of persecution.

The later theory of Apostolic Succession had its root in the belief that its purpose was to secure and transmit sacramental grace. It is quite clear, however, that the primary purpose of the ministry was to maintain order and discipline, and to secure continuance of the preaching of the Word—the teaching of Jesus and concerning Jesus. An official ministry responsible for its own succession was, and is, in a stronger position to do these things than a ministry popularly appointed. It is equally clear that this original function was considered of chief importance till late in the second century, appeal to the fact of episcopal successions being cited as a witness, not to the transmission of grace, but to continuous teaching of the same doctrine of Christ. Important as the sacraments of the Gospel were in the life of the primitive Church, the normal restriction of administration to the minister was originally a matter of seemliness and Church order. Baptism has never yet been completely restricted to the clergy, and the possibility of lay administration of the Eucharist was not ruled out even at the close of the second century.

The claim that a particular pattern of ministry was necessary to the gift of God's grace in the sacraments was formulated later and defined to safeguard the official ministry of the Church, just as a dogma of verbal inspiration was propounded to safeguard the canonical Scriptures. These dogmas, perhaps natural under earlier conditions of thought and life, cannot to-day be maintained, and in particular it is impossible as it is impious to deny reality to the sacraments of non-episcopal ministries.

In view of these considerations we feel bound to urge that there is no true ground of objection to be raised on these issues to the ministerial union of the Anglican with Presbyterian, Congregational, and Methodist communions on the basis of the common acceptance of the ancient threefold ministry ; and that there should be no real ground of offence to Christian consciences in such provision for interim periods before all ministries have come to be episcopally ordained as is intended in the South India Church Union Scheme. The widespread present readiness at home and abroad to make episcopacy a rallying point of union (so long as it is unencumbered with traditionalist dogmatism) gives to the Anglican communion a special opportunity and responsibility. The Anglican view of orders since the Reformation has not been bound in theory or in practice to such an idea of validity as denies to those not episcopally ordained a true ministry of Word and Sacrament.

The Church of England, with its ancient episcopate on the one hand, and on the other its recognition of the moral and spiritual validity of the varied ministries of the Reformed Churches, is therefore in a position to contribute invaluable help to the wide movement towards unity, and it is our sincere hope that the effort now being made to form a united Church in South India on an episcopal basis will not fail to secure wholehearted support where it has the best right to look for it.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

ARTHUR F. ALSTON, JOHN N. BARRAN, A. BAINES, F. R. BARRY, J. F. BETHUNE BAKER, R. BLAKENEY, H. E. D. BLAKISTON, R. BROOK, V. J. K. BROOK, F. C. BURKITT, R. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. CARLYLE, R. H. CHARLES, G. A. CHASE, GILBERT COLERIDGE, H. COSTLEY-WHITE, G. G. COULTON, W. L. PAIGE COX, J. M. CREED, R. S. CRIPPS, H. P. CHONSHAW, D. DAWSON-WALKER, PERCY DEARMER, W. MOORE EDE, P. GARDNER-SMITH, J. G. GORDON, J. BATTERSBY HARFORD, P. J. HEAWOOD, A. D. HENWOOD, F. B. HEISER, H. ST. B. HOLLAND, R. T. HOWARD, G. J. HOWSON, G. F. IRWIN, HEWLETT JOHNSON, W. GUY JOHNSON, R. B. JOLLY, R. H. KENNETT, J. B. LANCELOT, HENRY M. LAWSON, A. B. G. LILLINGSTON, W. W. LONGFORD, A. O. LUKYN-WILLIAMS, G. C. L. LUNT, PAT MCCORMICK, A. J. M. MACDONALD, W. H. MACKEAN, H. D. A. MAJOR, C. H. S. MATTHEWS, W. R. MATTHEWS, R. A. MITCHELL, W. D. MORRISON, W. E. R. MORROW, CYRIL NORWOOD, M. W. PATTERSON, C. E. RAVEN, J. R. RICHARDS, M. R. RIDLEY, T. GUY ROGERS, C. F. RUSSELL, T. R. SALE, G. F. SAYWELL, W. MARSHALL SELWYN, ALBERT C. SEWARD, L. G. M. SHELDON, D. C. SIMPSON, VERNON F. STORR, W. S. THATCHER, J. H. THORPE, G. C. TURNER, A. V. VALENTINE-RICHARDS, C. S. WALLIS, R. WATERFIELD, E. W. WATSON, C. C. J. WEBB, W. WELCHMAN, J. E. C. WELLDON, BP., J. L. WHITE, A. T. P. WILLIAMS, CECIL W. WILSON, E. S. WOODS, C. S. WOODWARD.

WEATHER-COCKS IN LONDON

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wish you would allow me to suggest to those erecting buildings (particularly big ones) and their architects that they should sometimes manage to include a weather-cock on a finial or elsewhere. It would be a great advantage to those in the draughty streets below to know the direction of the true wind. There are curiously few weather-cocks on London buildings, and the old swing-cowl, which used to help a little, seems nearly extinct. Also, the above, if only as a business idea, is good, for one knows how those shops, &c., that have clocks outside are fixed in one's mind, and what a convenience they are as one goes about. Unlike a clock, however, a weather-cock once put up means practically no further expense.

Yours very truly,

G. H. FLETCHER,

39, Green-street, Park-lane, W.1.

AN EXPERIMENT IN TRAINING

THE "DINTA" OF GERMANY

TESTS FOR WORKERS

This description of a new German scheme for technical training supplements the two articles on unemployment insurance and vocational instruction which appeared in "The Times" of March 13 and 14.

(From Our Berlin Correspondent)

The German Institute for Technical Training (Deutsches Institut für Technische Arbeitsschulung), known as the "Dinta," has for its motto "The right man in the right place." Its aims are similar to those of the public employment exchanges, with their vocational selection and training courses. The Dinta is supported in the first place by private industrial enterprise. If for that reason it has more political and social opposition to overcome, its sphere of activity is narrower and concentration enables it, perhaps, to achieve greater efficiency than exchanges handling workers of every sort and age in every trade or occupation.

The purpose of the Dinta, which is the driving force of a "movement," is the promotion of efficiency in production by treating the workers not as so much muscle-power or accessory machinery, but as human beings subject to innumerable physical and mental variations and reactions. It is in some respects the logical continuation of the improvement in working conditions which during the last century Labour itself has wrung from its employers by combination or the employers have conceded in what they recognized was their own interest. The Dinta movement, coming as it does from the employing side, does not pretend to anything but hard common sense. If a certain idealism is inseparable from it, the association comes from recognition that the improvement of the worker's lot, the increase of his capabilities, and stimulation of his pleasure in his work are going to pay, and that without something of the sort industry would find itself in serious difficulties.

The old system of training apprentices in the skilled trades was haphazard and wasteful. Under the Dinta they can get a full specialized knowledge and become capable of grasping new developments. The Dinta grew out of small experiments made from 1921 onwards by Herr Carl Arnhold, chief engineer of the Schalker Verein ironworks at Gelsenkirchen, now part of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke (the Ruhr Steel Trust). Herr Arnhold persuaded the works to provide training workshops where all new apprentices were trained in accordance with his theories. In 1925 Dr. Vögler, head of the Vereinigte Stahlwerke and a leading personality in the Ruhr heavy industry, encouraged by the results, suggested that the movement should be adopted by industry in general and the tutelage of the Steel Trust superseded. There was a good response, and, in 1926 the institute was established with headquarters in Düsseldorf, under the patronage of Dr. Lehr, the chief burgomaster, with Dr. Vögler as president and Herr Arnhold as manager. The Gelsenkirchen works remained the headquarters of the practical side, and are still the best equipped.

MAN AND MACHINE

At Gelsenkirchen there are two training workshops—a machine shop for locksmith's work and turnery with a foundry and a "training corner" for model joiners. Before being installed in one of these the would-be apprentice is examined by the psycho-technical institute attached to the Dinta. This examination determines whether he is to be a mechanic, turner, moulder, or joiner, or is unfit for skilled work. One of the two advisory and testing institutes deals with mechanical rationalization, the other applies psycho-technical methods of vocational selection. The first decides what labour the machine demands, the second what labour is suitable to serve the machine.

Not only apprentices, but all applicants for work in the shops are examined by the psycho-technical institute, to which other factories often send hands for examination. Young people with commercial ambitions are also tested. The intelligence and memory tests, especially for office work, are ingenious and not always simple. There are tests for steadiness of hand and skill of manipulation. Would-be moulders are shown a metal framework with bent parts which they have to draw as they imagine it would be when spread out flat. It is contended that the ability to "think spatially" is a gift and cannot be acquired. There are elaborate tests for colour-blindness. The reaction tests for crane or lorry drivers are striking and have proved valuable.

During apprenticeship a combined maintenance and wage allowance is paid to the parents. The first two years are spent in the training shop and the last two in the main works, but the apprentice is brought back to the training shop periodically and examined. At the end of the fourth year he becomes a "journeyman." He receives his certificate and is released from his apprenticeship in a solemn graduation ceremony modelled on that of the medieval German *Burschenschaften*.

THE EMPLOYER'S ANGLE

Each of the workshops is a little factory complete in itself, filling orders for the main works or for outside customers. The idea of this is, first, to encourage the works management to feel that, beyond providing premises, lathes, moulds, or joiners' tools, they are not wasting money on fancy social experiments ; and, secondly, to give the lads an insight into the whole organization so that they may "think from the employer's angle." The works are run entirely by them under the supervision of a few foremen-instructors. From diagrams they learn each week the relative amounts of raw material, running costs, and output. The Dinta rather ingenuously insists, however, that they shall not be shown the profit or loss in money but in terms of material : thus, in one week the workshop may have earned the value of half a new lathe, in another lost it. The most that can be expected, of course, is that a workshop may just cover expenses, especially as every apprentice is put through every process and there is bound in each stage to be spoiled work or work too rough for delivery. Fines are not imposed for breakage of tools, but a list is put up from which it may be learned, for instance, that "this week So-and-so cost your workshop a file through carelessness." Every apprentice serves a period in the storeroom, so that he may be conscious of the difference between coming to the counter with a broken tool and handing out a new one from the storekeeper's side.

One day each week is devoted to school work. The theoretical training is almost, if not quite, equal to that of a technical high school. A couple of hours in the gymnasium is part of the school day. At night there are voluntary courses in such subjects as wireless, and opportunities are given for learning to drive a motor-car.

The hardest task has been the selection and training of a staff. Wherever Dinta methods are introduced it is under the supervision of a works engineer. In 1925 Herr Arnhold said he would need 200 to 300 Dinta engineers. Of some 4,000 applicants, only 150 fully trained Dinta engineers have been turned out by the institute so far. About 15 are trained each year ; they live at the Gelsenkirchen works, but go to Düsseldorf for lectures. Works which cannot afford special Dinta engineers may send their own engineers

or foremen for short courses. Dinta engineers must be good works engineers, but academical distinction is not the most important recommendation. The qualities sought are leadership, skill in the handling of men, and enthusiasm for the improvement of relations in the factory. They must learn to understand rationalization from the human side. It is the engineer's duty to the factory to obtain the highest possible efficiency of production; not by introducing changes which may seem technically right but are humanly wrong and therefore in the long run inefficient. He must see that apprentices are trained along Dinta lines, and foster the spirit of confidence, cooperation, and understanding between the workers and the works. According to Herr Arnhold, he must be a combination of officer, priest, schoolmaster, and engineer.

"GLÜCKAUF"

To the introduction of the military and evangelistic spirit may be traced much of the opposition which the movement has aroused. The Dinta talks a great deal about reaching the soul of the worker, but there are others who have long regarded that as their particular business. It strives to create an *esprit de corps* based on that principle of intelligent obedience and pride of service at which the modern professional army aims. A number of the first Dinta engineers were officers during the War, and there is about the movement a strong flavour of the Stahlhelm and similar ex-Service men's organizations. The apprentices wear uniform blue overall jackets and peaked caps with a badge. They have their own word of greeting, *Glückauf*, like the *Frontheil* of the Stahlhelm. At Gelsenkirchen, at any rate, when two engineers meet they salute each other with *Glückauf*. If an engineer passes the apprentices remove their hats with something of a flourish, even while working at a lathe. The engineer returns the salute punctiliously. When an engineer enters a classroom he says *Glückauf*, and the apprentice-students, standing up, reply *Glückauf* in chorus at the top of their voices.

Many of the leading industrial undertakings now have gymnasia, and the Dinta presses continually for the addition of swimming baths. Dinta engineers organize football and athletic teams. Excursions are arranged to various parts of Germany, and 12 times a year a score of lucky apprentices enjoy a Baltic cruise in the Dinta sailing-ship Glückauf.

Another of the Dinta's activities is the production and distribution of works papers. There are 80 such papers, published weekly or fortnightly, for industrial undertakings all over Germany and Austria, with a monthly distribution of about 1,200,000 copies. Much attention is paid to hammering in "safety first" lessons, with illustrations of accidents and how to prevent them. The workers are given an insight into new machinery and new methods. There are also local works news and politics. The leading articles, which appear simultaneously in most of the papers, are intended, one is told, to give the workers a foundation of facts about the most important developments of the day so that they may draw their own conclusions. A glance is enough to show, however, that they are more than mere statements of fact. In two articles on "Workers and Reparations" and "The Hague," which appeared in most of the papers in January, the voice of Dr. Vögler, the President of the Dinta, who refused to sign the Young Report as one of the German economic experts in Paris, could almost be heard speaking. His Paris gesture was, indeed, mentioned. There was much, too, about Dr. Schacht; it was not merely explained that Dr. Schacht felt obliged to protest against what he regarded as unfair additions to the original Young Plan, but the whole question was treated after the manner of any political article in a Nationalist newspaper, and sarcasm was directed at those, notably the Socialists, who criticized Dr. Schacht's methods if not his ideas.

THE FUTURE

As may be imagined, the apprentices selected by psycho-technical examination, cared for so elaborately, and kept off the streets by the Dinta are an attractive type, a great improvement on the old apprentice, who was left to his own devices. Undertakings in which the Dinta fosters the spirit of works solidarity are no doubt happier places than they used to be. But it will be easily understood how opposition arises in a country which has, after all, had a sort of Socialist revolution, has to-day a predominantly Socialist Government, and has retained for over 10 years the works council system. There is, in addition, the inevitable suspicion that psycho-technical methods mean working labour to the last ounce. Another source of criticism appears to be the jealousy due to competition between the State, trade unions, and employers in the introduction of social improvements.

Whether the Dinta grows into a strong bulwark of the capitalist system or is eventually swallowed up under Socialist pressure by the public authorities whose employment exchanges are treading the same path is a secret of Germany's political future. Some of its features need not be politically controversial, and it is possible to imagine their adoption abroad, in Great Britain, for instance, without such frills as a compulsory greeting of "Cheerio!" from a class of apprentices.

LOW FOREIGN STANDARDS OF LIVING

LORD WAKEFIELD ON BRITISH CITIZENSHIP

LORD WAKEFIELD, speaking at the Livery luncheon of the Stationers' Company yesterday, said that the influence of citizenship upon commerce tended to make for fair dealing, justice, and general happiness. The City of London had for centuries enjoyed an enviable reputation for its high standard of integrity. This was mainly because our methods and traditions had come down to us from the cradle of the chartered guilds. We could not for ever permit our own standards to be threatened by those who, content with something very like slavery for their own people, daily encroached upon our Western civilization. They must perforce be made good citizens. We had the instrument for this purpose in our hands. The League of Nations had already shown that it could and would focus the conscience of mankind upon social problems. The subordination of commerce in industrial but only partly-civilized lands to a decent standard of civic observance was a major problem for the future.

It was agreed that citizenship should override purely commercial considerations, if and when the two interests seemed to converge. It was also true that good merchandising was a part of good citizenship. Eventual retribution was generally the lot of the inefficient, reckless, or dishonest man of business. No brilliance would in the long run save him from disaster. There was, however, a certain comfortable slackness, not pronounced enough to lead to complete ruin, which was yet serious enough in the aggregate from the national and civic point of view. He did not agree with those who made it an article of faith that British methods and British standards were hopelessly cumbersome and inadequate. Such reckless criticism of our technical resources and selling ability had received far too much publicity. It had done us incalculable harm abroad. The world should know that Britain's last bolt was not shot; we still had a great part to play in world commerce.

Barnet Urban District Council have acquired, as a permanent open space, the golf course at Arkley, Herts, for £6,087, and leased it to Arkley Golf Club for two years at £345 a year.

"IMMORAL" LITERATURE

U.S. SENATOR'S SWEEPING PROPOSALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18

The Senate has now spent the best part of two days in a highly diverting discussion of the censorship, with special reference to "immoral" literature. Senator Smoot (Republican, Utah), who is a pillar of the Mormon Church, is sponsoring a provision in the Tariff Bill under which Customs officials at the ports of the United States will be empowered to prevent the importation of books which seem to them indecent or subversive.

Opponents of this astonishing proposal —under which the works of such authors as Aristophanes, Shakespeare, Rousseau, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would be liable to seizure at the ports—prefer that the question as to whether a book should be allowed to circulate be left to the Courts, and to-day they referred to the typical case of a Customs official at Baltimore who testified that he did not "make a practice of reading much," and was unable to state positively whether Chaucer, Beaumont, Fletcher, Rabelais, and other purveyors of "obscene" literature were still alive or not.

Senator Smoot arrived in the Senate armed with a pile of volumes in which selected passages, so horrifying that he refused to read them aloud for fear of corrupting the morals of spectators in the galleries, were underlined. These were passed round so that Senators were able to acquaint themselves with their contents during the course of the debate. Among the volumes which Senator Smoot declared would be conspicuous for their vileness, even in the depths of Hell, were the poems of Robert Burns, Defoe's "Moll Flanders," George Moore's "Storyteller's Holiday," and D. H. Lawrence's "Lady Chatterley's Lover." The Bible also came in for some sharp criticism.

Senator Cuttings (Republican, New Mexico), who is leading the opposition to Senator Smoot, pointed out that the Congressional Library boasts the finest collection of "obscene" literature in the world, including 14 editions of Rabelais and innumerable editions of Shakespeare, a large part of whose works are, according to Senator Smoot's definition, grossly indecent. He further showed that, under the provision suggested by Senator Smoot, the extent to which the universities and scientific institutions of the United States would be able to communicate with the thought of the outside world in the realms of biology, psychology, economics, politics, and literature will be determined by Customs officials, whose qualifications consist in their ability to discover liquor, jewelry, and other illicit articles concealed in the luggage of passengers entering the United States.

DRUG SMUGGLING INTO U.S.

LINER SEARCHED IN NEW YORK

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 18

One hundred Customs agents searched the French liner France last night and to-day for 2,000 pounds of German-made narcotics, and examined every piece of luggage brought by her passengers but without finding any drugs. Their search was the result of a report from the French police that a quantity of drugs which had lately been brought into France from Germany had probably found its way on board the liner.

Recently several large amounts of drugs have been seized at the Atlantic steamship piers in New York. In this connexion there appeared to-day before a Grand Jury as a witness Sir Duncan Orr-Lewis, whose name was found on a trunk-load of narcotics valued at $200,000 (£40,000) which was left, apparently abandoned, on a pier after the arrival here of the White Star liner Majestic some days ago. Seeing that the trunk was not his, although it bore his name, Sir Duncan had refused to take it away with him. Later it was claimed by one Charles Wimmer. Customs agents became suspicious, and after opening the trunk and seeing its contents arrested the man.

DE RIVERA'S RETURN TO SPAIN

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, MARCH 18

The train carrying the body of the Marqués de Estella arrived at the frontier station of Irun at noon to-day. Military honours had been rendered by a detachment of French sailors as it left Hendaye, in France.

At Irun a mortuary chapel had been arranged, hung with black, in the railway station. Here Masses were celebrated in the presence of Señor Quinoñes de Léon, the Spanish Ambassador in Paris, and the authorities. A continuous stream of villagers from the surrounding district filed past the coffin for several hours, showing deep signs of emotion. The garrison of San Sebastián sent a large wreath.

At 4.20 p.m. the train started for Madrid, where it is due to arrive early to-morrow morning. At every station along the route the parish clergy will be present to sing dirges as the train passes.

The Marqués de Estella will be given the national funeral ordered by the King, and flags on all public buildings will fly at half-mast all day.

S. AFRICAN IMMIGRATION

The February number of the *1820*, the journal of the 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, has some outspoken comments to make on the purely negative policy of the South African Government, whose recent Bill excludes certain types of immigrants but does nothing to encourage other types.

The 1820 Memorial Settlers' Association, which has already settled more than 4,000 people on the land, finds its efforts looked upon coldly by the present Government. What South Africa needs, argues the journal, is a large home market to maintain prices, and this can only be built up by bringing into the country people of the best European stocks, and in particular from Great Britain or Holland. The journal is, as always, full of matter of interest for all who follow the fortunes of South Africa, particularly its agricultural fortunes.

IRISH KENNEL CLUB SHOW

There were 2,209 entries for the ninth Irish Kennel Club Show, which was held at the Royal Dublin Society's premises at Ballsbridge, Dublin, on Monday. The number of dogs benched was 952, and the total number of exhibitors was 632. This is the biggest dog show ever held in Ireland, and the time would seem to have come when the show must be spread over two days. Entries were made by 40 well-known fanciers from Great Britain, and competition was keen. The Irish Kennel Club Cup for the best dog in the show went to Mr. Lindsay, of Roscrea, for his cocker spaniel Rosemount Bimbo, Mr. Carbery, of Drogheda, being reserve with his Irish red setter Sarsfield of Boyne. The best bitch was Mr. Carbery's red setter Joan of Boyne.

U.S. INVESTMENTS IN AUSTRALIA

MR. FENTON'S APPEAL TO THE CITY

Mr. James E. Fenton, Minister for Trade and Customs, Australia, was the principal guest of the Council of the British Empire League at luncheon at the British Empire Club, 12, St. James's-square, S.W., yesterday. Lord Beauchamp presided.

Responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the CHAIRMAN, Mr. FENTON said that the one great aim in the minds of practically every thinking Britisher, whether in the Homeland or in the Oversea Dominions, was that they should move in unison. They were suffering from the aftermath of the War, and there was not the slightest doubt that their old methods, whether in the legislatures or in the factories, would have to be considerably remodelled. He stood as solid as a rock for the unity of the English-speaking people. He knew there had been a little friction in certain quarters with regard to a tariff schedule which he left on the table before leaving Australia. He had, however, been to Bradford, Leeds, and Wakefield, and he still had a whole skin. (Laughter.) He found that when they got into close contact with one another and explained and analysed their differences there was really not such a great gulf dividing them. He had not had a more hearty reception in any part of Great Britain than in Yorkshire. There was no doubt that in the matter of finance he had been received in the most kindly way. He had received exceptionally good advice and considerable help, but there was still in the City a feeling, he might say a biased feeling, that was not acting too well with the Oversea Dominions, and Australia particularly. He did not know the real reason for it. So far as honesty, integrity, and cleanliness in public life were concerned Australia stood exceptionally high.

These were not the times for irritation. They should pull together in one boat. Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister of Australia, at the opening of the Federal Parliament last week, admitted that the difficulties concerning Australia were serious, and said that a proper realization of the fact should result in wholehearted cooperation in working out a satisfactory solution. That in essence expressed exactly what they all felt in respect of Australia. Their difficulties, whether in the homeland or abroad, were only temporary. He could recall times when the position in Australia was worse than it was to-day, and they had got over those times. He expressed his thanks for the consideration he had received and for the admirable way the Press in this country had published what he had to say. All he asked for was that bias should be removed, and that there should be no irritation created at present.

Without their tariff in Australia they could not hold their present population, and they wanted to hold their present population, and considerably more. So soon as Australia and the Oversea Dominions recovered from their temporary difficulties they would open their arms very wide indeed, and say: "Come to us and welcome. We will give you a home and give you work." (Cheers.)

£10,000,000 FROM UNITED STATES

Referring to the opportunities for bigger business in Australia, he said that during the last five years some £10,000,000 or £12,000,000 had been put into industry in Australia by the United States. The people they wanted in Australia, in preference to any others, were Britishers. For 23 years past the Australian tariff had given a preference to the British manufacturer and there had not been that return from purchases in Australia that there might have been. If they wanted to make their bond of kinship stronger, they must do as much business as they could with one another. General Smuts, in a letter to Sir Robert Hadfield, which was read at the meeting of Hadfield's, Limited, on Monday, used these words: "I have read your papers on Empire development with great care and hope to give the subject further attention. I share your view that this is one of the most important matters now on the political horizon."

With regard to his return to Australia Mr. Fenton said that he had booked a passage in a vessel which would leave Southampton on April 12.

Among those present were:—

Lord Thomson (Secretary of State for Air), Mr. Noel Buxton (Minister of Agriculture), the High Commissioner for Australia, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Leslie Wilson, the High Commissioner for New Zealand, Mr. R. Randolph Bruce (Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia), Sir Edward Denham (Governor and Commander-in-Chief of British Guiana), Air Vice-Marshal Sir Sefton Brancker, Sir Herbert Daw, the Agent-General for New South Wales, Sir Edward Harding, Sir Hugh Barnes, the Agent-General for South Australia, Major-General Sir Newton Moore, M.P., Mr. T. J. Ley (ex-Minister of Justice, New South Wales), Sir Alexander Walker, Mr. William Lunn, M.P., Sir Benjamin Morgan, the Agent-General for Western Australia, the Agent-General for Ontario, the Agent-General for Queensland, the Agent-General for Tasmania, the Agent-General for British Columbia, Sir Edward Iliffe, Sir James Connolly, the Agent-General for Victoria, and the Agent-General for Alberta.

ROYAL EMPIRE SOCIETY

THE PROJECT OF AN IMPERIAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

At the luncheon of the Royal Empire Society at Cannon-street Hotel yesterday, Mr. T. J. O'Connor, Conservative candidate for Central Nottingham, spoke on "The Need for a Constructive Imperial Policy." SIR JOHN SANDEMAN ALLEN, M.P., presided.

Mr. O'CONNOR said he considered that Britain's neglect in the past to co-ordinate the economic growth of the Empire could not be cured overnight. Hasty or incautious progress might precipitate acute controversy within the Dominions, in which we should become inevitably involved to the detriment of the whole structure, but much could be done at present to lay the foundations of future Imperial prosperity.

The Empire was held together to-day mainly by three bonds—sentiment, the Navy, and the Trustee Act. The first diminished with each generation of restricted emigration; the second was being loosened in deference to a general policy of disarmament, which was said to render a gesture on our part necessary; and the third was a bond which our diminished capital resources and the rapid development of the Empire made it increasingly difficult for us to maintain. The future demanded a real attempt to secure the constructive and orderly economic growth of the whole.

He would like to see established at once an Imperial Economic General Staff, which would sit in London permanently and be composed of the best brains from Britain and the Dominions. It would be the hub of Imperial economic activity, and the cost would be defrayed in proper proportions by the various member nations. It would bring under review every economic fact or development which affected component parts of the Empire. It would be a clearing-house for Imperial information of trade, of movements of population and vital statistics, which could issue impartial and authoritative information affecting the repercussions of tariffs in various parts of the Empire. The operations of such an organization might lead the Empire into the habit of looking at Imperial economic legislation from an Imperial point of view, enabling the people to get away from a sectional view. In the course of time the Empire would begin to seek the advice of this organization as to the merits and Imperial reactions of projected legislation in different parts of the Empire. Its functions, of course, would be purely advisory, and the economic autonomy of the different parts of the Empire could never be questioned. At present there was no means by which economic information on the Empire could be speedily collected and authoritatively disseminated.

The committee would also be charged with the general survey of the flow of capital to the different parts of the Empire. The present Trustee Acts resulted in haphazard use of our capital resources. Year by year the available investment surplus of the different parts of the Empire could be calculated, and recommendations made to the different Governments as to the direction in which savings should flow at a low rate of interest, and the conditions under which the committee would give its benedictions to issues. Once a year its work would be reviewed by an Imperial Conference in London composed of the leading representatives of the Governments of Britain and the Dominions.

The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. O'Connor, in suggesting the formation of a Standing Imperial Council, had without realizing it put forward a proposal that business men were intent on submitting to the congress in May of the Empire Chambers of Commerce and at the Imperial Conference in the autumn.

UNIONIST NOMINEE FOR L.C.C. BY-ELECTION

SIR HARRY GOSCHEN presided yesterday over a meeting of the City of London Conservative and Unionist Association to consider the vacancy on the London County Council caused by the death of Mr. Alderman Josiah Gunton. It was unanimously resolved to recommend to an extraordinary general meeting of the association, which will be held on Friday, the adoption of Mr. Alderman and Sheriff P. Neal as a candidate at the ensuing by-election.

FOOTPATHS FOR 20 MILES

LIVERPOOL SCHEME FOR PEDESTRIANS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 18

Liverpool is contemplating the time when its boundary will be marked by a line of pleasant paths where people may enjoy a 20-mile walk free from motor-cars. The city engineer has the scheme for this in hand. It is practically a reservation for pedestrians. The idea is to provide a series of linked pathways from Fazakerley round the city to Halewood. The path may be continued beyond the city boundary to Whiston. In some places it would join up with existing paths, and would make junctions with paths to other places. There would be about 10 miles of direct walk, and this length would be almost doubled by the addition of tributary paths.

As an experiment a half-mile section of pathway will be laid out in the Childwall district next year, and then the Health Committee will decide what shall be done about the rest. The path will nowhere be less than 40ft. wide. No formal walks will be laid out, but a mower run over the grass will indicate where people are to walk, and everything will be made or left to look as natural as possible. Trees will be planted to arch over the paths, flowering shrubs and wild plants will grow in the open spaces, and flowers will bloom along the banks of the brooks. Here and there rustic shelters will be put up. The scheme may be compared with the West Chester Parkway out of New York, except that there will be no road for motors. Indeed, if the project goes through, one will be able to walk all day and never smell petrol.

EUROPA'S MAIDEN VOYAGE

DEPARTURE TO-DAY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, MARCH 18

The 51,000-ton North German Lloyd liner Europa, which is to leave Bremerhaven on her maiden voyage to New York to-morrow, completed her trials yesterday afternoon, the defect in one of the turbines which led to the interruption of the trials having been repaired.

The ship was formally taken over from the builders, Messrs. Blohm and Voss, by a director of the North German Lloyd in a ceremony on the bridge while at sea. President von Hindenburg was informed by telegram that she had fulfilled all the hopes placed in her, and he replied wishing her God-speed. The Europa returned to Bremerhaven this morning.

ATLANTIC TRAVEL

MORE THIRD CLASS CABINS FOR TOURISTS

Extended facilities for travellers who cross the Atlantic in tourist third class cabins are announced by the Cunard Line.

Last year the Cunard Company carried over 40,000 passengers in this way, and preparations have been made to meet an increased demand for accommodation during the forthcoming season. Business people and holiday-makers will now be able to travel tourist third cabin in the Cunard liners Franconia and Carinthia, occupying the entire range of accommodation formerly used by second class passengers. The Franconia and the Carinthia are the two newest Cunard liners. At present the Franconia is making a cruise round the world, and the Carinthia is cruising in the Mediterranean. On their return for the Atlantic summer season they will maintain sailings between Liverpool and New York and Boston, with calls at either Queenstown or Belfast.

ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

RETIREMENT OF SIR HARRY HAWARD

Sir Harry Haward will retire from the office of Electricity Commissioner at the end of this month, on completion of his extended term of office. Although he will cease to hold office, arrangements have been made by the Electricity Commissioners, with the approval of the Minister of Transport, under which he will act in a consultative capacity in order that the Government and the Commissioners may continue to have the benefit of his experience and assistance in financial questions affecting the electricity industry.

Sir Harry Haward, who is 67 years of age, was one of the original five Electricity Commissioners appointed in 1920 under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1919. Before his appointment as Electricity Commissioner he held the office of Comptroller of the London County Council for 26 years, during which time he was actively engaged for many years in the investigation of various aspects of the finances of the public utility undertakings of London, including those relating to electricity supply and the financial problems connected with the supply of electricity in the London area. During the War and afterwards he served on a number of Government Committees dealing with financial and administrative matters.

ALLEGED BRIBERY OF POLICE

SHEFFIELD CASE AT ASSIZES

In his charge to the Grand Jury at the West Riding Assizes at Leeds yesterday, Mr. JUSTICE HUMPHREYS discussed the cases of alleged police corruption at Sheffield. He said he was glad that such cases were comparatively uncommon in the Courts. The seriousness of such an offence did not lie at all nor was it to be measured by the amount of money which passed. A police officer who once got into the habit of accepting small sums of money as the price of failing to do his duty by not reporting persons to his superior for, perhaps, trifling offences, was a person likely to go on from that and become a person addicted to real corruption.

There was another case not included in the calendar of prisoners. In that case, which concerned a man named Harry Harvey, the Magistrates at Sheffield came to the conclusion that there was no *prima facie* case. The Chief Constable of Sheffield elected to be bound over to prosecute at the assizes. Under the provisions of the Vexatious Indictments Act, a person who had preferred a charge which had been dismissed by a Magistrate might elect to take the view of a petty jury as to whether the Magistrates were not wrong. The jury did not know, neither did he (the Judge), what it was that caused the Magistrates to say they were not satisfied that Harvey should not be tried. It might be that what affected their minds was that the offence was alleged to have been committed as far back as April, 1923.

ATTEMPT ON SPEED RECORD

ENGINE TROUBLE AGAIN

DAYTONA BEACH, March 18.—The mechanics having completed the repairs to the "Silver Bullet" Sunbeam Kaye Don took the car out for another series of tests this afternoon. Conditions were fair and the visibility was excellent when he made his first run over the nine miles course. Upon reaching the end he inspected his car and made the return trip up the course at a much greater speed. In a test run over the officially measured mile he attained a speed of 164 m.p.h. After changing tires and replenishing the ice supply in the cooling system, Don piloted his powerful machine back up the course at 172.579 m.p.h. The car appeared to hold the ground well.

Don started his third run down the course at 4.46. The clouds had gathered overhead and visibility was getting poor. Rain began to fall before he had gone more than two miles and he stopped the car, evidently on account of engine trouble.—*Reuter.*

A BISHOP'S SILVER JUBILEE

Yesterday the Right Rev. W. T. Cotter, Roman Catholic Bishop of Portsmouth, celebrated the silver jubilee of his consecration as Bishop. At the Pontifical High Mass, which he celebrated in Portsmouth Cathedral, the mass was sung by monks from the Benedictine Abbey at Quarr, Isle of Wight. Four abbots and more than 100 priests and monks took part in the celebration. In the afternoon the Bishop entertained at luncheon a representative party of the clergy and laity of his diocese.

UNIVERSITIES' CHESS TOUR

A LEVEL MATCH

(FROM OUR CHESS CORRESPONDENT)

The Combined Universities chess team, continuing their tour, played the Hampstead Club yesterday evening at Stanfield House, Prince Arthur-road, N.W., and did quite well against a strong opposition. At the end of the evening the score was eight games all, with one for adjudication, in which the University player is a pawn to the good, so they must at least draw the match.

The following is the full score, with the University names first:—

Max Black (C.) 1, W. H. Watts 0; H. T. Reeve (O.) ½, W. E. Bonwick ½; C. A. O. Warman (O.) 0, E. M. Jellie 1; C. H. O'D. Alexander (C.) —, T. I. Caswell —; W. E. Sandbach (C.) 1, H. G. Scantlebury 0; W. P. Wallace (O.) 0, C. A. S. Damant 1; E. S. Bensinger (O.) 1, Mrs. Holloway 0; P. S. Milner-Barry (C.) 1, E. Buswine 0; E. Wax (O.) 1, J. S. Russell 0; M. J. Albery (O.) 1, T. R. Floulkes 0; Dr. V. H. Rutherford (C.) 0, P. B. Botcherby 1; R. Hartnett (C.) 0, W. Sturtz 1; T. H. Silcock (O.) 0, G. B. Quennell 1; K. A. Matthews (C.) 0, D. B. Thomas 1; J. Brown (C.) 0, L. James 1; G. C. Ives (C.) ½, A. Barrett ½; M. Benger (O.) 1, Dr. Rose Jordan 0. TOTAL—Combined Universities 8, Hampstead 8. (—) For adjudication.

The one unfinished game from the match between Cambridge University and West London has been adjudicated a win for Mr. R. L. Mitchess (Cambridge University). This makes the final score Cambridge University 8½, West London 4½.

The following game was played at Board No. 5 in the match against Hampstead:—

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE

WHITE W. E. Sandbach (Cambridge U.)	BLACK H. G. Scantlebury (Hampstead)	WHITE W. E. Sandbach (Cambridge U.)	BLACK H. G. Scantlebury (Hampstead)
1. P–K 4	P–K 4	16. P–Q B 3	Kt–K 4
2. Kt–K B 3	P–Q 3	17. Q–R 3	P–B 5
3. P–Q 4	Kt–Q 2	18. B–K 4	P–B 3
4. Kt–B 3	K Kt–B 3	19. B–Q 5 ch	K–B sq
5. B–Q B 4	B–K 2	20. B–K 3	Q–Kt 4
6. Castles	Castles	21. B–K 6	Q–B 3
7. Q–K 2	P × P	22. P–B 4	Kt–Q 6
8. Kt × P	Kt–K 4	23. P–Kt 5	P–Q 4
9. B–Kt 3	P–B 4	24. Q–R 5	B–B 4
10. Kt–B 5	B × Kt	25. B × B	Q × B ch
11. P × B	Kt–B 3	26. K–R sq	Kt–B 7 ch
12. Kt–Q 5	Kt × Kt	27. K–Kt 2	Kt–K 5
13. B × Kt	Kt–Q 5	28. R–B 3	P × P
14. Q–Q 3	Q–Q 2	29. Q × R P ch	Resigns
15. P–K Kt 4	Kt–B 3		

The sacrifice at the finish is not a new idea, but it is quite effective, as the continuation would be 30. R–R 3 mate.

The following game was played at Board No. 10 on Monday:—

CARO-KANN DEFENCE

WHITE C. H. O'D. Alexander (Cambridge U.)	BLACK A. E. Lock (Insurance)	WHITE C. H. O'D. Alexander (Cambridge U.)	BLACK A. E. Lock (Insurance)
1. P–K 4	P–Q B 3	10. B–Kt 5	Q Kt–Q 2
2. P–Q 4	P–Q 4	11. Q R–Q sq	Kt–K sq
3. P–K B 3	P × P	12. B × B	Q × B
4. P × P	Kt–K B 3	13. P–K 5	Kt–B 2
5. Kt–Q B 3	B–Kt 5	14. Kt–K 4	Kt–Kt 3
6. B–K 2	B × B	15. Kt–Kt 5	P–K R 3
7. Q × B	P–K 3	16. Kt–B 6 ch	P × Kt
8. Kt–B 3	B–K 2	17. P × P	Resigns
9. Castles	Castles		

A well-designed winning combination, for Black must move the queen after 17. P × P, and then White plays 18. Q–R 5, to which there is no reply.

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS

EDUCATIONAL POLICY

A paper on the educational policy of the Institute of Arbitrators was read by Mr. ALAN W. DAVSON, chairman of the Education Committee, at a luncheon given by the institute at the Criterion Restaurant yesterday. Mr. E. S. UNDERWOOD, president of the institute, presided.

In considering the educational programme, Mr. DAVSON said that the general policy—to provide efficient arbitrators and to overcome the objections to arbitration—was never lost sight of. The business man wanted an efficient arbitrator. In the interests of the parties and the arbitrators the institute established, in 1926, a code of rules for arbitrations; those rules were recently revised, and in addition a new code initiated to meet the needs of business men in suitable cases where all were agreed that the cost should be kept down to the minimum.

The representatives of the various institutions present were invited to give consideration to the following suggestions:—(1) As their panels of tested arbitrators became depleted, to fill them from their own members who were also on the panel of the Institute of Arbitrators; (2) to make it clear to younger members that the dual qualifications would be looked on with favour; and (3) to assist the institute to get its activities better known to members of the respective bodies.

SIR WILLIAM PLENDER, president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants, expressed his entire sympathy with the objects of the institute.

RAID ON JEWELLER'S SHOP

TWO MEN SENTENCED AT LONDON SESSIONS

At the London Sessions yesterday, ROBERT GEORGE NEWLANDS, 22, lorry driver, BENJAMIN JOHN STANLEY, 25, coal porter, and ROBERT GEORGE GRANT STURTEVANT, 27, bricklayer, were charged with breaking and entering a garage at Southend and stealing a motor-car, and breaking and entering a jeweller's shop at Southend and stealing 14 rings and four watches, valued at £25.

It was stated that the car was stolen from a doctor's garage. Later the same night Police-Constable Acrema saw the car standing outside the shop of Mr. Arthur Charles Hildyard, a jeweller, of Southchurch-road, Southend. Newlands was at the wheel and the constable handcuffed him. When, later, Acrema and another constable named Whybrow tried to get into the shop a heavy object was hurled from the inside through the glass panel of the door, and the policemen and Mr. Hildyard were cut by the broken glass. They found Stanley and Sturtevant in the shop, and the two men bombarded them with clocks and other articles, and also attacked them with a blind pole, which was broken in the fight. A heavy showcase was also thrown at the policemen.

The three men were found *Guilty*, and the jury expressed their admiration of the conduct of the two young constables.

Sturtevant, who had been previously bound over on a charge of wounding and had been sentenced for being found on enclosed premises, was sent to prison for nine months; Newlands was bound over; and sentence on Stanley was postponed until next sessions.

THE CHAIRMAN (Sir Robert Wallace, K.C.) commended the constables upon the intelligence and skill they had displayed.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

NEW HONORARY FELLOW OF MERTON

OXFORD, MARCH 18

Mr. William D. Ross, M.A., Provost of Oriel College, sometime Fellow of Merton College, has been elected to an honorary Fellowship at Merton College.

The examiners have reported to the Vice-Chancellor that they have made the following awards:—

Canon Hall Senior Greek Testament Prize.—P. J. Lamb, B.A., Magdalen College. Hall-Houghton Senior Septuagint Prize.—H. E. W. Turner, B.A., St. John's College. Hall-Houghton Junior Septuagint Prize.—S. Goldman, New College. *Proxime accessit.*—K. V. Ramsey, exhibitioner of University College.

There was no candidate for the Houghton Syriac prize.

DURHAM, MARCH 18

The following have been recommended for entrance scholarships:—

CLASSICS.—Shutt, R. J. H., Queen Mary's Grammar School, Walsall (£60); Topping, J. F., Preston Grammar School (£25). MATHEMATICS.—Barraclough, L., Bradford Grammar School (£40); Hazlewood, Nellie, and Lonsdale, N., Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury (£25). HISTORY.—Wright, J. R. M., Grammar School, Bury St. Edmunds (£50). ENGLISH.—Lee, Mary, Consett Secondary School (£30). PHYSICS.—Parkinson, G. R., Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury (£30); Walshaw, C. E., Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury (£30). CHEMISTRY.—Ward, H., Barnard Castle School (£35); McDonald, T. R., Jarrow Secondary School (£30); Scott, N., West Hartlepool Secondary School (£25).

The following awards are also announced:—

Election to Pemberton Scholarship.—Parkinson, G. R., Wheelwright Grammar School, Dewsbury (£30). Recommendation for Ellerton Scholarship.—Wenham, L. P., Richmond School (£40).

SOUTH WALES COALOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

At the annual meeting of the South Wales Coalowners' Association yesterday, Mr. D. Farr Davies was elected chairman for the ensuing year in succession to Sir David Llewellyn. A statement of output in the 12 months ended December 31, 1929, was presented. The total output was 45,672,057 tons, an increase of 5,126,901. At the close of the meeting Mr. EVAN WILLIAMS said that the secretary, Mr. Finlay Gibson, was now attending his 40th successive annual meeting, and was celebrating his 35th birthday.

THE WEATHER

BRIGHT TO SHOWERY: COLD

Meteorological Office, March 18

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A depression over the North Sea is moving eastwards. An air current of northerly origin will prevail generally and will be accompanied by variable skies and bright periods. Some snow is expected in the northern part of the country and local wintry showers elsewhere.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; local showers, probably of wintry type; cold; night frost.

ENGLAND, E., MIDLANDS, E.—Wind northerly or north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; showers, probably with sleet or snow; cold; night frost.

ENGLAND, S.W., MIDLANDS, W., WALES, S.—Wind north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; local showers, perhaps of wintry type; rather cold; night frost.

ENGLAND, N.W., N.E., MIDLANDS, N., WALES, N.—Wind northerly or north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; wintry showers; snow on high ground; cold; night frost.

SCOTLAND, ISLE OF MAN, ORKNEYS AND SHETLANDS.—Wind northerly, moderate or fresh; variable or cloudy sky; occasional sleet or snow; cold; night frost.

IRELAND.—Wind northerly or north-westerly, moderate or fresh; variable sky; some wintry showers, especially in the north; rather cold.

FURTHER OUTLOOK.—Probably cold generally, but bright periods; snow at times in the North.

SEA PASSAGES

ENGLISH CHANNEL.—Moderate or fresh squally northerly or north-easterly wind; bright periods and wintry showers; sea moderate or rather rough.

IRISH SEA.—Moderate or fresh squally north-westerly wind; bright periods and wintry showers; sea moderate or rather rough.

FLYING PROSPECTS

AIR ROUTES (London-Paris-Brussels-Cologne-Amsterdam).—Winds north-westerly, 15-20 m.p.h. at surface, 25-35 m.p.h. at 2,000ft. Variable cloud amount with local showers of snow or hail. Visibility mainly 6-12 miles, but 1,000-2,000 yards during showers.

Sun rises, 6.9 a.m.; sets, 6.8 p.m.
Moon sets, 7.48 a.m.; rises, 12.40 a.m. to-morrow.
Last quarter, Saturday.
Lighting-up time, 6.38 p.m.
High water at London Bridge, 4.44 a.m., and 5.9 p.m.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, MARCH 18, 6 P.M.

Depressions over the British Isles and Northern France took up a position over the North Sea. Winds at first rather variable were mainly from between north and west later, and moderate to fresh.

Weather was variable with local wintry showers, but bright intervals in most districts. Rainfall measurements were 13mm. (0.51in.) at Dover and Jersey, and 11mm. (0.43in.) at Douglas, Folkestone, and Hastings.

Many South Coast resorts had long periods of sunshine, Hastings recording 9.3 hours and Eastbourne and Brighton 9 hours. Temperatures were slightly below normal, and frost occurred over a wide area at night. The highest day maxima reported was 50deg. at Southsea and Weymouth.

LONDON OBSERVATIONS

KENSINGTON PALACE, MARCH 18, 6 P.M.—Bar., 995.5 mb. (29.40in.), rising slowly; temp., 43.2deg.; humidity, 65 per cent.; wind, N.W., light; weather, cloudy.

Monday, 6 p.m., to Tuesday, 9 a.m.—Min. temp., 33deg.; rainfall, 1.6mm. (0.06in.).

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.—Max. temp., 48deg.; rainfall, trace.

Sunshine at Kew, 6.4hrs.

SUNLIGHT

The sunlight (ultra-violet rays) figures for the 24 hours ended 5 p.m. yesterday, supplied by the National Institute for Medical Research, were:—

Hampstead, 1½; Kingsway, 2; Clacton, 4½; Lowestoft, 4; St. Andrews, ½; Southport,

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Court Circular

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, MARCH 18

Admiral Sir Richard Phillimore had the honour of being received by The King this morning upon relinquishing his appointment as First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty.

General Sir Charles Fergusson, Bt., had an audience of The King upon relinquishing his appointment as Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of New Zealand.

General Sir Charles and the Lady Alice Fergusson subsequently had the honour of being invited to Luncheon with Their Majesties.

The Princess Mary (Countess of Harewood) has left the Palace.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, MARCH 18

A Meeting of the Council of the Prince of Wales was held to-day at the Office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham Gate.

There were present:—the Lord Clinton, the Earl Fortescue, the Viscount Folkestone, Mr. E. R. Peacock, the Hon. Geoffrey Lawrence, Admiral Sir Lionel Halsey, Sir Walter Peacock, and the Secretary, Major H. McCormick.

The Swedish Minister and Baroness Palmstierna will return to London to-day from the South of France.

The Persian Minister will hold a reception at the Legation, 11, Princes-gate, on Friday, from 3.30 to 7 p.m., on the occasion of the Persian New Year. On the following day, March 22, he will be at home to the Persian colony from 3.30 to 6 p.m.

The Marquess of Crewe returned to Crewe House, Curzon-street, on Monday from Newmarket.

The Earl of Lonsdale will return to 14, Carlton House-terrace to-day from The Stud House, Oakham.

The Earl and Countess of Ossory will return to 2A, Duke-street at the end of this month from Kilkenny Castle, Ireland.

Viscount Knutsford and his twin brother, the Hon. Arthur Holland-Hibbert, celebrate their 75th birthday to-day.

Viscount and Viscountess Elibank returned to 238, St. James's-court, Buckingham-gate yesterday from Scotland.

Lord and Lady Berwick have left England and expect to return to Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, in the first half of May.

Lord and Lady Sackville will return to Knole, Sevenoaks, on Friday from America.

Lady Montagu of Beaulieu and the Hon. Elizabeth Scott-Montagu, who have been on a visit to Bermuda, will sail from New York in the Arabic on March 29, arriving at Liverpool on April 9.

Lady Glanely will join Lord Glanely at Exning House, Newmarket, to-morrow from Bath. They will leave immediately for 12, Hill-street, where they will stay for a week.

Lady Charnwood, who has been becoming increasingly crippled, was, to her great regret, unable to attend Sir Villiers Forster's funeral, though Lord Charnwood and the Hon. Mrs. John Tennant were present.

The Hon. Mrs. Levy has left 54, Lowndes-square and hopes to move to 49, Berkeley-square by the end of this month. (Telephone, Grosvenor 2434.)

Lady Deterding will join Sir Henri Deterding at 40, Park-lane this week from Paris.

Sir Paul Makins has arrived at the Grand Pump Room Hotel, Bath.

Sir John and Lady Stavridi have left for abroad, and will return after Easter.

Major-General Sir Desmond O'Callaghan will return to London on Sunday from South Africa.

Sir Felix Schuster and Miss Schuster returned to 48, Cadogan-place yesterday from Buenos Aires.

Sir Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C., celebrated his 83rd birthday yesterday.

Captain and Lady Gweneth Cavendish will leave 12, Montagu-street in a fortnight's time for Woodcock, Hertford.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Brotherhood having disposed of their house, 4, Upper Berkeley-street, W.1, their only address in future will be Thornhaugh Hall, near Peterborough.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, honoured Mr. Bryan Ledbrooke with a visit to his small curio shop, "The Little Treasure Room," at 83, Chester-square, S.W.1, yesterday morning, and made some purchases.

The London Junior Orchestra will give a concert at the Embassy Theatre, on April 8, in aid of the New Home Fund of the School for the Blind, Swiss Cottage.

Owing to the death of the Countess of Pembroke and Montgomery's mother Lady Alexander Paget, the committee meeting for the *Bal Masqué* which was to be held at Viscountess Hambleden's house to-day has been postponed.

Miss Sybil Thorndike will give a reading of *Pompilia* at 39, Graham-street, S.W.1, on Monday, March 24, at 5.30 p.m. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 3s. 6d., from the secretary, Fellowship of S. Michael, 5, Bloomfield-terrace, S.W.1.

ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE

SERVICE IN ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

The annual service of the Order of St. Michael and St. George will be held in the Nave of St. Paul's Cathedral on St. George's Day, Wednesday, April 23, at 5.30 p.m., and will last one hour. It will include the Commemoration of the Departed and the taking down and affixing of banners in the Chapel. There will be two processions, in which all members of the Order attending in uniform (Levée dress or Service dress) are invited to take part.

The west doors will be opened for the admission of members and their friends at 5 p.m. Under existing conditions there is no room for the general public, and admission will be by ticket only. Members desirous of attending the service are requested to apply at once for tickets to the Secretary, at the Chancery of the Order, Colonial Office, Downing-street, S.W.1, stating whether they will come in uniform and will be prepared to walk in the processions. Each member of the Order attending will, on application, be given two tickets for friends or relatives, whether ladies or gentlemen. Tickets will also be issued on application to the relatives of members who have died within the last year and will be commemorated in the service.

There will as usual be a celebration of the Holy Communion in the Chapel at 8 a.m., for which no tickets are required.

By order of the Sovereign the following regulations as to dress are notified to members of the Order attending the service:—

KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS to wear Levée dress (full dress for Naval, Military, and Air Force Officers), with Mantles and Collars. Accommodation will be provided for putting on mantles in the Cathedral.

KNIGHTS COMMANDERS and COMPANIONS, if they have Levée dress, to wear it; if not, Service dress or morning dress.

Members of the Order who are willing to assist in connexion with the seating of the congregation and the carrying of banners in the processions are invited to send in their names to the Chancery, and to state whether they will come in full dress or in Service dress.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

MR. C. K. HORNE AND LADY MARY PELHAM-CLINTON-HOPE

The engagement is announced between Charles Kenneth Horne, youngest son of the Hon. Mrs. Horne and the late C. Silvester Horne, M.P., and Lady Mary Pelham-Clinton-Hope, youngest daughter of the Duke of Newcastle.

MR. A. HOLMAN AND THE HON. ANNE TYRRELL

The marriage arranged between Mr. Adrian Holman and the Hon. Anne Tyrrell will take place at 12 noon on Wednesday, April 30, at the Cathedral of Notre Dame, Paris.

MR. C. J. MONSON AND MISS J. REYNOLDS

A marriage has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Mr. Christopher John Monson, youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Evelyn John and Mrs. Monson, and Joan, daughter of Commander and Mrs. Reynolds.

CAPTAIN J. G. INNES KEYS AND MISS M. A. EVERETT

The engagement is announced between Captain John Gordon Innes Keys, 1st/15th Punjab Regiment, son of the late Major A. Innes Keys and Mrs. Innes Keys, of Hill Cross, Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, and Margaret Alison, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Everett, of 100, Newmarket-road, Norwich.

MR. W. C. AULD AND MISS KEELAN

The engagement is announced between William Connel Auld, Royal Artillery, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Auld, The Grange, Bridge of Weir, and Barbara Josephine, elder daughter of Mr. D. H. Keelan, V.D., Indian State Railways (East Indian Railway), and Mrs. Keelan, 10, Riverside, Barrackpore, Bengal.

MR. C. P. VINES AND MISS FRANKS

The engagement is announced between Charles Parkenham Vines, of The Royal Air Force Club, and Mary, only daughter of Captain and Mrs. G. A. Franks, of Chantries, Guildford.

MR. H. T. B. MIMPRISS AND MISS BARTLEY

The engagement is announced between Hugh Trevor Baber Mimpriss, elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Mimpriss, of Bromley, Kent, and Gwyneth Mary, only daughter of the late Mr. S. R. Bartley and of Mrs. Bartley, of Craigfryn, Llandudno, North Wales.

MR. F. J. BALY AND MISS KELLOCK

The marriage arranged between Mr. Frederick John Baly, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Baly, of Norwich, and Miss Hilary Grey Kellock, only child of the late Mr. H. G. Kellock and Mrs. Kellock, of Doddlespool, Betley, will take place quietly on April 24 at Barthomley Parish Church.

MR. W. F. HINTON AND MRS. FIELD

The engagement is announced between William Frederick Hinton, of Fairfield, Whyteleafe, Surrey, and Beatrice Elizabeth Field, of Glen Doone, Whyteleafe, Surrey.

MR. E. J. NEVE AND MISS EVANS

A marriage will take place in Easter week between Edward John Neve, of West Ella, Parkstone, and Gladys Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Evans, Kingsland, Shrewsbury.

MR. E. H. R. BURKE AND MISS B. ROBINSON

The engagement is announced between Edmund H. R. Burke, M.A., son of the late Mr. H. R. Burke, J.P., D.L., and Mrs. Burke, of 26, Argyll-road, Kensington, W.8, and Bernardine, daughter of the late Bernard Robinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., of Rocester, Staffs, and Mrs. Robinson, 15, Vicarage-gate, London, W.8.

MR. A. H. HOARE AND MISS M. DE C. LEWIS

The engagement is announced between Archibald Herbert Hoare, younger son of Major Herbert Hoare, O.B.E., late 5th Dragoon Guards, and Mrs. Hoare, of Burton, Hythe, Kent, and Muriel de Cardonnel Lewis, younger daughter of the late Rev. and Mrs. D. W. Lewis.

MR. R. A. HOWELL AND MISS J. M. MOORE

The engagement is announced between Mr. Robert A. Howell, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Howell, of Eastbourne, and Miss Joan Mary Moore, younger daughter of the late Mr. L. C. Moore and Mrs. Moore, of Cross Deep Hall, Twickenham, Middlesex.

MR. N. L. TINLEY AND MISS C. PATTERSON

The marriage arranged between Mr. N. L. Tinley and Miss Cecily Patterson will take place, very quietly, at Nackington on April 22.

MR. J. ST. C. HARVEY AND MISS C. M. TOLMIE

The marriage arranged between Mr. John St. Clair Harvey and Miss Carolyn May Tolmie will take place at the Cathedral, Victoria, British Columbia, on April 26. They will be returning to England at the beginning of June.

MARRIAGES

MR. R. A. CHETTLE AND MISS L. D. MARTIN

The marriage took place yesterday afternoon at St. Mark's, North Audley-street, of Mr. Richard Arthur Chettle, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Chettle, of Alderbrook, Cranleigh, Surrey, and Miss Laura Don Martin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. L. Martin, of Ashe Warren House, Overton, Hants. The Rev. W. G. Pennyman officiated, assisted by the Rev. Eric Barnes.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a picture gown of ivory satin with a deep hem of lace and long sleeves inset with lace to the elbow. Her train of ivory satin fell from the shoulders and was edged with lace, and her tulle veil was held in place by a wreath of orange blossom. She carried a bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley and freesias, and was attended by four grown-up bridesmaids—Miss Joyce Chettle, Miss Agnes Sharpe, Miss Thereza Hawes, and Miss Vivien Skinner. They wore picture frocks of primrose-yellow spotted net over crêpe de Chine, with short, long-sleeved coatees of leaf-green panne velvet. They had wreaths of mimosa on their hair and carried bouquets of yellow and red tulips and yellow daffodils. Mr. James Chettle was best man, and a reception was held afterwards at the May Fair Hotel, when among the guests were:—

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Chettle, Mrs. T. L. Martin, Miss D. and Miss C. Chettle, Mr. L. L. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Preston, Mr. A. Preston, Mr. G. E. Preston, Mr. E. Preston, the Rev. the Hon. C. F. Lyttelton, Colonel Sir Arthur and Lady Holbrook, Lieutenant-General Sir Alfred and Lady Bingley, Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Don, Sir Hewitt and Lady Skinner, Sir Sven and Lady Hansen, Lady Savory, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Preston, Colonel and Mrs. Osborn, Captain and Mrs. Holbrook, Major and Mrs. Maule, Mr. R. M. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Gadban, Mrs. Ewen, Colonel and Mrs. G. W. Skipwith, Mrs. Fortune, Mrs. Dudley Lewis, Mr. R. Smith, Mr. Elkington, Mrs. Rowlands, Mrs. Austin Jackson, Mrs. Crosby Cock, Mrs. Nelson, Miss J. Trimmer, Miss Filkins, Mr. and Mrs. E. Mackintosh, Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Mrs. Statham, Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Burt, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Burt, Mr. and Mrs. George Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Don Swan, Miss Combe, Miss Nivison, Miss Lefevre, Mr. and Mrs. McGeachin.

Mrs. Pitel, Mr. and Mrs. Testrop, Mr. and Mrs. Nernon Bartkett, Mr. J. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Kingsley, Mrs. K. Campbell, Mrs. D. L. Carr, Mr. N. A. Sligh, Mr. R. S. Sligh, Mrs. C. H. Mills, Dr. and Mrs. R. Thomson, Mrs. C. C. Evers, Mrs. Fairweather, Mrs. John Stewart, Mrs. Pratt, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Waller, Mrs. Stokes, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Balmer Lawrie, Mr. J. P. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor Dilworth, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Savage, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Wallis, Miss Ingram, Mrs. Alexander Maclean, Dr. and Mrs. Hayward, Mrs. Nicholson, Mr. Patrick Nicholson, Mr. Robert Fyall, Mrs. Sayer, Mrs. Headley, Mr. and Mrs. Cuw, Mrs. Robert Watson, Dr. and Mrs. MacGregor, Miss Jamieson, Miss Kingsmill, Miss Lampson, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thomson, Miss Walton, Mr. Arthur Boyd, Miss Tuely, Dr. Thomson, Dr. Leitch Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Keeling, and Miss Stiven.

The honeymoon is being spent at Biarritz.

MR. D. A. SLADEN AND MISS C. D. WHETHAM

The marriage took place on March 14 at St. Michael and All Angels, Colombo, Ceylon, of Mr. David Alexander Sladen, of the Tinnevelly District, South India, second son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sladen, of 52, Elm Park-road, S.W., and Miss Catherine Durning Whetham, second daughter of Mr. W. C. D. Dampier-Whetham, of Upwater Lodge, Cambridge, and Hilfield, Dorset. The Rev. H. W. Foster officiated. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Richard Durning Holt, wore a gown of champagne silk net, with a short coat of the same material, and a hat to match, lined with pale pink. She was attended by her sister, Miss Diana Dampier-Whetham.

JOWETT LECTURE IN MARY WARD SETTLEMENT

The Jowett Lecture, founded in the Mary Ward Settlement, Tavistock-place, "to promote the study of the Bible and the history of religion in the light of the best available results of criticism and research," was given at the Settlement last evening by Professor S. Radhakrishnan, of the University of Calcutta. His subject was "The East and the West in Religion." Principal L. P. Jacks, of Manchester College, Oxford, presided. Professor Radhakrishnan said East and West had now met and it was difficult for them, under modern conditions, to live any more in isolation. The world had become such a small place that contact and interchange would have to grow; they could not afford to live apart.

The Duke of Argyll presided at the annual dinner of the Argyllshire Club, which was held at the Café Royal on Monday night.

DANCES

THE PYTCHLEY POINT-TO-POINT

The Duke of York was present at the Pytchley Hunt Point-to-Point ball, which was held at Holdenby House last night.

Among those who accepted invitations to be present, many of whom brought parties, were:—

Earl and Countess Spencer, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty and Countess Beatty, Lord and Lady Cromwell, Sir Charles and Lady Frederick, Brigadier-General and Mrs. A. Seymour, Brigadier-General and Mrs. Gage, Colonel J. C. Lowther (Joint Master of the Pytchley) and the Hon. Mrs. Lowther, Major George Bellville and Mrs. Bellville, Major Garrard and Miss Garrard, Major and Mrs. Geoffrey Elwes, Major and Mrs. J. L. Cross, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Macdonald-Buchanan, Captain and Mrs. Arnold Wills, Captain and Mrs. McDougal, Captain and Mrs. C. Elmslree, the Hon. Mrs. Hewson, Mr. Ronald Tree (Joint Master of the Pytchley) and Mrs. Tree, Mr. Ronald Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. S. Schillizzi, Mrs. Little, Mrs. Ismay, and Mr. and Mrs. H. Bryant.

LADY MARY HOPE AND MRS. VINCENT YORKE

Lady Mary Hope and the Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke gave a dance at the Ritz Hotel last night for Miss Wilhelmine Hope, Lady Mary Hope's granddaughter. Pilbeam's band played, and the rooms were decorated with pink tulips.

The Hon. Mrs. Vincent Yorke's dinner party for the dance included:—Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Montagu Corry, the Hon. Elizabeth Legge, the Hon. Elizabeth Brand, Miss Hope, Miss Pamela Martin Smith, Mr. Gascoigne, Mr. Tony Harford, Mr. Peter Cookson, and Mr. Brodie. Others who gave dinner parties for the dance were:—

The Marchioness of Crewe, Harriet Lady Cooper, Mrs. Clive, Viscountess Cowdray, Mrs. Evan Thomas, the Earl of Enniskillen, Mme. Paravicini, Mrs. Curtis Lampson, Lady Madden, the Countess of Hardwicke, and the Hon. Mrs. Ralph Yorke.

Among the guests at the dance were:—

Countess Buxton, Lady Alethea Buxton, Lady Helen Brocklehurst, Miss Mitford, Miss Diana Cavendish, Lady Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Viscountess Cheimsford, Miss Thesiger, Lady Eyres-Monsell, Miss Eyres Monsell, Lady Norah Graham, Miss Brassey, Lady Hindlip, Miss Allsopp, Mrs. Kearsley, Miss Kearsley, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, Lady Kitty Fitzmaurice, Mrs. Martin Smith and Miss Martin Smith, Miss Morrison, Lady Rose McDonnell, the Hon. Mrs. Waters, Miss Egerton Warburton, the Swiss Minister, Mme. Paravicini, Mlle. Livia Paravicini, the Hon. Lady Packe, Miss P. Packe, Lady Rayleigh and the Hon. Daphne Strutt, Lady Cynthia Skssor, Lady Joan Villiers, Lady Sinclair, the Hon. Patricia St. Clair, Colonel and Mrs. Thomas, Miss Thomas, Colonel and Mrs. Tate, Miss Tate, Lady George Wellesley, Miss Pamela Wellesley, Mrs. Wyld, Miss Wyld, the Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Wyndham, and Miss Wyndham.

DINNER

OLD OAKHAMIAN CLUB

The annual dinner of the Old Oakhamian Club was held in London on March 15. Mr. F. E. Chapman was in the chair and proposed the health of the School, to which the Headmaster (Mr. F. C. Doherty) responded. Among those present were:—

Colonel Sir Herbert Bryan, Sir Joseph Skevington, Mr. S. B. Skevington, Dr. D. J. Bedford, Mr. W. L. Olive, Dr. H. Huskinson, Mr. Harold Bailey, Mr. Lionel Whitby, Mr. G. B. Norman, Mr. G. D. Fox, Mr. E. Jerwood, Mr. W. M. Holman, Mr. C. W. Bell, Mr. J. Story, Mr. M. J. Kingsham, Dr. W. King Churchouse, Mr. R. Dampier-Child, Mr. G. E. Curtis, Mr. A. F. F. Champman, Mr. S. J. Gordon, Mr. G. Dalton, Mr. R. C. F. Besch, Mr. A. J. F. Besch, Mr. W. Adlington, Mr. S. W. Robinson, Mr. K. Robinson, Mr. V. M. Sharp, Mr. E. R. Perkins, Mr. J. E. J. Perkins, Mr. L. S. Hawkes, Mr. P. Childs, Mr. M. H. Jones, Mr. G. P. Lockwood, Mr. G. Brooks, Mr. J. B. Marshall, Mr. R. B. Marshall, Mr. W. H. Long, Mr. T. C. Baines, Mr. M. S. Gordon, Mr. R. C. J. Goode, Mr. R. Humfrey, Dr. A. H. G. Humfrey, Mr. N. F. Packer, Mr. W. N. Parr, Mr. A. W. Lawrence, Mr. W. T. Heath, and Mr. E. Pickering-Clarke.

FUNERALS

LORD LOTHIAN

The interment of the Marquess of Lothian took place in the Lothian vault at St. John's Episcopal Church, Jedburgh, yesterday morning.

Mr. Thomas Yool, factor of the Lothian estates, superintended the arrangements, and the burial service was read by the Rev. T. W. H. White.

It is understood that the church service will be held to-day and will be private, only members of the family attending.

MR. C. D. IM THURN

A funeral service for Mr. Conrad Donald im Thurn was held yesterday morning at St. Michael's, Chester-square. Canon R. A. Mitchell officiated. Among the members of the family, and others, present were:—

Mrs. C. D. im Thurn (widow), Mr. Hunty and Mr. John im Thurn (sons), Mrs. im Thurn (mother), Miss im Thurn (sister), Mr. Herbert and Mr. Richard im Thurn (brothers), Mrs. Richard im Thurn, Mrs. Gilbert Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Ashcroft, Mrs. Noel Ashcroft, Mrs. Percy Koppel, Mrs. Koppel, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. G. Knowles, Miss Mildred im Thurn, Miss Florence im Thurn, Dr. R. M. im Thurn, the Earl of Lauderdale, Major Guy Kindersley, M.P., Dr. Bevan, Sister Page, Mr. R. A. Simson, Miss Hardie Jackson, Mr. Greville Prior, Mr. S. M. Cauchon, Mr. J. Rundal Mulvany (Japp Haich and Co.), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Brooking, Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. J. Mitchell, Colonel Fleming, Miss Vance, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Percy Simson, Mr. T. E. C. Foulsham, Miss Addington, and Miss Goodyear.

The burial took place at Butleigh, Somerset.

MR. R. M. W. SELBY-LOWNDES

The funeral of Mr. Richard Montacute William Selby-Lowndes took place at St. Mary's Church, Whaddon, yesterday afternoon. The service was conducted by the Rev. E. A. Selby-Lowndes (the vicar). The chief mourners were:—Mrs. Selby-Lowndes (widow), Colonel and Mrs. William Selby-Lowndes, Lady Hanmer, Miss Jessie Selby-Lowndes, Mrs. Henry Selby-Lowndes, Mr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Selby-Lowndes, Mr. S. L. Harries, Miss Harries, Captain and Mrs. William Selby-Lowndes, and Mrs. E. A. Selby-Lowndes. Among others present were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Uthwatt, Mr. W. R. Uthwatt, Major and Mrs. Maul, Dr. Douglas W. A. Bull, Mr. W. J. Samuel, the Rev. A. H. Eyered, Mr. S. N. Creswick, Mr. E. H. Small, Captain Musgrave Hall, Mr. B. Knapp, Mr. Morris Watts, Mr. S. C. Faulkner-Wood, Mr. G. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. King, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Bennett, Mr. J. Ackman, and Mr. J. M. Missenden. The tenantry on the Shenley estate were represented by Messrs. S. Willett, A. Hirons, H. Marks, W. Clarke, W. Harris, A. E. Fuller, N. Kimble, F. Cox, and E. Masters.

LADY ALEXANDER PAGET

The funeral of Lady Alexander Paget will take place in England next week and will be private. Arrangements for a memorial service in London will be announced later. It is specially requested that no flowers be sent.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

MR. JOSIAH GUNTON

A memorial service for Mr. Josiah Gunton, Alderman of the Ward of Coleman-street, was held yesterday at the Church of St. Stephen, Coleman-street, the vicar, the Rev. F. C. Baker, officiating. Among those present were:—

Mr. W. Gunton, Mr. D. Gunton, Mr. Frank Runchman and Mrs. Runchman.

The Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress, Alderman and Sheriff Neal and Mrs. Neal, Major and Sheriff Bowater and Mrs. Bowater, Alderman Sir George Truscott, Lord Wakefield, Mr. Herbert Blades (representing Lord Ebbisham), Lord Marshall, Sir Charles Batho, Sir Vansittart Bowater, Sir Alfred Bower, Sir John Hindley, Sir Stephen Killik, Sir Louis Newton, Sir William Pryke, Sir Percy Vincent, Mr. J. G. Howell, Mr. I. N. Jacobs, Mr. Maurice Jenks, Mr. S. J. Sandle, Mr. Percy Greenaway, Mr. Under-Sheriff T. H. Deighton, Sir Hugh Turnbull (Commissioner of City Police), Sir Ernest Wild (Recorder), Mr. V. F. Crowther-Smith (Comptroller), Mr. J. B. Aspinall (Remembrancer), Mr. Anthony Pickford (Solicitor), Mr. A. M. Nortier (representing the Town Clerk), Sir Francis Agar, Sir Frederick Green, Mr. F. O. Pickering (representing Sir Adrian Pollock), Sir Harold and Lady Dorner, Sir Francis Green, Sir Ernest Lamb, Sir Percy Shepherd, Sir Henry Dixon Kimber, Sir Thomas and Lady Bethell, Sir Kingsley Wood, Sir Richard Sennett, Sir Edward Mountain, Sir William Purton.

Mr. S. D. Coates, Mr. Horace S. Dove, Mr. W. Lindley-Jones, Mr. H. D. Baily, Mr. H. Roper Barrett, Mr. H. Weber Brown, Mr. C. Crossingham, Major Gow, Mr. H. A. Gower, Mr. R. W. Reeve, Mr. and Mrs. John Stothert, Mr. R. H. Taylor Tavlor, Mr. and Mrs. Noel Leo Taylor, Mr. R. W. Vick, jun., Mr. A. E. Watts, Mr. J. H. White, Mr. D. E. Williamson, Mr. F. Whittingham, Mr. F. C. Polden, Mr. R. Metchim, Mr. H. A. Eaton, Mr. F. W. Ingle-Low, Mr. T. Harvey Hull, Mr. T. Lewes Sayer.

Captain Gerald Coningham, Captain W. W. Dove, Major Rigg, Colonel Grimwood, Colonel Eaton, Mr. E. P. Ashton-Jones, Miss Ashton-Jones, Mr. J. H. Toy, Mr. H. O. Serpell, Mr. J. B. Waldren, Mr. C. A. Mercer, Mr. Graham Bennet, Mr. E. Woodley, Mr. H. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. R. Holt, Mr. H. Cross, Mr. W. H. Raines, Mr. and Mrs. Caley, Mrs. J. James, Mr. W. E. Wright, Mr. S. Russell Hill, Mr. F. W. Bristow, Mr. F. S. Wilks, Mr. R. S. Fraser and Miss Fraser, Mr. J. T. Coots, Mr. E. Harrison, Mr. Richard Buckland, Mr. J. H. Williams, Mr. C. W. Iveson, Mr. Alec Young, Mr. A. A. Scarbrow, Mr. A. C. Wright, Mr. Harvey Thomas, Mr. W. D. Leigh, Mr. Frederick Coy, Mr. Walter Churcher, Mr. R. G. Cox, Mr. H. E. Thomas, Mrs. Leslie Berrill, Mr. T. J. Bond, Mr. D. T. Lock, Mr. H. C. Clarke, Mr. J. W. Stevens, Mr. Herbert Chapper, Mr. E. J. Marrereaux, Mr. Percy Gordon, Mr. R. B. Dore, Mr. William Graham, Mr. H. Wylie, Mr. H. W. Dunn, Mr. J. R. Wake, Mr. T. P. Trounce, Mr. H. Harmer, Mr. Silvester Richards, Mr. W. A. Chadwick, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Roberts, Mr. T. A. Moodie, Miss Noame, Mr. H. Gilford, Mr. F. C. Haskins, Mr. J. A. Strawes, Mr. Holland, Mr. Sidney Newton, Mr. F. J. Strover, Mr. C. A. Young, Mr. F. D. Lemon, Mr. G. Hawkes, Mr. F. Wainwright, Mr. R. F. Blanchett, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. F. Hill, Mr. W. J. Birthe, Mr. A. Raven Briggs, Mr. L. Hayward, Mr. C. J. Walker, Mr. M. Hunt, Mr. P. N. Clifton, Mr. J. P. Large, Mr. J. A. Deakin Hale, Mr. W. L. Tart, Mr. Hugh Reeves, Dr. A. L. Sachs, Mr. H. M. Stanley, Mr. John Spencer, Mr. P. Macintyre Kraas, Mr. T. Rothwell Haslam, Mr. W. W. Burton, Mr. R. C. Simmons, Mr. Sydney A. Bennett, Mr. F. J. Asbury, and Mr. W. C. Northcott.

MR. ERNEST CHAPLIN

A memorial service for Mr. Ernest Chaplin will be held at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, to-day at 2.30.

A hospital ball, in aid of the Sussex Eye Hospital and St. John Ambulance Brigade, Horsham, will be held at the Drill Hall, Horsham, on Tuesday, April 8.

THE OLD BELL-BOARD

VOICES OF THE CASTLE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Back in a century unknown, before the lords of this and many another Border castle fell victims to the influence of Italian architectural rebirth, the flag-paved passage from the servants' hall was open to the sun. Now he must mount a kitchen chair and strain his eyes who would read the painted poems of the bells.

The calligraphy is sloping copper-plate, finely done in red and white on black. Below each written sign a bell still hangs, six-and-twenty bells: every one of slightly different size and, therefore, different tone. To every bell a spring is fitted and to the spring a wooden disk of red. Thus, when a bell was rung, the little agitated disk danced on in silent signal a full minute after the music of the bell was quiet.

The first name on the bell-board, and rightly so, is High Nursery. High, indeed, that nursery on the topmost floor must have seemed to the laden underlings of nursery servitude. Nursery Bedroom, beside it, has a far more restful sound. The next is School Room. One sees a harassed Mademoiselle or a despairing tutor tugging at the bell-pull that a firmer-handed nurse might know the painful hours of studying were done.

Then come a pair of twins: Page Room and Page Room Second: two little rooms among the larger guest-rooms, scooped, as it were, out of the thickness of the castle walls. They have their bells for, in those days of plentiful retainers, even a page was waited on. Blue Room and Pink Room would move the susceptible male mind to surreptitious thoughts of pretty daughters and their hurrying ladies' maids. But, alred y the eye has strayed to more exciting things. Beside Pink Dressing Room, in all the artlessness of innocence, comes Young Ladies' Bedroom. No Victorian bell-board this! Think of the ringing of that bell as the young ladies prepared their brilliance for the county ball! Picture the fevered dancing of the little disk on a night when the rich ensign from the depôt was dining at the Castle. Oh! to have been the cause of it.

Tower Room is reference to the Castle's very heart: a grim old grey-stone Norman staircase with entrance in a cellar and outlet on the roof. Its spiral is left-handed that the defending Cumbrian above might have the advantage of a right-handed sword-thrust past the threatening Claymore. In happy contrast come the Summer Room and Summer Ante-Room. The written names upon the board are enough to help one feel the cooling moon-kissed breezes that blow on summer nights across the salmon-pools of the river 200 feet below. Boudoir and Tapestry Room are a pretty couple standing side-to-side. And so to the almighty State Room.

Here, indeed, fancy could break bounds and picture the waiting servitors of Cardinals and Kings. And yet imagination could be hardly more satisfying than the solid fact. For in this room that Duke of Norfolk who was the Prince Regent's friend and crony, often stayed; Charles Duke, a noble trencherman as befits Old England's Hereditary Chief Butler. How often has his ample hand grasped the broad, embroidered bell-pull of the State Room and sent its summons pealing to the valet down below? And how seldom, one imagines, did that summons have to ring out twice! Later in the century, among many others unrecorded, the widow of a famous banker used the bed of State. A contemporary diary tells how, when she departed, she "handed £30 to be given to the servants." Who would not answer bells for that?

Blue Room, Green Room and Radcliffe Room follow in a group, but, alas, one looks in vain for the most historic and, in the view of some, the most beautiful of all the rooms: The Ghost Room. The omission dates the bell-board as being earlier than 1804. In that year a haunted bedroom was transformed into a sitting-room that the painful midnight harassing of guests might cease. Now, when black night makes blacker still the Ghost Room's panelled walls, there is no one there to pull the thick red-corded bell-rope, except the permanent tenant of the room: The Radiant Boy.

There is less romance about the downstairs bells. In vain is imagination asked to believe that this trivial bell below Front Door was herald of Duke Charles's coach-and-four or warned the world of servitude that the Lonsdale equipage stood steaming at the door from Lowther. No! above the lodge, 500 yards away, there rises into the beeches overhead a noble tenor bell of wash-tub size. Its church-bell rope, furred duly at the grip, depends into the lodgeman's snuggery below. Front Door hung still and rusting.

Dining Room, too, is formal. But Picture Gallery may add a stanza. A tiny bell for such a vast apartment! If that small bell were rung at all, it was at the heyday of a sunny afternoon for protecting blinds to be drawn upon the glories of Titian, Rubens and Van Dyck.

And so by way of Drawing Room, still faintly fragrant of the after-dinner tray of negus, to the last bell of all, the Library. Men hoard ancestral portraits, miniatures and books to inspire their senses with old memories. Were the Old Bell-Board mine, I would bid reverend hands remove it from its darkened passage and place it in this quiet Library within clear vision of my chair.

FOREIGN RESORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

MADEIRA, MARCH 13

There have been many arrivals and departures during the last fortnight. Mrs. George Keppel is staying with Viscount and Viscountess Ullswater at Quinta da Boa Vista. Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Claude Seymour, Sir Daniel Cooper, Lord and Lady Chesham, Sir Leonard and Lady Milburn, and Major Charles Radcliffe are at Reid's Palace Hotel, and Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Palmer at Quinta da Vista Alegre. Other arrivals include Lady Maud Warrender and Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Hacking.

Among the departures are:—Lady Angela St. Clair Erskine, Admiral and Mrs. Nugent, Colonel and Mrs. Hugh Roberts, Colonel S. Meores, Captain and Mrs. P. W. Leycester, Colonel and Mrs. C. B. Messiter, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lysaght, Colonel and Mrs. C. Morgan, Mrs. Hannaford, and Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Barton.

TANGIER, MARCH 13

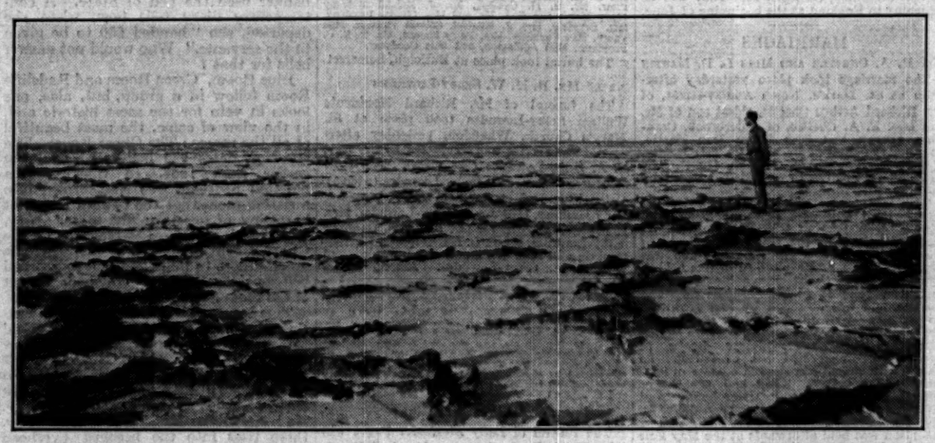
Among the many visitors at present staying at Tangier are the Hon. Lionel and Lady Mary St. Aubyn, the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Somerset, Sir Horace and Lady McMahon, Lord Resy, Captain and the Hon. Mrs. Drummond-Moray, Major-General Sir Cecil and Lady Pereira, and the Hon. Mrs. Waldegrave.

Sir Godfrey and Lady Thomas have left after their visit to Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gurney at the Consulate General.

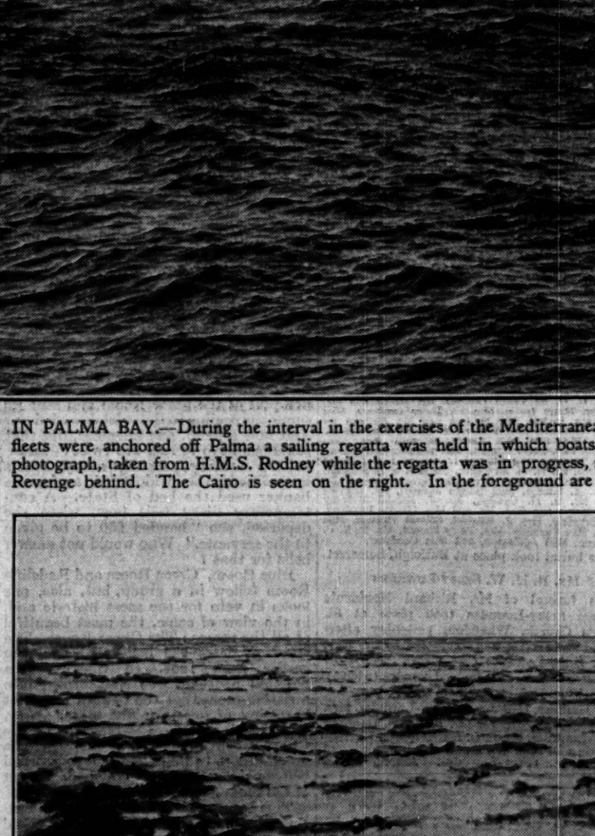
A bridge tournament, in aid of the Bentham Committee for Poor Litigants, will be held this afternoon at 28, Cumberland-terrace

A FLEET INTERLUDE: SAILING REGATTA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

IN PALMA BAY.—During the interval in the exercises of the Mediterranean and Atlantic Fleets when the combined fleets were anchored off Palma a sailing regatta was held in which boats from all classes of ships took part. Our photograph, taken from H.M.S. Rodney while the regatta was in progress, shows the Warspite at anchor, with the Revenge behind. The Cairo is seen on the right. In the foreground are many of the 25ft. whalers from both fleets.

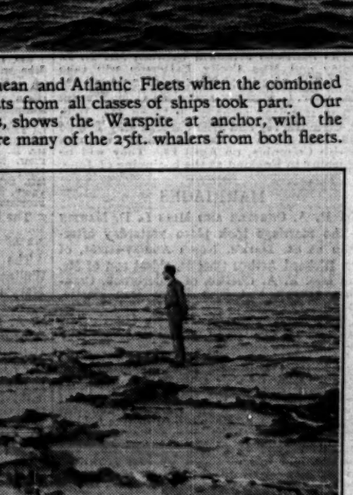


THE SALT CRUST OF LAKE EYRE.—A photograph showing the ice-floe appearance of the salt crust of Lake Eyre, "the dead heart of Australia." A second article by Mr. C. T. Madigan is on page 13.

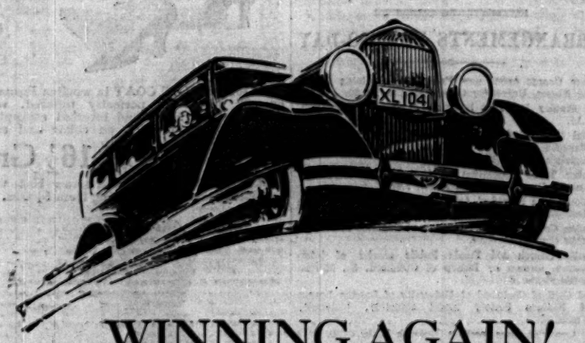


THE GROSVENOR ESTATE.—A view taken from Lambeth Bridge looking down Horseferry-road, which intersects the eight acres of land sold by the Duke of Westminster for the development of the Grosvenor Estate.

PROFESSOR C. S. KENNY, whose death on his 83rd birthday is announced. He was Emeritus Professor of Law at Cambridge University.



ROMAN TRUMPET-BROOCHES.—A beautiful pair of trumpet-brooches discovered, with other Roman objects, at Stanwix, near Carlisle. It is unusual for a pair to be found complete.



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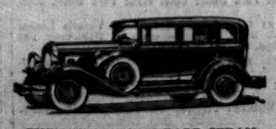

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Obituary

PROFESSOR KENNY

A GREAT TEACHER OF LAW

Professor C. S. Kenny, LL.D., F.B.A., formerly Downing Professor of the Laws of England at Cambridge, died yesterday, his 83rd birthday, in a nursing home at Cambridge as the result of a fall in the street on Saturday.

Courtney Stanhope Kenny, who came of a family of French Huguenots who fled to Connaught in the 17th century, was born at Halifax on March 18, 1847, the son of Mr. W. F. Kenny, solicitor, of that town. He was sent to the Heath and Hipperholme grammar schools and in 1863 was articled to a solicitor in Halifax. On his examination for admission as a solicitor in 1869, he received the Broderip gold medal for conveyancing, the Clifford's Inn prize, and a special prize from the Incorporated Law Society "as a mark of peculiar distinction" in consequence of his having obtained the highest total of marks that had ever been given at any examination held by that society. He became a partner in a conveyancing firm in Yorkshire, and for two years practised his profession.

Prozime accessit for the Whewell scholarships in international law at Cambridge in July, 1871, Kenny obtained in the following October an entrance scholarship in modern languages and law at Downing College. In 1874 he was senior in the, as yet undivided, Law and History Tripos and Chancellor's legal medallist; he also won the Winchester reading prize, and was elected president of the Union, where he was an active debater, in 1874. In successive years, 1877-1879, he thrice gained the Yorke prize for an essay on the law of property. Meanwhile, he became a pupil in the chambers of Mr. C. H. Anderson, who later took silk; and in 1881 he was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit.

But Kenny's life work was to be that of a teacher of law. In 1875 Downing appointed him a lecturer on law and moral science, and later elected him to a Fellowship; while from 1882 to 1886 he was also law lecturer at Trinity College. In 1885 he had been elected M.P. for the Barnsley Division of Yorkshire, as a follower of Mr. Gladstone, and was re-elected in 1886. In Parliament he devoted himself to questions of law reform, education, and charities. In April, 1888, he secured the rejection by two votes of a Bill to relieve Keble College, Oxford, from the Statute of Mortmain. Mr. Gladstone voted for the Bill. One of the earliest of Kenny's writings—"Property given for Charitable or other Public Uses" (1880)—led to his being placed on the Parliamentary Committee on the Endowed Schools Acts, 1886 and 1887, and influenced the passing of Lord Herschell's Mortmain and Charitable Uses Act, 1891. On more than one occasion, also, Kenny introduced Bills for the abolition of primogeniture and for the amendment of the law relating to blasphemy. At least one of his measures of reform was incorporated in the Law of Property Act, 1922.

In 1888 F. W. Maitland was elected Downing Professor of the Laws of England; and Kenny, who succeeded him as University Reader in English Law, retired from Parliament. He held the Readership until 1907, when, on Maitland's death, he again succeeded him as Downing Professor. He resigned in 1918, and received the title of Emeritus Professor.

Within his own province, the criminal law, Kenny was recognized as the foremost English jurist of his time. At Cambridge he took an active part on the Special Board for Law; on Professor E. C. Clark's death he became its chairman, and remained a member of the Board until the end of Michaelmas Term, 1925. As late as 1924, in the place of a colleague who was ill, he reappeared as a teacher, giving a brilliant course of lectures on the Constitution of the Imperial Commonwealth. His colleagues valued highly his mature judgment. He was a member of many boards and syndicates, and as a member of the Council of the Senate he was in reality the legal adviser of the University. His college, too, had no more devoted son. From 1885 until his death he was a member of its governing body, of which for many years he was the secretary; and on one occasion he served as Vice-Master. His legal knowledge, as well as his skill in conveyancing, were a great help to the college in the management of its estates; and he took a leading part in framing the new College Statutes. In 1910 past and present members of Downing presented to the college a portrait of Dr. Kenny, painted by Mr. Clegg Wilkinson, which was hung in the Hall.

Although Kenny taught, at one time or another, many branches of the law, Cambridge men will always associate his name with jurisprudence, the law of torts, and criminal law. He was also an active member of the Society of Public Teachers of Law, and he studied the problems of Continental and American legal teaching. His own marked success as a teacher was due in part to his thorough grasp of the subject-matter, acquired by patient research, and also to his personality. His lecture-room was never dull; he knew how to lead his students into what Lord Coke described as "the gladsome light of jurisprudence." As one of his colleagues, who had been at an earlier time his pupil, remarked:—

> His lectures, flame like a beacon in the memories of those who have attended them, and have been the altar at which younger instructors have sought to kindle their own more humble torches. Their excellent substance, lucid form, and resonant delivery mark in the highest degree the scholar, teacher, and orator.

Some of his most effective work also was done in private discussions and in conversation-classes, and several times in each academical year he would read to students' law societies papers on *causes célèbres* or other legal topics. Memories of these delightful evenings with Kenny will linger in the minds and hearts of thousands of Cambridge men.

Kenny's contributions to legal literature cover a wide range. His three Yorke prize essays, entitled "A History of the Law of Primogeniture," "The History of the Law of England as to the Effects of Marriage on Property," and "The True Principles of Legislation with regard to Property given for Charitable Uses," give him a sure place among legal historians. He contributed many articles to legal periodicals which ought to be reprinted in collected form. His essays on "The Law of the Air" and "The Dominions and their Mother Country" attest his lively interest in novel legal and constitutional problems. His "Cases on Criminal Law" and "Cases on the Law of Torts" are models of judicious selection. Unfortunately, his lectures on jurisprudence have never been published. But his most important work is undoubtedly his "Outlines of Criminal Law," which reached its 13th edition last year, and which is regarded as a legal classic, not only here but in the Dominions and America. In its precision and balance of thought it is comparable with Thayer's "Preliminary Treatise on Evidence" and Dicey's "Introduction to the Law of the Constitution." Kenny was long a member of the Council of the Selden Society and latterly one of its vice-presidents; while in 1909 he was elected a Fellow of the British Academy, later serving as a member of its council. In 1925 a group of past and present colleagues and pupils at Cambridge presented to him, and to Dr. Bond and Dr. Buckland, a volume entitled "Cambridge Legal Essays."

An accomplished speaker, Kenny was a close student of oratory and a prominent figure at the Cambridge Law Club, a society composed of teachers and legal practitioners. He took his part also in local affairs, serving as an alderman of the Cambridge Borough Council, as vice-chairman of the County Council, and for many years as chairman of the County Quarter Sessions. He was a keen traveller, and twice he visited the United States, in the history and institutions of which he took a lively interest. His home life was exceptionally happy; to the family circle, composed of his wife (who was Miss Wiseman, the daughter of a doctor in Yorkshire) and his two daughters, he was bound by the closest ties. Mrs. Kenny died in November, 1929. Nor was Kenny less fortunate in his friends. Some of the most intimate friendships which he formed, notably those with Dr. H. W. P. Stevens, author of the "History of Downing College," and the late Dr. T. J. Lawrence, the authority on International Law, dated from undergraduate days at Downing; while during Maitland's long tenure of the Downing Chair he and Kenny were not only colleagues in college and in the Law School of the University, but also close friends. Kenny bore himself at all times with courtliness and modesty. His public and private life may indeed be summarized in the words which Sir Matthew Hale once applied to another distinguished lawyer. He was "a person of great learning and experience in the common law, profound judgment, singular prudence, great moderation, justice, and integrity."

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR H. TAGART

Major-General Sir Harold Tagart died yesterday at a nursing home in London at the age of 59.

Born on June 20, 1870, Harold Arthur Lewis Tagart was the youngest son of Mr. Francis Tagart, of Old Sneyd Park, Gloucestershire. He went to Eton in 1884 to the Rev. Edward Hale's house, and played in Oppidan Wall and Field XIs in 1887. He then went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, and joined the 15th Hussars in 1890. He was A.D.C. to the Duke of Connaught, G.O.C. at Aldershot, in 1897, and subsequently passed the Staff College. From 1911 to 1914 he commanded the 15th Hussars.

In the South African War he served as brigade major, Cavalry Brigade, and was mentioned in dispatches and received the D.S.O. He was invalided home with enteric, and on returning to duty was brigade major, Cavalry Brigade, Aldershot, from December, 1901, to September, 1902. In July, 1904, he was appointed D.A.A.G., Presidency District, Calcutta, and from February, 1905, to November, 1906, he was brigade major, Meerut Cavalry Brigade. In the Great War he was D.A. and Q.M.G., Cavalry Corps, and then commanded a brigade on the Aisne, and was promoted major-general in October, 1915. He was created C.B. in 1915, and received the Legion of Honour. In 1915 he was D.A. and Q.M.G., Third Army, but was invalided home in 1916. From 1916 to 1918, when he was again invalided, he was D.A.G., Home Forces, and he retired in March, 1919. He was mentioned in dispatches five times, and was created K.C.M.G. in 1918.

Sir Harold was fond of hunting, shooting, and farming. At one time he lived at Northcote Manor, Burrington, North Devon, and had a property in Southern Rhodesia. Latterly he lived at Awliscombe House, Honiton. He married first in 1900 Lady Mary Stuart Keppel, daughter of the seventh Earl of Albemarle. She died in 1906, and he married secondly Josephine, daughter of the late Mr. H. W. Hibbert. She died about 12 months ago, and there are no children surviving.

SIR JOHN FAGAN

Sir John Fagan, F.R.C.S.I., died on Monday at Portarlington, Queen's County, at the age of 86. He was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, and studied afterwards in London, Paris, and Vienna. He was surgeon to the Royal Hospital, Belfast, for 25 years. In 1897 he was appointed inspector of reformatory and industrial schools in Ireland, and was instrumental in reforming the entire system. In 1906 he was appointed medical member of the General Prisons Board, and was knighted in 1916. He married in 1872 Mary Catherine, daughter of Mr. Bernard Hughes, and had with two daughters, three sons, of whom the eldest is Mr. J. B. Fagan, the dramatist, and another is Major B. J. Fagan, D.S.O., Indian Army, retired.

SIR JAMES READHEAD

Sir James Readhead, Bt., died at his residence, Westoe Hall, South Shields, yesterday, in his 74th year. The principal of a Tyneside firm of shipbuilders and repairers, Sir James received his baronetcy in 1922. A native of South Shields, he was president of the local Unionist Association, and had repeatedly been invited to stand for Parliament but declined. He is succeeded by his son, James, who was born in 1879.

PROFESSOR ORTON

Professor Kennedy Joseph Previté Orton, F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry in the University of Wales (Bangor), died on Sunday at Bangor of pneumonia, at the age of 57, as was announced in our later editions on Monday.

The son of the Rev. W. P. Orton, he was educated at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was a major scholar and Hutchison research student, the University of Heidelberg, where he graduated Ph.D., and University College, London. For six years before being appointed to his chair at Bangor he was demonstrator in chemistry at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He was a member of the general committee of the British Association, and a member of the Councils of the Chemical Society and the Institute of Chemistry, and wrote various papers on organic chemistry. He was a member of the British Ornithologists' Union, and wrote a book on mountain birds. He was also very fond of mountaineering, and was a member of the Climbers' Club. He was elected F.R.S. in 1921.

MR. NALDRETT, K.C.

Mr. Edward James Naldrett, K.C., who died on Saturday, at Easebourne, near Midhurst, at the age of 73, was the eldest son of the late Edward Naldrett. He was called to the Bar in 1894 by the Middle Temple, and joined the South-Eastern Circuit. In 1928 he took "silk." He enjoyed a considerable practice in local government work and was the author or joint author of a number of works dealing with this important subject. He published the "Public Health (London) Act, 1891," and was joint author of "London Government Act, 1899," and joint editor of "Local Government and Poor Law Orders." He had a wide knowledge of and deep interest in architecture, and had been made an honorary associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The class of work which he followed was not the kind which brought him into the public eye, but his death removes a kindly figure from the life of the Bar. In 1891 he married Louise Alexandra, the daughter of the late Henry John Carter, and had two sons.

MR. JOHN CRAIG

Mr. John Craig, director of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, shipowners, died at Birkenhead yesterday at the age of 74. He was born in Liverpool, and had been connected with Merseyside shipping for just over 60 years. He passed through the various departments of Elder, Dempster and became a specialist on the financial side. In 1907 he became a member of the firm, and later a Liverpool managing director, and then chairman of the board of Liverpool managing directors. On relinquishing this position in 1919, he was elected a director on the London board. Mr. Craig was a director of other shipping companies.

SIGNOR BELTRAMELLI AND GENERAL ZOLI

Our Rome Correspondent telegraphs:—

Italian politics and literature were largely represented at the funeral on Sunday of Signor Antonio Beltramelli, who died here early on Saturday morning at the age of 50. Signor Beltramelli's appointment to the literary section of the Italian Academy almost exactly a year ago was the happy and inevitable recognition of his conspicuous services to literature, journalism, and the Fascist cause.

He first came into public notice in 1904, with the publication of "Anna Perenna," a collection of short stories dealing with life and nature in his native Romagna. Signor Beltramelli interpreted, as no other man has done, the primitive energy of that region which has given to Italy some of its greatest figures and, not the least, Signor Mussolini. Signor Beltramelli was in fact born at Forlì, where the Duce still has his home, and his interpretation of that environment, and particularly his destructive satire of the local democratic politician, "Gli uomini Rossi," threw an illuminating light on the causes which eventually produced the Fascist movement and its leader.

His powers of imaginative description led to his appointment as special correspondent of the *Corriere della Sera* and to years of travel in Europe, Africa, and America. With his article from Libya, written just before the Italian war against Turkey, he did much to prepare public opinion for the conflict which he followed closely as a war correspondent. He was a volunteer during the Great War, was decorated, and in 1920 declared himself a Fascist. His best-known work, "L'Uomo Nuovo," a biography of Signor Mussolini published two years later, was a sincere and convincing tribute which did a great deal to popularize the Duce's rise to power. A writer of great poetical power, he directed his efforts in later life to the idealization and reconstruction of the old Italian virtues which he considered to be in danger of dissolution under the onset of new ideas.

By a coincidence, Saturday also witnessed the death of General Vincenzo Zoli, another distinguished native of Forlì. General Zoli, who was born 65 years ago, played a distinguished part in Italy's colonial wars as well as in the Great War. He joined the Fascist party as early as 1919, and will be remembered for his endearing personal qualities as well as for his valuable political and military services.

MR. E. W. MELLOR

Just before the weekly meeting of the Royal Photographic Society at Russell-square last night Mr. E. W. Mellor, treasurer of the society, and lately a director of the Southern Railway, was taken ill and died. The president, Mr. J. Dudley Johnston, informed the large audience of Mr. Mellor's death, and a lecture which was to have been given by Herr Koseowsky, of Berlin, was postponed until to-night. Mr. Mellor, who was 78, had been in failing health for some time. His death was due to a sudden heart attack.

MR. C. J. DUNBAR MAC CONNELL

Mr. C. J. Dunbar MacConnell, Vice-Consul in London for the Republic of Panama, died in Kensington on Monday at the age of 75. Mr. MacConnell was a native of Ireland, and had travelled widely in Europe and America. He was a linguist, and an authority on European languages and dialects. A copy of his latest Spanish-English Grammar was recently accepted by the King of Spain as a contribution to the good friendship between the two countries.

Colonel Sir William Serjeant, C.B., died on Saturday, at his residence, St. Benet's Abbey, near Bodmin, at the age of 72.

Our Paris Correspondent telegraphs:—Mgr. Chauvin, Bishop of Evreux, died on Monday at Vernon after a brief illness, at the age of 71. He was ordained in 1882, and raised to the episcopate in 1920.

Our Geneva Correspondent telegraphs:—The death is reported from Yverdon, Canton Vaud, where he had retired, of the American theologian, the Rev. Gaston J. Fercken, at the age of 75. He was formerly pastor at Mauritius, Madagascar, and Lausanne.

Rosalie Countess of Cork and Orrery died in London on Saturday after a short illness. She was Mrs. Gray, daughter of Mr. W. W. de Villiers, of Romsey, Hants, and she was married to the tenth Earl of Cork and Orrery in 1918. He died in 1925 leaving no issue.

Dr. Thomas John Augustus Tulk-Hart, a well-known Brighton physician and surgeon, died suddenly on Monday night, while driving a motor-car through Uckfield, where he has a country house. He was accompanied in the car by his wife and son, who saw him suddenly collapse.

The Rev. Henry Kirk, who died at Beaulieu on March 13, at the age of 77, was for 30 years, from 1888 to 1918, secretary of the Bishop of London's Fund. A Hastings Exhibitioner of Queen's College, Oxford, he was ordained in 1879, and held curacies at Leads, Manningham, Marylebone, and Westminster.

Caroline Viscountess Hawarden died suddenly at Wimbledon on Saturday. She was the daughter of the late Major Arthur Dyer, and she was married in 1861 to the fifth Viscount Hawarden, who died in 1908. She had an only son, who succeeded as sixth Viscount, and as a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards was killed at Mons in August, 1914.

A recent claim to the ancient baronies of Montacute and Monthermer is recalled by the death, at Cheltenham, on Friday of Mr. Richard Montacute William Selby-Lowndes, a son of the late Mr. William Selby-Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, Bucks. The claim to the baronies was made by Colonel William Selby-Lowndes, a brother of Mr. Richard Selby-Lowndes, before the Committee for Privileges of the House of Lords.

Our Chess Correspondent writes:—The Rev. A. M. Ewbank, who died, I am informed, at Bath on Friday, from the effects of an attack of scarlet fever, played for Cambridge University in the annual matches against Oxford University for the years 1921, 1922, and 1923. He was a member of St. John's College, and took honours in classics. After his ordination in 1927 to the curacy of St. Saviour's, Tollington Park, he became a member of the Highbury Chess Club, playing fairly regularly for them and also for Middlesex in the county matches.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

CHAIRMAN OF LLOYD'S ON THE RESTORATION

Mr. PERCY HARGREAVES, the chairman of Lloyd's, presiding over a lantern lecture given last night in Lloyd's Captains' Room by Canon Alexander on the work of restoring the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral, said that Canon Alexander, who had been Treasurer of St. Paul's since 1909, had been responsible in a very large measure for the work of restoring the Cathedral.

It was early in 1925, Mr. Hargreaves continued, that *The Times* appealed for subscriptions to save the Cathedral from disaster, and very quickly money poured in from all parts of the world. The restoration was now practically completed.

SIR PERCY MACKINNON, in proposing the vote of thanks to Canon Alexander, said that to him it was of peculiar interest to listen to the description of the Cathedral, because he had the honour of being chairman of Lloyd's in 1925 when the subscription list was started. He was glad to say that the members of Lloyd's had subscribed handsomely towards it.

In the course of his lecture CANON ALEXANDER said that the organ was practically the only thing left to complete and it would not be completed for some weeks. It would have some 4,500 pipes and, when finished, would be one of the finest instruments in the world. Showing a picture of the screen of Wren's time, he said that they would be beginning to take it away next week, and so that historic feature would fade away. Canon Alexander said that they had enough money to finish all the work they had in view. They had some £400,000, which had come from all parts of the Empire and from all classes of the community.

KEATS'S DESK AND INKSTAND FOR HAMPSTEAD

Hampstead Borough Council is recommended to accept the offer of Miss Helen J. Niles, of the United States, to sell for the Keats House Museum, Keats-grove, N.W., the sloping table desk and inkstand used by John Keats while living at Hampstead. The Council's Public Libraries Committee have ascertained that little doubt exists that the articles were actually used by Keats at Wentworth Place (now Keats House), and that after the poet's death they were taken to America by his brother George and have since remained a family possession. Miss Niles, who is a descendant of George Keats, has intimated that she is unable to give the relics to Keats House, but is willing to sell them for $600 (approximately £120), which, the committee are informed, is much lower than their market value.

MONMOUTH CATHEDRAL SITE

A site of five acres has been selected at Ridgeway, Newport, for the cathedral for the Diocese of Monmouth. The Diocesan Conference have approved of the draft constitution for a cathedral chapter to consist of a dean, two archdeacons, and 10 honorary canons. The Governing Body of the Church in Wales is to be asked to agree that the present Archdeaconry of Monmouth shall be divided into the Archdeaconries of Monmouth and Newport. A deputation has been appointed to wait upon the trustees of the Tredegar Estate in regard to the site.

Commemoration Day of the Haberdashers' Aske's School for Girls, Acton, took place yesterday. Prebendary Prosser, chairman of the governors, presided. Miss D. W. Sprules, headmistress, gave a list of numerous academic successes, including several university exhibitions.

CHURCH UNION IN INDIA

EPISCOPAL SYNOD'S ACTION

REQUEST FOR GUIDANCE

The Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta has sent us a copy of the resolutions passed at the session last month of the General Council of the Church of India, Burma, and Ceylon, concerning the proposed scheme of Church Union in South India, and also copy of a resolution passed by the Episcopal Synod, asking for the advice and guidance of the Lambeth Conference.

In a prefatory note to the resolutions the Episcopal Synod state that the purpose of the council was not to pass a final verdict upon the scheme of union, but to state as clearly and frankly as it could its own opinion at the present stage, and to give instructions for the guidance of its delegates when they should resume their work upon the Joint Committee. It was felt that there should be no attempt to arrive at final conclusions until the General Council and the Diocesan Councils, which have yet to pronounce upon the scheme, have availed themselves of the counsel which the Lambeth Conference may give. Further, the council wished to show by the terms of its resolutions its belief that the continuance of the discussions is the surest and quickest way to ensure that the uniting Churches shall reach such real agreement upon all essential points as is necessary for a true and stable union.

The resolutions were generally favourable to union, but statements of opinion were made on certain important points and instructions were given to the delegates with regard to certain suggestions which the General Council desired them to convey to the Joint Committee. They are to ask, in respect to the statement on Faith and Order, that the reference to the two Sacraments should be so modified as to bring it more into consonance with the language of the Church in India when it declares them to be "generally necessary to salvation"; also that the wording should make it sufficiently clear that the unworthiness of the minister does not hinder the effect of the Sacraments.

VALIDITY OF MINISTRIES

In view of misunderstandings that have arisen regarding the provisions in the scheme for the initial ministry of the United Church, it was deemed desirable to make clear that the Church of India was not committing itself to the principle of the equally certain validity of all ministries, and, similarly, that it is not demanded that the other uniting Churches should be considered to have endorsed any particular theory of the ministry. It was also agreed that none of the existing Churches should cease to enjoy such privileges of fellowship with other Churches as they enjoyed before the union, but the council did not feel itself competent at this stage to decide upon the eventual corporate relationship that might exist between the United Church and other Churches.

The General Council expressed willingness to give to the Southern dioceses of the Church of India such autonomy as might be needed for the full development of the United Church in the hope that further unions will be effected in the near future, and that ultimately the Church of all India may be able to function as one. At the same time they expressed the desire that there should be a common consultative council, representative of the Northern dioceses and the United Church, for the discussion of common problems and the furtherance of plans for all India. Subject to its statutory obligations under the Indian Church Act and Measure and the statutory rules thereunder, the General Council agreed that it should claim no jurisdiction over the affairs of the United Church.

It was held to be of great importance that the United Church should adopt as early as possible the primitive and scriptural practice of the laying-on of hands with prayer for the Holy Spirit, the rite of Confirmation (not meaning thereby that the Anglican rite need be followed in detail), which was from the first considered naturally to follow baptism, and has proved of inestimable spiritual value to the Churches which have maintained it.

REQUEST TO LAMBETH CONFERENCE

The resolution of the Episcopal Synod asked the Metropolitan to forward the scheme of Church union and the resolutions to the Lambeth Conference, asking its opinion both upon the scheme as framed and upon the opinions which the General Council has expressed; and also asking for advice and guidance upon the following points:—

1. Consecration *per saltum*;
2. The necessity for Confirmation before being made (*a*) priest and (*b*) Bishop;
3. In the consecration of Bishops whether presbyters may take part in the laying-on of hands (*a*) in the inaugural service and (*b*) in other consecrations;
4. Whether it is in order for the Bishops to grant authorizations to non-episcopally ordained ministers, as might occur in the case of some missionaries.

The Metropolitan Bishop informs us that, after the opinion of the Lambeth Conference has been received, it will be forwarded, with the resolutions of the General Council, to all dioceses for their consideration and report to the General Council. That body will hold its session early in 1932 to receive such reports and any further report from the Joint Committee and to pass resolutions upon them. If a resolution of general approval is passed, it will require final confirmation at a second meeting of the General Council held not less than 21 months later, having been referred to all the diocesan councils in the interval.

BEST HOPE OF RURAL INDIA

LORD LINLITHGOW ON COOPERATION

MR. C. F. STRICKLAND, late Registrar of Cooperative Societies in the Punjab, lectured to the East India Association at the Caxton Hall yesterday on the working of the cooperative movement in India.

He said that where the rural credit societies had functioned efficiently they had changed the point of view of the peasants. The movement was of wider scope, and less immediately economic, than cooperation in Europe or America. It was compelled by the emptiness of the field to undertake duties which elsewhere were left to other agencies. From credit the road led forward to cooperation for the improvement of agriculture and cattle rearing; to the promotion of adult education and compulsory juvenile education; to compulsory arbitration; and to health work. "Better Living Societies" bound their members to comply with any rule laid down by the general meeting in respect of sanitation, thrift, or moral and social reform. Cooperation was the only means by which the peasants could be grouped and taught for their own benefit and for the making of India a nation.

LORD LINLITHGOW, who presided, called attention to the valuable efforts for rural betterment that were being made in several of the Indian States, notably in Mysore. He was firmly persuaded that cooperation was the best hope of rural India. He was confident too that the "one-purpose" credit society must for many years remain the chief instrument for extending cooperation and for teaching its principles. It was impossible to overstress the importance of the educative function of cooperation and, therefore, the extent to which its virtue depended upon the health of the primary society. Quality, not numbers, was what counted; the basis of cooperative credit was character. He found weak spots when he was in India as chairman of the Royal Commission on Agriculture; and probably there were weak spots to-day. But these should not discourage fresh effort or shake confidence in the future of the movement. It was important to gain the sympathetic interest and support of all in the public life of India.

Time must elapse before the stimulus for rural betterment might reasonably be expected to flow from the normal working of any representative system of government. In countries in which constitutional evolution had been spontaneous economic development had commonly preceded—and, indeed, induced—political change. In India that process had been reversed. The profound significance of that truth was not lessened by the fact that the constitutional experiments we were witnessing might, if successful, hasten economic and social changes. There was palpable risk that during the intermediate period political excitement might turn attention away from rural development and weaken purpose and persistence in this great work; yet continuity of effort was vital. If they desisted now the patient labour of years would be thrown away.

SIR SELWYN FREMANTLE, SIR JAMES MACKENNA, Mr. H. A. F. LINDSAY (Trade Commissioner for India), Mr. O. HAYTER, PROFESSOR R. K. SORABJI, SIR LOUIS DANE, and SIR HENRY LAWRENCE also spoke.

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL

Before the Southwark Diocesan and Cathedral Festival is celebrated in May important alterations will be made in the fabric of the Cathedral. Some of the paving stones of the lady chapel have recently been lowered by eight inches, and it has now been decided to lower the whole floor to its original level. The chapel or retro choir was built in the first decade of the 13th century, and is thought to share with the choir the distinction of being the earliest Gothic work in London. At different times it has been a Court of Justice and a bakehouse. A hundred years ago the parishioners, in order to save expense, decided that it should be pulled down, but they reversed their decision when certain antiquarians offered to pay for the restoration. The work was completed in 1833. Before the Festival the tomb of Bishop Lancelot Andrewes, on the south side of the sanctuary, will be repainted, and the throne of the Bishop of the diocese will be adorned with tapestries.

GRANTS FOR THE ISLE OF MAN

The Ecclesiastical Committee of Parliament report their opinion that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Sodor and Man) Measure, passed by the Church Assembly, should proceed.

The object of the Measure is to enable the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to make grants from their common fund for the benefit of the clergy of the Isle of Man, from which no part of their funds is derived. Under the Measure the Commissioners may make grants in augmentation of the incomes of benefices on account of population; meet benefactions of equal amount made in the diocese; increase the stipends of unbeneficed clergy; and make up the incomes of all benefices to not less than £200.

The Committee point out that the diocese of Sodor and Man is historically not part of the United Kingdom. By long usage, however, the diocese has formed part of the Province of York, and Measures relating to its benefices may, for that reason, be said to relate to the Church of England. The Committee mention this to avoid affording any precedent for diverting funds of the Church of England in different circumstances to uses which fall plainly outside the United Kingdom.

ORDINATION

The Bishop of Wakefield ordained the following candidates in the parish church of Almondbury on Sunday:—

DEACONS.—W. D. Davies, Keble Coll., Oxf., and King's Coll., Lond., licensed to the curacy of St. John the Baptist, Barnsley.

PRIESTS.—E. Clarke, St. John's Coll., Durham, L.Th., and St. Aidan's Theo. Coll.; W. D. Pawson, Jesus Coll., Oxford, and Cuddesdon Theol. Coll.; F. M. Risdon, St. Boniface Coll., Warminster.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. A. KEIT; the Gospel was read by Mr Davies.

BIBLICAL STUDY

The 38th Vacation Term for Biblical Study will be held at Oxford from August 2 to 16. The main theme is "Worship." The opening address will be delivered by the Rev. Eric Graham, Principal of Cuddesdon College, and the following courses of lectures have been promised:—First week, "The New Testament in the Light of Modern Study," by the Rev. Dr. Bicknell, Professor of New Testament Exegesis, King's College, London; and "The Psalter," by the Rev. Dr. G. A. Cooke, Regius Professor of Hebrew, Oxford. Second week:—"The Philosophical Basis of Worship," by the Rev. F. H. Brabant; and "The Epistle to the Hebrews," by the Rev. Dr. J. K. Mozley. Lectures have also been promised by the Rev. Dr. W. R. Matthews, the Rev. Dr. E. O. James, Dr. St. John Thackeray, the Rev. A. M. Hollis, and Professor Langdon.

Accommodation for women will be provided at St. Hugh's College, and a list of recommended lodgings will be sent to men who wish to apply. Further particulars may be obtained from the secretary, Miss E. Lawder, 25, Halifax-road, Cambridge.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. EDWIN ARTHUR GREEN, vicar of St. Barnabas, York, has been appointed to St. John, Worksop—patrons, C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trust.

The Rev. S. G. DICKENS, who has been for some time an honorary priest at Ruislip, will leave after Easter to become vicar of Walton, Aylesbury.

GOVERNMENTS AND INVENTION

SIR AMBROSE FLEMING'S ADDRESS

PROFESSOR SIR AMBROSE FLEMING, in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Television Society at University College last night, spoke on "The relation of Governments, especially our own Government, to invention."

The British mind, Sir Ambrose Fleming said, was endowed with an unusual share of originality, and although highly gifted British men of science had opened up continually new fields of investigation, the cultivation of those fields had been too much left to other nations. A British patent ran for 16 years, and the total Government fees amounted to about £140, exclusive of fees paid to patent agents. In return the inventor received precious little from the Government. All he gained for his trouble and expense was the right to bring a legal action against infringers at his own expense. The Government guaranteed him no absolute rights, nor gave any warrant as to the correctness of the subject matter of his patent. There was, however, a certain search by the Patent Office examiners, who notified the patentee of any possible anticipation of his invention. If the inventor found his invention being carried out by others in an unauthorized way, he could bring an action for infringement if he had the money and cared to risk it in litigation. Even if he was successful in his action, his opponent might file his petition in bankruptcy and leave the patentee to pay his own expenses.

After contrasting the country's lack of organization in scientific research before the Great War with the organization of effort under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Sir Ambrose Fleming said:—"We have not yet reached that degree of consolidated action which marks the research work of many powerful corporations in the United States, but we have done a great deal to organize a disconnected multitude of independent workers into a scientific army, with its general staff, intelligence department, and regimental organizations. Nevertheless, when all is said and done, it remains an indispensable fact that no number of second- or third-rate minds, however organic may be their relation, are equal to one man of genius."

Referring to the beginnings of telegraphy in Britain, Sir Ambrose Fleming said that Parliament, by its Telegraph Acts of 1868 and 1869, which were intended to prevent the grants of further monopolies, created a still greater monopoly when it purchased the plant and business of the telegraph companies and put the whole business under the control of the General Post Office. Those Acts were so skilfully drafted that when seven years later the speaking telephone was invented the Government was able to claim that the telephone was a telegraph within the meaning of the Acts. Nay, more, when wireless telegraphy and telephony were invented the control of them also was brought under the same Acts. This now raised a large and difficult question: whether it was to the ultimate advantage of the nation that highly technical industries involving continual invention should be managed by Government Departments. It might not be unreasonable for operations which remained fairly constant to be under State control, but for electrical invention there was no finality, and fresh advances were being continually made and demanded.

ADMIRAL MARK KERR, in proposing a vote of thanks, recalled how Sir Ambrose Fleming had saved television from going abroad for exploitation. He also stated that the late Sir Henry Jackson, when a captain in the Navy, submitted his wireless invention to the Admiralty, who passed it on to the Treasury, which refused money to deal with it. Three weeks later the Marchese Marconi announced his invention.

Mr. LL. B. ATKINSON, in seconding, argued that plant breeders such as those who bred special wheats should be given protection like inventors.

SIR W. CUNDIFF'S ILLNESS

Learning that Sir William Cundiff, ex-Lord Mayor of Manchester, was lying seriously ill with pneumonia at Monte Carlo, his only son, Major Cundiff, arranged to travel by aeroplane to see him. After a flight from Manchester to Hlackpool for his passport, Major Cundiff took the train to London, and flew from Croydon to Paris, where he caught an Air Union connexion for Marseilles, arriving two hours before time. Major Cundiff then caught a fast train to Monte Carlo. By flying from London to Marseilles he gained 11 hours over the normal journey. Sir William Cundiff left Manchester eight weeks ago to meet Lady Cundiff, who was returning from India.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR LEWIS COWARD

SIR JOHN CHARLES LEWIS COWARD, K.C., of Evelyn-gardens, South Kensington, S.W., Recorder of Folkestone and Bencher of Gray's Inn, who died on February 7, aged 77, left estate in his own disposition of the gross value of £11,108, with net personalty £8,409.

Mr. EDWIN TULLY NEWTON, F.R.S., of Willow Bridge-road, Canonbury, N., for some years palæontologist to the Geological Survey and the Museum of Practical Geology, who died on January 28, aged 89, left estate of the gross value of £4,672, with net personalty £4,625.

Mr. JOHN GREY ORMOND, of Stocksfield House, Stocksfield, Northumberland, engineer, who died on December 17, left estate of the gross value of £27,289, with net personalty £21,682. He left:—

All his shares in the Northumberland and Whinstone Company Limited (or £5,000 in lieu should they have been disposed of during his lifetime) to his clerk, Ernest Marshall; and £100 each to the clerks in the offices of the Northumberland Whinstone Company at Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne (other than Ernest Marshall), and each of his indoor servants who shall have been in his employ or in the employ of the said company for five years prior to his decease and not by under notice either given or received.

Mrs. EMMA ELLIS PARKER, care of Dr. Mould, The Grange, Kimberworth, near Rotherham, a widow, who died on January 24, left estate of the gross value of £19,242, with net personalty £18,832. She left:—

After many bequests and subject to life interests on half of the residue of the property to the Deakin Institute, Sheffield.

Mr. JOHN HENRY WOODHOUSE, of Peel Mount-road, Heaton Moor, Lancs., architect, who died on December 21, left estate of the gross value of £16,462, with net personalty £1,410. He left:—

£100 each to the Manchester Royal Infirmary, Ancoats Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester Hospital for Incurables, and the Nicholls Institute, Manchester; £50 each to the Manchester City Mission, the Manchester and Salford Adult Deaf and Dumb Association, the Blind Institution, the Church Missionary Society, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Missionary Society, the League of Nations, the Society for Cancer Research, the Architects' Benevolent Society of the R.I.B.A., the Artists' Benevolent Society, and the Church of England Temperance Society; £100 to the Manchester Society of Architects for prizes; £50 to St. Andrew's Men's Social Club for Christmas presents; £100 to the Rectory Club, Deansgate, and £100 to the Heaton Moor Golf Club for prizes.

£1,000 to the rector and wardens of St. Andrew's Ancoats, towards Church expenses, £300 for a stained-glass window, £125 towards the chief rent charge on the rectory, £200 towards the rent of the Girls' Institute, and £600 towards the provision of a curate; £1,000 to the rector and managers of St. Andrew's Day and Sunday Schools towards the repair and upkeep thereof, and £450 to meet the annual charge for chief rent; £150 to the rector and superintendent of St. Andrew's Schools for prizes; and £1,000 to the Manchester Diocesan Finance Committee.

Mr. EDWARD SANDERS, of Lynton, Mayfield-road, Wallasey, Cheshire, paint manufacturer, who died on January 22, aged 68, left estate of the gross value of £16,851, with net personalty £15,196. He left:—

£200 to Rebecca Hart, if in his employ at the time of his decease.

Mr. TIMOTHY EVANS, of Parcaugwynion, Llangeitho, Cardigan, farmer, who died on August 8, left estate of the gross value of £14,127, with net personalty £7,930. He left:—

All his stock and implements at Parcaugwynion to his servant, John Peter Williams, and he is to be allowed to hold the farm of Parcaugwynion at the rental of six years after his death (such period to commence from September 29 next after his death) subject to the payment by him to Elizabeth Williams of £52 per annum, £25 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, and £100 upon trust to apply the income for the general purposes of Llwynplod Chapel, Llanbadarnrodwys, and £100 upon trust to apply the income towards the wages of the caretaker at the said chapel.

Miss GRACE FRANCES FLEMING, of

THE ST. HELIER ESTATE

L.C.C. AND LICENSED HOUSES

OFFERS TO BE INVITED

Major R. I. Tasker presided yesterday at a meeting of the London County Council.

The Housing Committee reported that they had had under consideration the provision of licensed refreshment houses on certain housing estates subject to the special conditions of control and management laid down by the Council for such premises on its other cottage estates. Such refreshment houses were of the restaurant type and provided good accommodation for the supply of food and non-alcoholic, as well as alcoholic, liquors; separate accommodation was also available where only non-alcoholic refreshments were supplied. An entertainment hall was generally provided as part of the building, and the persons on the premises were required not to have any direct pecuniary interest in encouraging the sale of alcohol. With the St. Helier Estate, the committee suggested that the Council should proceed on the lines of the scheme in force at Becontree. About 10,000 houses would be erected, and the population would be about 50,000. Having regard to the existing licensed premises near the estate, the committee recommended the erection of three licensed refreshment houses of the improved type, and that offers be invited by public advertisement for leases of 99 years on the basis of the payment in each case of a premium and ground-rent.

Miss ADLER moved the reference back of the report. She said that the estate was situated in what was practically a rural area, and residents desired country conditions. They neither asked for nor needed these refreshment houses. It would not be fair to force the estate to accept the three houses of the kind suggested without giving the people an opportunity of expressing opinions. Some members had had an opportunity of seeing one or two of the houses on other estates, and the facilities given were for drinking—other facilities were in practice non-existent. There was an unfurnished room used for children to play in while their parents were drinking at the bar. The people at St. Helier did not want that. She hoped that the Council would postpone consideration of the question in order that a referendum might be taken in order to give the inhabitants an opportunity of saying whether such facilities were desired.

Mr. R. G. PEARSON seconded.

Mr. E. M. DENCH, chairman of the committee, said that Miss Adler seemed to be suggesting "local option." That would not solve the problem, for the Council would be faced with the probability of a ring of licensed houses round the estate. The policy of the Council was that it would be better and more in the interests of the Council's tenants to provide a certain type of house rather than that there should be such a ring of houses outside. The Council would be advised to keep the power in its own hands than to give it away uncontrolled to the type of house that would be detrimental to the interests of the estate.

The reference back was defeated, and the recommendation of the committee was carried.

THAMES FLOODS

On the recommendation of the General Purposes Committee, the Council decided to ask the Government to institute further inquiry into the probability, frequency, and amplitude of storm surges in the North Sea likely to affect the River Thames; and expressed the view that it would be extremely undesirable that legislation should be introduced to give effect to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Land Drainage before the result of a technical inquiry or a report by a qualified engineer or engineers with regard to the basin of the Thames, including the estuary, was available.

The Council decided to convene a conference on the advisability of co-ordinating all activities relating to the embanking of the tidal portion of the River Thames, and the discharge of upland waters from the river into its tributaries.

In connexion with its powers under the Thames River Prevention of Floods Acts, 1879-1928, the Council fixed the standard of levels for flood banks in the County of London as follows:—

Length of River	Height for flood banks above Ordnance datum
From the eastern boundary of county to right bank of River Lea	19·00 feet
From right bank of River Lea to south shaft of Rotherhithe Tunnel	18·25 "
From south shaft of Rotherhithe Tunnel to London Bridge	18·50 "
From London Bridge to Putney Bridge	19·00 "
From Putney Bridge to county boundary at Hammersmith	19·50 "

Mr. DAVID ARLOTT asked the chairman of the General Purposes Committee whether, in view of the council's desire to encourage British industries, instructions had been given for benzol to be used instead of petrol for all motor vehicles belonging to the council; and if not, why not?

Mr. HUBERT J. GREENWOOD replied that no general instructions had been issued for benzol to be used instead of petrol, but a proportion of the fuel used for certain motor-cars was composed of a mixture of benzol and petrol. The supply of benzol was determined by the amount of coal carbonized for gas making, much of which was required for making coal-tar intermediates, &c., for which no other spirit could possibly be used.

LONDON RATES

INCREASE IN MANY BOROUGHS

The Poor Rate in the City of London for the coming half-year will be 3s. 7d., and the General Rate 1s. 2d. in the £—4s. 9d. in all, which is an increase of 2d. on the present rate. The Aldgate Tithe rate is decreased by ½d.

Westminster Finance Committee recommends the City Council to make a rate of 4s. 9d. in the £ to meet expenditure for the half-year ending September 30 next. This is an increase of 4d. on the rate for the expiring half-year. The enclosed garden in Montpelier-square entails an extra 3d. in the £ on the rate for the half-year assessed on the occupiers of houses surrounding the garden, and there will be an additional 1d. in the £ over the area of Hanover-square.

Wandsworth Borough Council last night approved a rate for the next half-year of 5s. 4d. in the £, an increase of 2d.

Woolwich Borough Council will be asked to-day to make a rate of 14s. in the £ for next year. This is an increase of about 1s. on the current rate. The Finance Committee recommends that this increase is entirely due to the operation of the Local Government Act, 1929, the Government be asked to institute an inquiry into the working of the Act, and, pending a report, should introduce a Bill providing for the further equalization of rates in London. It is proposed that all the Metropolitan boroughs be asked to take similar action.

Other new rates that have been made by London borough councils, or recommended by finance committees, for the half-year ending next September are:—Bethnal Green, 7s. 4d.; Camberwell, 5s. 4d.; Fulham, 5s. 2d.; Islington, 5s. 4d.; Lewisham, 5s. 6d.; Paddington, 5s. 3d.; St. Marylebone, 4s. 11d.; Shoreditch, 6s. 6d.; Stoke Newington, 5s. 6d.

NEW BATTERSEA EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE

MR. J. J. LAWSON, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labour, opened a new Labour Exchange at Battersea Park-road yesterday afternoon. He said the present abnormal times had misled people into thinking that the principal function of a labour exchange was the distribution of unemployment benefit. A labour exchange was part of the regular equipment of every organized industrial State. Its object was to stop men from wandering aimlessly about in search of employment and it cooperated with employers. In the next few weeks the registers would be very much increased by the inclusion of men and women who had been out of employment for some time and had not received benefit. It was calculated that there were some 100,000 of these people. The Ministry boldly registered its unemployed so that it might know the full extent of its responsibility. He added that last year 1,500,000 people were placed in employment through the labour exchanges.

The number of unemployed on the registers of the Battersea exchange in February were:—men, 4,208; women, 871; boys, 107; and girls, 78.

A Wimbledon Borough Council by-election resulted, last night, as follows:—Mr. F. T. Bowen (Independent Conservative), 731; Mr. C. R. Humphries (Labour), 490. Independent Conservative majority, 241.

INCREASE IN ROAD TRAFFIC

THE LATEST CENSUS

The great increase in traffic during the three years 1925-28 and the rapid transformation of road surfaces in the direction of greater durability are shown in the report issued by the Ministry of Transport on the General Census of Class I. roads in Great Britain taken in August, 1928, and the Special Census taken during 1928-29. Included in the report are tables of statistics, diagrams, charts, and maps (Stationery Office, price 2s. net). Each census was taken by the responsible highway authorities at the request of the Ministry of Transport, contributions being made from the Road Fund at the rate of 50 per cent. of the expenditure on the general census and 100 per cent. of that on the special census.

The total length of Class I. roads in Great Britain was 25,528 miles. The total number of routes on which the general census was taken was 1,131, while the total number of points at which the traffic was recorded was 4,837. Of these points, 4,686 were within the borders of the 94 administrative counties (excluding London) and 151 within 27 of the 83 county boroughs. The average distance between two consecutive points being about 5¼ miles, the results of the general census may be regarded as presenting a fairly comprehensive picture of the traffic passing over the Class I. roads of the country during the period in which the records were taken.

It is pointed out in an introductory note that the approximate number of motor-vehicles licensed has grown from 873,700 in 1921 to 2,036,000 in 1928—an increase of 133 per cent. in seven years—while the gross receipts from licences have increased from £10,000,000 to £25,000,000 in the same period, and the proportion of the population licensed to drive has risen from 1 in 39 to 1 in 18. In 1910, before the general introduction of motor-vehicles, the nation's highway expenditure, excluding loan charges, was £14,600,000; by 1926 it had grown to £59,500,000—an increase of over 300 per cent. in 16 years.

An outstanding feature of the work of road engineers throughout the country is illustrated by the very marked improvement in the type of carriageway surface at many of the points where records were taken both in 1925 and 1928. The rapid transformation of surfaces to which attention was drawn in the report on the 1925 census shows no sign of slackening.

With regard to weight of traffic, while there were 583 comparable points in 1925 at which the total weight did not exceed 500 tons, in 1928 only 313 of that number fell within the same category; at the remaining 270 the weight had risen to between 501 and 2,000 tons in the interval of three years. At the other end of the scale, while there were only 199 points in 1925 at which the tonnage was between 5,000 and 10,000, in 1928 there were 404.

With reference to the number of vehicles, the report deals with 3,977 comparable points and states that at 1,792 of these the total number of motor vehicles recorded in 1925 was under 501 a day. In 1928 the number of comparable points falling within the same category was only 1,092. Again, in 1925 there were 29 comparable points at which the number of motor vehicles recorded was over 4,000 a day; in 1928 the number of such points had risen to 136.

TABLES OF VARIOUS AREAS

Below are some facts of interest from tables of various areas:—

Industrial Areas.—The number of passenger-carrying motor vehicles is in all cases but one substantially in excess of the number of goods vehicles. The proportion of motor vehicles to horse-drawn is higher in 1928 than in 1925 at almost every point. At five out of 12 points in 1928 the tonnage of motor vehicles represented 99 per cent. of the total weight.

Agricultural Areas.—The proportion of motor vehicles to horse-drawn is in every case higher in 1928 than in 1925. An increase of 1 per cent. in the number of vehicles in one case was accompanied by a decrease of 11 per cent. in total tonnage.

Tourist Areas.—The increases in the number of motor vehicles range from 15 per cent. to 157 per cent., the latter due chiefly to passenger vehicles. Tonnage increases range from 20 per cent. to 99 per cent.

Residential Suburban Areas.—The increases in the number of vehicles vary from 32 per cent. to 110 per cent., and tonnages vary from a decrease of 2 per cent. (accompanied by an increase of 43 per cent. in numbers) to an increase of 78 per cent. At half the points the number of pedal cycles is less in 1928 than in 1925. Pedal cycles at Magdalen Bridge, Oxford, averaged about 12,000 a day, or more than 12 a minute, though the total was slightly more in 1925.

In the Report on the census taken in 1922, it was mentioned that the highest average daily tonnage recorded at that census was 14,536 tons on the London-Great Yarmouth road near Ilford. In 1925 the highest average for a similar period was 31,329 tons on the London-Bath road at Chiswick, while in 1928 this point again yielded the highest figure, 48,672 tons, an increase of 36 per cent. in the three years.

The following are comparisons of London's heaviest traffic points (tons a day, 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.) taken by the Metropolitan Police:—

	1922	1925	1928
Hyde Park Corner ..	115,000	153,300	168,000
Piccadilly Circus ..	94,700	116,300	128,000
Mansion House ..	86,000	103,000	116,500

Dealing with the special census, the report states that the daily average extended from 204 tons to 56,683 tons, the latter representing a total load of 21,000,000 tons a year.

The limited extent to which traffic uses the national road system during the night is mentioned, and the report says: "There is ample scope for the development of a system under which, as in the case of railway transport, an enormous amount of costly delay is avoided by dealing with certain forms of traffic during the night hours, when it causes the least interference with that which must of necessity proceed by day. Broad considerations of national economy suggest that there is much to be said for such a system, which incidentally would introduce another factor into the considerations governing the construction of by-pass roads—namely, that of preventing undue disturbance of the night's rest."

TYNE IMPROVEMENT COMMISSION

A SURPLUS OF £84,000

Mr. FRANCIS PRIESTMAN, in presenting the annual accounts at yesterday's meeting of the Tyne Improvement Commission at Newcastle, said there were three salient features in the financial operations—increased revenue, reduced maintenance expenditure, and a surplus of £84,000 after meeting every commitment, including the annual amount required for redemption of loan debt. This, he thought, was peculiarly gratifying.

The authorized borrowing powers of the Commissioners had now reached a total of £7,000,000, and the unexercised powers at the end of the year amounted to £2,305,000. Last year had provided a total revenue of £670,000—£56,000 more than 1928, notwithstanding the reductions in dues made in 1928 and 1929.

There had been a still further falling off in the passenger traffic on the ferries. In view of the better industrial conditions last year it would appear that causes other than trade fluctuations were responsible to a very large extent for the continued reduction of passenger traffic. In 1929 the number of passengers using the ferries was less than 4,500,000, and when one had regard to the 8,250,000 of 1919 and 1920 it would be seen to what extent the traffic had fallen. The 1929 figures were the lowest for 30 years.

Coal exports last year very nearly reached pre-War figures. But for adverse weather conditions during the latter half of December, which delayed the arrival of ships, the 1913 figures would have been exceeded. Last year he predicted better trade in 1929 and in 1930. 1929 had fulfilled the optimism then expressed; present indications pointed in that direction for 1930.

Home consumption trade, although still well behind the pre-War volume, was better to the extent of nearly 600,000 tons than in 1928. Of a total national foreign export of 60,000,000 the Tyne provided 13,000,000, or 21 per cent. of the whole.

POWERS OF MINISTERS OF THE CROWN

Further meetings of the Committee appointed by the Lord Chancellor, under the chairmanship of Lord Donoughmore, to consider the powers of Ministers of the Crown by way of delegated legislation and judicial or quasi-judicial decision, will be held in the Lord Chairman's room, House of Lords, to-day, at 4 p.m., and on Wednesday, March 26, at 4.30 p.m. At to-day's meeting evidence will be given on behalf of the National Federation of Property Owners and Ratepayers and the Property Owners' Protection Association, Limited. At the second meeting Mr. W. A. Robson will give further evidence. The meetings will be public.

THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK

MR. CHURCHILL ON EFFECT OF UNCERTAINTY

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Wanstead, in the Epping Division, last night, said that the political situation was most uncertain. A General Election might come this summer, but, on the other hand, it might not come for quite a long time. No one could tell, but every one must be ready.

"The uncertainty is bad from every point of view," Mr. Churchill said. "It hangs like a cloud over the trade of the country; it prevents Parliament from giving sustained consideration to the many grievous social and economic problems of the day." He had often warned them of the evils which would follow from any period of political instability and Socialist minority rule. He never believed that his words would be so tragically realized and in so short a time. No victorious country had made less progress since the Armistice than Great Britain, and no country was showing less capacity at the moment in coping with its difficulties. Men's minds were now turned almost exclusively upon the economic question. The House of Commons was well suited to deal with ordinary party issues such as had occupied us before the War. It was a feeble instrument to handle the grim economic realities on which the livelihood of millions and the prosperity of the nation depended. Ministers were overweighted and overworked. Their hands were hampered on every side by party exigencies and political theories. The Civil Service, faithful and competent to the last degree, could not supply constructive inspiration.

He had hoped that the new Economic Advisory Council would make a fresh and authoritative contribution to our national policy and would be invited to express an unbiased opinion upon many of the disputed economic and financial questions of the day. Apparently, however, it had been warned off the really important controversial ground and it appeared to be steadily petering out. He was sure that our troubles in trade and unemployment would not be cured by party politicians trying to score off each other and manœuvring for position and winning an election. They would be cured only when expert disinterested, free, and non-party proposals were shaped by persons specially competent in industry, business, and finance, and when some political party or other had the strength and courage to adapt a whole scheme so worked out and presented in its entirety to the Parliament of the nation.

ECONOMIC SUB-PARLIAMENT

Sometimes he felt drawn to the idea that what was wanted, temporarily at any rate, was an additional organ in the Constitution—a kind of sub-Parliament to deal with economic issues and to present conclusions to the Government of the day and to the House of Commons after full, open, brutal, and candid discussion of all the most difficult, delicate, and harassing topics.

It was absolutely necessary for this country, with its overcrowded population, its vast Empire and its threatened trade, to find the right path, and no prejudices or fear of innovation ought to stand between us and that high duty. There were brains in England as good as any in the world. There was knowledge and experience unrivalled in any country. We still had a giant's strength. Joined to our Empire we still had a noble and limitless future. At all costs we must find the right road.

Although he had not at all approved of Lord Beaverbrook's and Lord Rothermere's attempt to form a separate party and split up the Conservative vote in some of the Southern constituencies, he believed that as the result of what had taken place the cause of the economic unity of the British Empire had undoubtedly moved forward by a long march. If the Conservatives were returned to power they would summon an Imperial Conference, from whose discussions no topic would be barred.

If, as a result of these discussions a good plan was made whereby the Dominions would give, not indeed free access to their markets—for that could not be expected—but much freer and more favourable access, and if in return for those great advantages we for our part were required to give them an effectual preference on their imports of food or raw material, and if the whole scheme when worked out was such as to offer real promise of national and Imperial advantage, of better employment and extended trade, of wider and securer markets, and of more solid Imperial interdependence, then the next Conservative Government would not hesitate to put these issues to the British electorate and would advise them not to cast away what might well be a priceless opportunity, and not to sell, like Esau of old, their birth-right for a mess of pottage.

There would be no protective taxes on food unless the nation upon a direct vote on this definite issue decided that it was in the general interest. Any Conservative candidate was entitled to say to his constituents, "No food taxes unless you vote for them yourselves."

He hoped that by this procedure the deadlock which had long obstructed the discussions upon the economic and fiscal unity of the Empire would be satisfactorily removed. It that were so no small portion of the credit was due to Lord Beaverbrook. He had now taken his position among the leaders of the Conservative Party. He had thereby assumed serious public and personal responsibility and no responsibility would be more exacting than to help to bring the Conservative Party out victorious from the numerous perils and oppositions which surrounded it.

Mr. Churchill said he had also read Lord Rothermere's programme, on many points of which he found himself in hearty agreement. It was his hope when the time came Lord Rothermere would also come into line and help the Conservative Party to weave together all these political forces upon which the strength of the Empire depended and bring into power a Government which would seriously defend the rights and interests of Britain in every corner of the world.

THE BUDGET

"Mr. Snowden," Mr. Churchill continued, "who was such a critic of my administration, apparently supposes that all he has to do is to try to put the blame of his misdeeds on to me. He thinks he is going to get away with it. I don't think it will come off, but we shall have to see. We have not yet even begun tae lengthy discussion of the Budget. We shall see at the end of it who is standing up in the ring."

Referring to Mr. Snowden's refusal to disclose his intentions with regard to the McKenna duties, Mr. Churchill said, "It is the greatest instance of personal vanity and the desire for theatrical effect that has ever been produced in this country regardless of the suffering and loss which this may cause to the general mass of the people."

Later, at Woodford, Mr. Churchill referred to the Naval Conference, and asked why it was necessary for our Government to declare in advance that we would make enormous reductions in the British Fleet, while the other Powers that came along put up their claim. It was the most improvident and foolish policy. Here were the other four Powers, our Allies in the War, proposing to increase their navies, and proposing that Great Britain should reduce hers, yet no Power in the world had greater need for a navy than Britain.

SIR P. CUNLIFFE-LISTER ON IMPERIAL RATIONALIZATION

SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE-LISTER addressed a meeting of the Conservative Party of the London School of Economics last night on "Imperial Rationalization." He said that there was no sign within Europe or America of any movement towards free trade. He was sure Europe was going to turn from unilateral treaties and to use tariff powers to make *ad hoc* bargains between this country and that. If we were passing through a period of *ad hoc* treaty bargains we must have some weapon to negotiate with foreign countries if we meant to keep, much less to increase, our opportunities for the export trade with foreign countries. His own object was a real Imperial partnership, approaching it as a practical business proposition, by which industries, stimulated or encouraged by the Government, initiated their own negotiations, industry by industry, throughout the Empire.

HOURS OF WORK IN WOOLWICH ARSENAL

A deputation from the Woolwich Arsenal combined shops stewards' committee yesterday waited upon Mr. R. Shinwell, Financial Secretary to the War Office, in connexion with the Government's proposal to introduce a five-day 40-hour week into Woolwich Arsenal. It is understood that Mr. SHINWELL put certain proposals before the deputation, and that these are to be considered by the men. Mr. Shinwell emphasized that his proposals did not close the negotiations, and that he would be pleased to see the deputation again after the proposals had been considered by the Arsenal men.

THE ROAD TRAFFIC BILL

YOUNG DRIVERS

THE AGE LIMIT FOR MOTOR-CYCLISTS

The Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Road Traffic Bill met again yesterday, under the chairmanship of Sir Hugh O'Neill (Antrim, U.).

The Committee first dealt with Clause 9, which prohibits a boy under 16 from driving a motor-cycle unless he can satisfy the licensing authority that he was regularly driving a vehicle for six months before January 1, 1930.

LORD ERSKINE (Weston-super-Mare), moved an amendment to make the age 15. The law at the present time, he said, allowed boys of 14 to drive motor-cycles, and, though the Royal Commission recommended that the age should be 16, they did not appear to have taken much evidence on the subject. He agreed that it was not desirable to allow boys who were too young to drive those rather dangerous vehicles, but, on the other hand, a boy of 15 should not be excluded from the opportunity of obtaining employment as the driver of a motor-cycle van. It could not be proved that the accidents in which motor-cyclists were involved had been caused by young people; the accidents were more likely to be caused by senior persons who thought they could take risks, and eventually took one too many.

Mr. HAYCOCK (Salford, W., Lab.) supported the amendment. He said that for 25 years boys of 14 had been able to obtain licences for motor-cycles, and the law should not be changed unless it could be proved that they had driven recklessly and caused a large number of accidents. No evidence whatsoever had been produced in support of the proposed alteration of the law. Boys of 14 did not drink alcoholic liquor; they did not have sweethearts on the pillions like the older boys who "showed off." Sir Harold Bowden, in a letter which had appeared in *The Times*, stated that no evidence could be produced by magistrates, coroners, hospital officials, or by Scotland Yard to show that boys under 16 driving motor-cycles had caused accidents.

LIEUT.-COLONEL HOWARD-BURY (Chelmsford, U.) said one-third of the motor-vehicles on the roads were motor-cycles. He agreed that boys of 14 and 15 were not dangerous as motor-cyclists, as compared with boys of 18 and 19.

AN ARBITRARY AGE

Mr. MORRISON, Minister of Transport (Hackney, S.), agreed that there was no evidence one way or the other as to the age at which boys should be allowed to ride motor-cycles. The Royal Commission had reported that a motor-cycle capable of travelling at a great speed was a very dangerous machine for a boy of 14 to ride, and that by universal testimony there was a great deal of reckless driving on the part of motor-cyclists, especially in the way of cutting-in. They stated that youth was probably one of the causes of this, and they recommended unanimously that the age should be raised to 16. He agreed that the age was arbitrary; but a limit had to be fixed somewhere, and it must be based on the common-sense view of the Committee as to what was a reasonable age. A saving clause was introduced in the House of Lords to safeguard the position of the boys under 16 who possessed motor-cyclists' licences six months before the beginning of the present year. He was impressed with the fact that a motor-cycle could be an exceedingly dangerous instrument; in some ways it could be more dangerous than motor-cars, and 16 was not an unreasonable age.

LIEUT.-COLONEL ASHLEY (New Forest and Christchurch, U.) said he would favour the age being 15. Motor-cyclists appeared to be a nuisance to drivers of motor-cars, but he asked that the motor-cyclist should not be prejudiced because his form of transport was not a pleasant one.

The Committee divided, and rejected the amendment by 27 votes to 13.

Mr. MARCH (Poplar, S., Lab.) moved an amendment to make 18, instead of 17 as the Bill proposed, the age below which no person should be allowed to drive any motor-vehicle except a motor-cycle. He said the vehicle workers' organization was in favour of this proposal.

Mr. MORRISON pointed out that this amendment was apparently meant to apply to light commercial vehicles, but it would also include private motor-cars. If the mover wished to deal with commercial vehicles only, he ought to withdraw his amendment and move it in another form.

The amendment was withdrawn.

HEAVY MOTOR-CARS

LIEUT.-COLONEL ASHLEY then moved that 18 should be substituted for 21 (the age specified in the Bill) as the age under which a person shall not be allowed to drive a heavy motor-car. He explained that he did not intend his amendment to apply to public service vehicles. Motor manufacturers stated that the fixing of the age at 21 would interfere with the existing practice of training motor-lorry boys under the supervision of experienced drivers. The Showmen's Guild stated that many of their young men owned their own lorries, which, when not in use, were used for lighting shows, and that they were quite capable of driving those vehicles. Drivers in the armed forces of the Crown were allowed to drive motor-vehicles at the age of 18, and what was good enough for them should be good enough for others.

Mr. LEACH (Bradford, C., Lab.) argued that the driving of heavy motor-vehicles was a man's job and not a youth's job, and the effect of the raising of the age to 21 would be to improve the standard of driving on the roads.

Mr. MORRISON said the age of 21 in this case might appear to be arbitrary, but he pointed out that the age for the driving of passenger vehicles had been voluntarily raised to 21 in the interests of public safety, and it was not unreasonable that the same age should be fixed in the case of heavy motor-vehicles. The amendment would lead to administrative complications, and he was loth to add to the heavy tasks which the Bill would impose upon the police. There was not much in the point concerning the training of younger drivers: in the large-scale operations of modern transport they could be trained by driving the lighter vehicles, and they could be trained while they were a little under the age of 21 in driving heavy motor-cars if the training took place on private property. He agreed that the driving of heavy motor-vehicles was a man's job. There were exceptional circumstances in the case of the armed forces of the Crown.

The amendment was rejected by 26 votes to nine.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow.

REBUKE BY CHAIRMAN OF COMMITTEE

A rebuke was administered to members of the Scottish Standing Committee of the House of Commons yesterday by the chairman, Mr. JAMES BROWN (Ayrshire, South, Lab.), after a complaint that Conservative members were needlessly repeating arguments. The Committee were discussing a provision in the Bill introduced by Mr. JAMES SCOTT (Kincardine and Western, L.) for amending the Scottish Small Landholders Acts, which was designed to prevent a landlord owning only one small holding from turning the tenant out of it for the purpose of personally residing there.

MAJOR ELLIOT (Kelvingrove, U.) was speaking at some length in support of an amendment proposed by SIR FREDERICK THOMSON (Aberdeen, S., U.) leaving the matter within the discretion of the Land Court, when Mr. SCOTT protested against the reading of long extracts from speeches delivered at the previous sitting of the Committee and of the repetition of arguments by Conservative members.

The CHAIRMAN appealed to the members to observe the decencies of debate. He agreed that there had been repetition of argument and in the same words. That was the sixth day they had met, and he might have to consult the convenience of the Committee on whether or not they should go on. It was obvious that many members could not afford the time to do work of that kind day after day. He was, of course, in the hands of the Committee, but the Committee would have to protect him.

Mr. SCOTT then moved the closure, and the amendment was rejected by 22 votes to 5.

The Committee later adjourned until to-morrow.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND

Mr. Menahem M. Ussishkin, who is the president of the Jewish National Fund, which buys land in Palestine for the building of the Jewish National Home, is now in London attending conferences, and will be the guest at a dinner to-morrow evening at the Savoy Hotel, given in his honour by the executive of the Jewish National Fund for Great Britain and Ireland. Dr. Chaim Weizmann, president of the Jewish Agency, will be in the chair. The fund raises over a quarter of a million pounds per annum in donations. Mr. Ussishkin will be remembered as having addressed in Hebrew the Assembly at the Versailles Peace Conference.

RATING OF FORMER CROWN PROPERTY

L.C.C.'s PLEA FOR REPEAL OF OLD ACTS

The London County Council (General Powers) Bill was again before a Select Committee of the House of Lords, presided over by LORD LYTTON yesterday, when consideration was given to two clauses by which the Council sought to repeal sections of old Acts of Parliament exempting from rates property formerly held by the Crown in the City of London.

Mr. F. T. VILLIERS BAYLY, for the L.C.C., explained that although Crown property was exempt from local rates, it was the practice now for the Treasury to make a voluntary contribution calculated on the full rates paid on comparable properties. The history of this matter went back to 1799 when a Select Committee of the House of Commons reported in favour of the purchase by the Crown of what were known as the legal quays between London Bridge and the Tower so that the whole area might be re-developed and a new Customs House built in the middle of it. An Act was passed authorizing the Crown to purchase the property, and that Act provided that as £220 12s. 10½d. was annually paid by the Treasury in respect of the then Customs House and contiguous premises which by law were not rateable, and another sum of £220 12s. 10½d. was legally payable and paid as rates in respect of the quays in front of the Customs House, those sums should continue "yearly and every year for ever hereafter to be paid out of the Consolidated Customs." That was not an exemption from rates. It was in order that the ratepayers should not have to bear an increased burden that the Treasury put themselves under obligation to pay these sums. Later it was decided to sell the quays, and the property came into possession of the Fishmongers' Company.

The Act of Parliament of 1832 which authorized the resale of the property, provided that the two sum of £220 12s. 10½d. should be charged upon the new owners and that the collectors should be entitled "to collect, ask for, demand, and receive the same and no more." Those were the words relied upon by the Fishmongers' Company who opposed the Bill, but he submitted that they were not intended to confer exemption from rating. They were intended to put upon the new owner the charge formerly paid by the Treasury. The Fishmongers' Company paid £31,000 for the property in 1835, and in 1891 they granted a 99-years lease at £4,690 to the City of London Electric Light Company, who afterwards sub-leased. The case for the L.C.C. was that the occupiers of the property had been escaping rates to the amount of £2,000 a year and that other ratepayers had to make up that £2,000. Since the days when this matter was dealt with many new burdens had been put on the ratepayers, who had to pay now for education, fire brigades, sewerage, housing of the working classes, and other services previously not thought of, but these people remained splendidly isolated from the burden which fell on their fellows.

Mr. F. HUNT, of the valuation and estates department of the L.C.C., giving evidence in support of the clauses, said he thought that the capital value of the property to-day was well over £200,000. If the property was rated in the ordinary way the occupiers' liability now that derating was effected would be only £254 in excess of the sum now paid.

Mr. TYLDESLEY JONES, K.C., for the Fishmongers' Company, said his clients had always dealt with the property on the understanding that it was not liable to ordinary rating but only to an annual payment of £441. Relying on this commuted payment—he would not call it an exemption—they and the lessees had spent £64,000 on the property. If the Committee assented to the clauses in the Bill no person in future could spend money relying on the words in an Act of Parliament.

Mr. C. J. STEARN, director of the Ore and Shipping Company and of W. H. Muller, Limited, the lessees of the property, gave evidence in opposition to the clauses.

Cross-examined by Mr. BAYLY, he said he did not agree that his companies obtained an advantage over competitors by non-payment of rates. They paid in another way. His companies took the property on the basis that it was free of rates for ever by Act of Parliament.

The CHAIRMAN announced that the Committee allowed these two clauses and found the preamble of the Bill proved.

COLOURED SEAMEN IN BRITISH SHIPS

TRADE UNION AND THE 1925 REGISTRATION ORDER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CARDIFF, MARCH 18

The question of the employment of Arab and other coloured labour in British-owned ships has again been raised by the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union with the Board of Trade and the Home Office, and representations made that the 1925 Order in Council relating to the registration of coloured seamen be enforced. The following return of the number of firemen shipped through the joint supply committees at Cardiff, Harry, and Newport last year is supplied by Mr. George Reed, district secretary, Bristol Channel centre of the National Sailors' and Firemen's Union:—

	Cardiff	Barry
Total number of vessels ..	408	416
Vessels carrying white firemen	211 (or 51%)	214 (or 51.44%)
" " Arab ..	160 (or 39.21%)	157 (or 37.98%)
" " other coloured firemen ..	37 (or 9.08%)	65 (or 15.63%)
Total number of firemen in above vessels	3,136	4,234
" " white firemen carried ..	1,474	2,175
" " Arab firemen carried ..	1,305	1,538
" " other than Arab or white ..	357	721

* January 1 to October 31.

Newport	Monthly	Weekly
Vessels signed on	198	95
Number of firemen signed on ..	2,037	245
Coloured firemen	912	83
White "	1,125	182
Percentage of white firemen over coloured	10	50

Total number of firemen shipped for the year:—White, 1,307; coloured, 975; percentage of white over coloured, 16.

Mr. Reed said that the position in South Wales, and in Cardiff especially, was becoming increasingly serious, as evidenced by the fact that 57 per cent. of the total number of firemen shipped at the port last year consisted of Arabs and other coloured nationalities, and that if it continued in the same proportion white seamen resident at the port would be further penalized in the matter of employment. There were 1,400 unemployed white seamen in the port of Cardiff at present, of whom 70 per cent. were in receipt of unemployment benefit. At Barry unemployed white seamen numbered 320, practically all of whom received benefit.

There was no doubt, he said, that coloured seamen were being smuggled into the country by means of bribery, and if it were not for the attitude of the Chief Constable of Cardiff and the immigration authorities the position would have been much worse. Unfortunately the powers of the police were limited in the matter, and unless the problem was tackled resolutely it would assume serious proportions. That the presence of such a large body of coloured men constituted a social problem of a grave kind was shown by the fact that in the south division of the city, represented in Parliament by Mr. Arthur Henderson, jun., half-caste children numbered over 500, and this number was steadily increasing. Owing to the ease with which registration and discharge papers could be passed between coloured races, and the difficulty of the police in checking them, there was no doubt that there were hundreds of unregistered Arabs and alien seamen in this country, and it was time that these men should be re-registered, so as to comply with the Order in Council issued in 1925. This Order provided that Arabs and other coloured aliens who had not been to sea before 1925 could not be registered, but he was satisfied that there was at least 45 per cent. of this class of labour going to sea at British ports who had not complied with that Order, and who ought to be deported back to their own countries.

UNION OF CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS

The first meeting of the newly elected Executive Committee of the National Union of Conservative and Unionist Associations was held yesterday at the Central Office, Palace Chambers, Westminster. Mr. J. C. C. Davidson, M.P., presided. Sub-committees for Labour, publications, and rules and organization were appointed. Alderman G. B. Lomas-Walker was added to the Committee as one of the representatives of Yorkshire in place of Colonel G. R. Lane-Fox, M.P., resigned. Miss Mary Pickford and Sir Hildred Carlile were appointed to represent the Committee on the Board of Governors of the Bonar Law Memorial College; and Mr. Gerald Loder, Lord Howe and Lord Stanley, M.P., were appointed the Committee's representatives on the Agents' Examination Board. The next meeting was fixed for Tuesday, April 8.

LONDON GAZETTE

TUESDAY, MARCH 18

ADMIRALTY, MARCH 12

R.N.

S. W. C. Park, Esq., M.A., re-entered as Temp. Instr. Lieut., with original seny. of Sept. 22, 1927.

MARCH 13

R.N.V.R.

Probv. Chapln. P. Gay to be Chapln., with original seny. of Jan. 21, 1929.

MARCH 14

R.N.

Paymr. Lieut. C. H. Rutherford placed on Retd. List (Feb. 28).

MARCH 15

R.N.

Surg. Lieuts. (D) to be Surg. Lieut.-Comdrs. (D):—D. J. Barnable, L.D.S., R. R. Longhurst, L.D.S., H. N. V. Barnes, L.D.S., D. H. le Marchant, L.D.S., D. L. Simpson, L.D.S. (March 15).

MARCH 17

R.N.

Paymr. Lieut. F. C. Martyn placed on Retd. List (March 16); Surg. Comdr. B. R. Bickford, D.S.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S., placed on Retd List, with rank of Surg. Capt. (March 16); Cd. Writer W. C. Greet, M.S.M., to be Paym. Lieut. (March 18).

Lieut. A. B. Wignall, Spec. Res. of Offrs., to be Capt., Spec. Res. of Offrs. (March 17).

MARCH 18

R.N.

Lieut. R. H. Langton placed on Retd. List (March 18).

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 18

REGULAR ARMY

COMMANDS AND STAFF

The follg. relinquish their appts.:—Maj. A. F. G. Perkins, M.C., R.E., G.S.O., 2nd Grade, Malaya (Feb. 11); Maj. R. C. Matthews, M.C., King's Own R., Staff Capt., War Office (Feb. 24); Bt. Lt.-Col. L. H. K. Finch, D.S.O., O.B.E., Cheshire R., D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Northumbrian Area (March 8).

The follg. appts. are made:—Maj. D. S. Davidson, D.S.O., M.C., R.S. Fus., to be Staff Capt., War Office (Feb. 24); Capt. R. F. Dicker, Inf. Army, to be G.S.O., 3rd Grade, China (temp.) (Feb. 26); Maj. V. A. H. Daly, M.C., W. York R., to be D.A.A. and Q.M.G., Northumbrian Area (March 8).

CAVALRY

16th/17th L.—Capt. C. Nicholson is seed. for serv. on the Staff (Feb. 27).

The follg. Lts. to be Capts. (Feb. 27):—W. J. D. G. Johnston and remains seed., G. Babington.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Maj. (D.O.) J. T. Coleman retires on ret. pay on attaining the age limit for retirement (March 17); Regtl. Sergt.-Maj. W. A. Dudgeon to be Lt. (D.O.) (March 17).

FOOT GUARDS

S. G'ds.—Capt. T. B. Trappes-Lomax is restd. to the estabt. (March 5).

INFANTRY

E. Yorks R.—Lt. H. W. Hutton to be Capt. (Jan 28).

R.W. Fus.—Capt. S. M. E. Fairman retires, receiving a gratuity (March 19).

The follg. resign their commns. on the grounds specified:—2nd

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

SUCCESSFUL WHALING OPERATIONS.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The annual general meeting of Anglo-Norwegian Holdings Limited was held yesterday in Montreal. Following is the text of the address of the President, Major-General Guy Dawnay, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.V.O., read to the shareholders :—

The Board is glad to be able to submit a satisfactory Report with the Accounts of your Company covering the period from its incorporation on March 22nd, 1929, to December 31st, 1929. Though this is only a nine months' period, it takes into account dividends from the operating Companies (excluding the Falkland Whaling Company Limited) in respect of a complete year.

The Accounts call for little comment other than is included in the Directors' Report. On the Liability side of the Balance Sheet the sum of $1,025,000 (£210,617) standing against the 420,000 Shares of Common Stock of no par value represents the actual amount received by the Company for those Shares.

With regard to the contingent liability referred to in the note, special attention is drawn to the fact that the value of the catch made up to the end of the year 1929 was already at that date more than sufficient to cover the liability.

PREFERRED SHARES REDEEMED

As stated in the Directors' Report, the Company purchased for redemption during the period under review 1,000 Preferred Shares. Since the date of the Accounts the Company has purchased for redemption a further 1,000 Preferred Shares, the Preferred Capital of the Company being thereby reduced in all by 10 per cent. within the first year of the Company's existence, thus appreciably increasing the value of the equity appertaining to the Common Stock.

In the course of the year the Falkland Whaling Company, of which your Company owns the whole capital, was formed. During the current fishing season—the first season of this Company's existence—its operations have been eminently satisfactory: and it appears that, as was anticipated at the time of the formation of the Anglo-Norwegian Holdings Limited, it should produce results comparable to that of the original Anglo-Norse Company.

With regard to the latter Company, your Directors decided during the year to acquire further shares of the Anglo-Norse Company, thereby increasing your interest in that Company, on reasonable terms, from 50 per cent. to approximately 67 per cent. This should prove itself a very advantageous investment for your Company.

OPERATING COMPANIES' STRONG POSITION.

The Board directs your attention to the very strong position disclosed by the Accounts of the operating Companies in which you are interested. The Tonsberg Company, in its Balance Sheet as at 30th June, 1929, showed Surplus and Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits amounting to $1,666,201 (£342,370), while its fleet and land stations have been written down to $1,161,869 (£238,740). Apart from the allocation for ordinary depreciation, this Company placed $179,240 (£36,830) to extraordinary depreciation during the year. It also showed Cash at Bank and in hand of $1,059,249 (£217,654), while its entire capital amounts only to $1,026,814 (£210,989).

The Anglo-Norse Company, in its Balance Sheet of the same date, showed Surplus and Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits amounting to $663,157 (£136,265), while its fleet had been written down to $848,173 (£174,282). The Company had at that time in Cash at Bank and in hand $423,123 (£86,943), and its Accounts showed a temporary advance of $474,630 (£97,527) to the Falkland Whaling Company, which was repaid in the month of July, 1929. In effect, therefore, it had the practical equivalent of $897,753 (£184,470) in cash at the date of its Balance Sheet, against a capital of $837,100 (£172,007).

In the case of both Companies, the profit for the year considerably exceeded the amounts shown as their average annual profits at the time of the incorporation of your Company, taking the profit for the period under review on the same basis of calculation.

The dividend policy of the operating Companies has been markedly conservative; but the proportion of the net profits shown by these two companies accruing to the benefit of your Common Stock amounts to approximately $550,000 (£113,000). Of this sum about three-fifths has been either reserved in the operating Companies or applied to reduction of the Capital of your Company.

CURRENT SEASON—ASSURED SUCCESS

As regards the prospects for the season now current and drawing towards its close, there are two main factors to be taken into account.

On the one hand the whole of the production of Whale Oil of the three operating Companies for the next two years has been sold at a price which is lower than that obtained last year; on the other hand your new subsidiary, Falkland Whaling Company Limited, has been in full operation since the beginning of the fishing season, and its profits should fully offset the effect of the lower level of Whale Oil prices. Having regard to the catches already made by the three expeditions and to the fact that the Whale Oil has been sold in advance, your Board anticipates that the net results to your Company should be at least as satisfactory as those shown by the gratifying figures in the Accounts now before you.

REPORT

The Directors submit herewith the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1929, and the Report of the Auditors of the Company, together with the Income Account for the period from the date of the Company's incorporation.

The Company's net income, for the period of approximately 9 months, to 31st December, 1929, amounts to $438,003, which is exclusive of any income from the Company's investment in Falkland Whaling Company Limited, incorporated in July, 1929, and now in active operation.

During the period the Company purchased for redemption, and has redeemed, 1,000 Preferred Shares at a cost of $88,716.

The dividend on the 19,000 Preferred Shares remaining outstanding, paid on 31st December, 1929, required $99,750.

The balance, being surplus carried to the Balance Sheet, is $249,537.

The Directors have received that a dividend of 25 cents per Share (Canadian currency) be paid on the Common Stock on the 24th March, 1930, to Stockholders of record on the 21st March, 1930. The payment of this dividend will require $105,000.

The Directors retire at this meeting in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

The Auditors, Messrs. Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co., retire at this meeting and offer themselves for re-appointment.

By Order of the Board,
A. H. LANG,
Secretary.

Montreal, 24th February, 1930.

ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED.

INCOME ACCOUNT

For the Period from date of Incorporation, 22nd March, 1929, to 31st December, 1929.

	$	£ s. d.		$	£ s. d.
To General Expenses	7,120.00	1,462 18 10	By Dividends received	430,310.00	90,269 0 6
„ Directors' Fees (Reserve) ..	5,625.00	1,139 10 7	„ Interest received ..	10,239.00	2,103 19 1
„ Corporation tax	300.00	61 2 7	„ Profit on exchange	1,499.00	—
„ Balance being net Income for Period ..	438,003.00	89,709 7 7			
	$451,048.00	£92,372 19 7		$451,048.00	£92,372 19 7

SURPLUS ACCOUNT

	$	£ s. d.		$	£ s. d.
To Cost of Redemption of 1,000 Preferred Shares	88,716.00	18,229 5 7	By Net Income for Period to 31st December, 1929 ..	438,003.00	89,709 7 7
To Dividend on Preferred Shares—$5.25 per Share ..	99,750.00	20,205 7 6			
To Balance being Surplus carried to Balance Sheet	249,537.00	51,274 14 6			
	$438,003.00	£89,709 7 7		$438,003.00	£89,709 7 7

BALANCE SHEET
As at 31st December, 1929.

ASSETS

	$	£ s. d.	
CURRENT ASSETS :			
Cash at Bank	102,999.15	21,164 4 2	
Accounts Receivable	4,767.08	979 10 9	
	$107,766.23	22,143 14 11	
LOAN TO SUBSIDIARY COMPANY AND ACCRUED INTEREST — Falkland Whaling Co. Ltd.	50,177.00	10,310 6 10	
INVESTMENTS AT COST :	$	£ s. d.	
Tonsbergs Hvalfangeri A/S : 1,500 Shares of Kr.1,000 each ..	1,203,040.00	247,200 0 0	
Anglo-Norse Co. Ltd., 114,642 Shares of £1 each ..	1,157,728.00	237,889 0 0	
Falkland Whaling Co. Ltd., 150,000 Shares of £1 each.. ..	730,000.86	150,000 0 0	
	3,090,768.86	635,089 0 0	
NOTE.—Conversions have been made at the par rate of exchange.			
	$3,248,712.09	£667,543 1 9	

LIABILITIES

	$	£ s. d.	
CURRENT LIABILITIES :			
Accounts payable	11,808.39	2,426 7 7	
Due to Subsidiary Co., Anglo-Norse Co. Ltd.	2,552.20	524 8 6	
	14,360.59	2,950 16 1	
CAPITAL STOCK :			
7% Cumulative Preferred Shares of $100.00 each :	$	£ s. d.	
Issued : 20,000 Shares	2,000,000.00	410,959 0 0	
Less : 1,000 Shares Redeemed ..	100,000.00	20,547 19 0	
	1,900,000.00	390,411 1 0	
Common Shares of No Par Value : Issued : 420,000 Shares ..	1,025,000.00	210,617 0 0	
	2,925,000.00	601,028 1 0	
RESERVE	59,814.50	12,289 10 2	
EARNED SURPLUS : For the period from 22nd March to 31st December, 1929	249,537.00	51,274 14 6	

NOTE.—There is a Contingent Liability under Guarantee in respect of Advances which may be made to a Subsidiary Company by its Bankers of an amount not exceeding £100,000. At 31st December, 1929, no such advances had been made, but the Bank had given acceptances to the extent of £85,000 covered by the catch made prior to 31st December, 1929.

	$3,248,712.09	£667,543 1 9

O. P. DAWNAY } Directors.
FRANK B. COMMON }

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ANGLO-NORWEGIAN HOLDINGS LIMITED.

We have examined the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers of the Company and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required. In our opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

PEAT, MARWICK, MITCHELL & CO.,
Chartered Accountants

Montreal, 8th February, 1930.

Finance & Commerce

CITY OFFICE: 15, GEORGE-STREET, E.C.4
TELEPHONE: MANSION HOUSE 4702

CITY NOTES

AN INCOME-TAX JUDGMENT

STOCK EXCHANGE WARNING

The election of the Committee for General Purposes of the Stock Exchange will take place to-morrow, and the result will be known on Friday morning. The old committee will cease to hold office on Monday afternoon, and the new committee will begin its work on the following day. The old committee deserves special thanks for its work during one of the most arduous years any committee has experienced since the outbreak of the War. Its technical handling of the Hatry affair left nothing to be desired, and on the eve of its retirement it has issued a notice which represents the results of the inquiry which was instituted by a sub-committee at the conclusion of the Hatry settlement. The announcement is in the following terms :—

Recent events have demonstrated so clearly the importance of ensuring the genuineness of all transactions which take place on the Stock Exchange that the Committee for General Purposes desire to direct the special attention of members to the fact that any arrangement which permits of a non-member dictating prices at which members shall deal is contrary to the principles on which the business of the House is based and is calculated to react injuriously upon its credit and reputation. It is therefore essential that members should be constantly on their guard against any attempt to make irregular use of the Stock Exchange and its facilities.

It is to be hoped that this warning will not go unheeded by members of the "House."

Income-Tax and Capital Accretions

An important income-tax judgment was yesterday delivered in the House of Lords in favour of the taxpayer. There are certain features in this case which deserve more than passing notice. The Crown had endeavoured to impose income-tax on what was obviously a capital transaction. It was not a repetition of a transaction entered into from time to time, but an isolated operation in which the taxpayer joined with other parties in the acquisition of options on rubber estates which were disposed of at a profit. The Crown endeavoured to claim tax under Case 6 of Schedule D, which provides for the taxation of annual profits or gains. In spite of the fact that the Lower Court and the Court of Appeal upheld the contention of the taxpayer that he was not liable, that the amount involved was quite small—namely, £130 12s.—and that it was a simple case uncomplicated by any other issues, the Income Tax Authorities carried the case to the House of Lords. Lord Buckmaster, in delivering judgment, described the transaction as purely an affair of capital, and Lord Dunedin said that the case was a striking example of the class of appeal in income-tax cases which on a recent occasion he felt bound to deprecate. Indeed, it is one of those deplorable cases which give the taxpayer the impression that the Somerset House authorities do not deal with him fairly. If this isolated speculation in rubber estates had resulted in a loss instead of a profit, the Inland Revenue would have resisted any claim for deduction from income-tax on account of the loss. Regular or irregular investors in Stock Exchange securities are not allowed to deduct their capital losses from their income-tax assessments, and the transaction in the rubber estates was in its nature no different from a speculation or investment in stocks and shares. Obviously, as these losses are not allowed as deductions from taxable income, it would be unfair to tax any profits that may be made occasionally on these capital transactions.

The Demand for Fixed Interest Stocks

With all indications pointing to a continuance of cheap money for some time, the upward movement in high-class fixed interest-bearing securities tends to become more marked. A notable feature in the market for British funds yesterday was the strength of the Five per Cent. Conversion Loan, the "A" rising 7-16 to 102 3-16 and the "B" ½ to 102 15-16. War Loan was also conspicuous, with a rise of 5-16, while the Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion Loan scrip advanced 3-16 to 1 1-16 premium. Letters of allotment in connexion with the Swansea Loan are expected to be available this morning. The loan was considerably over-subscribed, and the larger applicants are expected to get less than 40 per cent. of what they applied for. Bristol is expected to be the next home corporation borrower. There was a keen demand for the North Metropolitan Electric Power Supply Company's issue of £750,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock at par, and the lists were closed a few minutes after they opened yesterday morning. The issue of £1,250,000 of Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Debenture stock of Tate and Lyle, Limited, to be offered at 97½, will be made to-morrow. The demand for gold in the open market yesterday was unexpectedly small, although the Belgian exchange had indicated that she was likely to take the major part of the £818,000 that was available. The Bank, however, obtained £335,000 at its minimum buying price.

Revenue Deficit Further Reduced

Revenue exceeded expenditure last week by £20,336,920, the total receipts being £29,810,835. There is now a deficit of £38,329,684, which compares with a surplus of £2,233,316 a year ago. Repayments of Treasury Bills exceeded sales by £14,125,000, and Ways and Means advances from Public Departments were reduced by £5,100,000 to £47,380,000. As the following table shows, the floating debt was reduced on the week by £19,225,000 :—

(000's omitted)

Floating Debt	March 15, 1930	March 8, 1930	March 16, 1929
	£	£	£
Ways and Means Advances :—			
By Public Departments	47,380	52,480	10,700
Treasury Bills outstanding	615,285	629,410	711,860
Total ..	662,665	681,890	731,560

Compared with a year ago the total of the debt shows a decrease of £68,895,000 and a reduction of £74,680,000 since the beginning of the current financial year. Receipts to date now amount to £756,743,482 (which is £71,261,518 below the Budget estimate for the year ending March 31), and expenditure to £795,073,166, or £40,928,834 less than the estimate.

Aero Engine Makers' Prosperity

D. Napier and Son, the well-known makers of aero-engines, have in recent years been in the unusual position of a much under-capitalized undertaking. A year ago the directors returned to the Ordinary shareholders 15s. per £1 share. This involved a sum of £309,000, which was part of the funds of the company invested outside the business (resulting largely from the realization of the car stock). As announced the other day, the company is now capitalizing £409,500 of the undivided profits and issuing shares as a bonus at the rate of three for one. When this proposal is carried through the company will still possess a reserve and "carry-forward" of £258,000, which will compare with an issued capital of just over £1,000,000. Profits last year showed satisfactory expansion, amounting to £192,329, as compared with £167,438, and the board is able to pay 60 per cent. on the Ordinary shares of 5s., against 15 per cent. on the old £1 shares. In other words, shareholders are receiving a dividend as large as a year ago, although in the meantime 75 per cent. of their capital has been returned to them. The financial position of the company remains very liquid.

Scottish Power Expansion

Like other large-scale electric supply undertakings the Scottish Power Company has in recent years spent capital freely, and its accounts show that this expenditure has been justified by results. Last year the issued capital was raised by £1,000,000 and the total working resources by £1,400,000 through the issue of 1,000,000 Ordinary £1 shares at 28s. each. The new funds were applied in the settlement of the purchase price of the Fifeshire Power and Lighting Undertakings and towards the general capital purposes of the company. The issued capital now amounts to £2,700,000, and reserve accounts to £564,000. Trading profits of the undertakings owned and operated by the company, together with revenue from investments, &c., amounted to £213,218, as compared with £116,659 in 1928. Of this sum there was reserved in the accounts of these undertakings the substantial sum of £41,410. The balance suffices, after meeting administrative expenses, taxation, interest on loans, Preference dividend, and placing £7,854 to reserve, to pay a dividend on the Ordinary shares of 8 per cent., the new shares ranking for dividend on the instalments paid during the year. Since 1922 the company has paid 8 per cent. without variation. The directors state that construction of the hydro-electric works at Rannoch is proceeding in accordance with the original anticipations, and that supply should be available from these works in terms of the company's programme. Further issues of capital are to be made for the purpose of providing funds for the hydro-electric and other works under construction for the Grampian Company, which will be brought into operation about October next.

National Bank of India's Report

Slight contraction in business is indicated by the accounts for 1929 of the National Bank of India, a prominent member of the group of Indian exchange banks. Gross earnings declined by £11,000, and as there was a further small increase in expenses the net earnings were £19,696 less at £511,133. The dividend is at the same rate as for many years past—namely, 20 per cent., free of tax—but allocations to various funds are reduced from £130,000 to £110,000. Following is a three-year comparison of balance-sheet items :—

—	December 31 1929	1928	1927
	£	£	£
Deposits, &c. ..	31,467,922	34,088,220	33,855,120
Bills payable ..	813,116	1,040,331	1,347,043
Acceptances ..	650,127	953,448	1,091,118
Cash and bullion ..	4,914,509	5,333,928	4,530,708
Indian Govt. rupee securities..	5,804,641	6,389,809	6,869,983
British Govt. and other securities	6,070,155	6,261,486	6,396,922
Bills of exchange	7,450,926	7,788,527	7,926,468
Discounts, loans, &c.	13,083,753	14,224,585	14,134,290

As will be seen most of the leading items are smaller; the total of the balance-sheet has fallen from £41,639,338 to £38,519,027. The deposits and cash holdings have declined in equal proportions, the ratio of cash being unaltered at 15.6 per cent.

Lower Rates for Life Assurance

New prospectuses, foreshadowed by the chairman at the meeting a fortnight ago, have now been issued by the Scottish Widows' Fund. The point was then made that changed conditions since the War, including rates of interest and mortality, in respect of which the society had investigated its own experience, indicated that the rates for whole-life with-profit assurances were relatively high, and these rates have now, over important sections of the tables, been generally reduced. The reductions apply especially to the younger and older ages. In the following table are shown the old and new rates quoted at certain representative ages for whole-life assurances of £100 with premiums payable throughout life, and for similar policies with premiums limited to 30 annual payments :—

Age	Ordinary Whole Life Rates New	Ordinary Whole Life Rates Old	Premiums limited to 30 Payments New	Premiums limited to 30 Payments Old
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25 ..	2 3 10	2 6 6	2 11 8	2 14 8
30 ..	2 9 4	2 11 9	2 16 7	2 19 1
35 ..	2 16 9	2 18 2	3 2 7	3 4 4
40 ..	3 5 1	3 6 3	3 10 1	3 11 1

The announcement was made at the meeting that, in order that holders of whole-life policies effected on the old terms might not suffer any injustice, owing to the reductions in the rates, an adjustment would be made, at future distributions of surplus, in the reversionary bonuses allotted to these policies. The consideration that holders of with-profit policies secure the benefit of a generally more favourable experience in larger bonuses has been a main reason why, although the quotations of many offices for non-profit policies have been reduced within the last few years, there has not been the same modification of the with-profit premium rates.

Merits of Whole-Life Policies

The present lowering of the rates for with-profit whole-life assurances gives practical effect to the belief of the management of the Scottish Widows' Fund that the popularity of endowment assurances has tended somewhat to obscure the strong attractions of whole-life assurances for the purpose of providing for dependents. The society is further emphasizing this point in a large and distinctly suggestive graph indicating the results that might be expected from investing £100 annually in a premium in different types of policies. The case is assumed of a life aged 30, and the examples, which assume the maintenance of the present bonuses (a reasonable assumption in the case of an office of this type), show that the amounts of assurance which may be obtained range from an initial sum of £4,054 by a whole-life policy, which, at the end of 40 years, should be worth £9,011, to £1,980 provided at first by an endowment assurance payable at 50, and £2,952 as the expected value on maturity at that age. These various examples are accompanied by a practical description of a test which could be suitably applied by each individual to determine the amount of assurance which would be needed for his dependents, and as the amount of assurance to yield a reasonable income would usually be considerable, the whole-life policy carrying the lowest annual premium would often be the best choice.

STOCK EXCHANGE

BRITISH AND INDIAN LOANS STRONG

RISE IN FOREIGN BONDS

The Consol market yesterday was very busy. Buyers again predominated, and their purchases raised prices generally. The outstanding movements took place in the War Loan and Five per Cent. Conversion loan and in India stocks. The demand for investment securities of the fixed interest class showed signs of extending. Home Railway senior stocks experienced a general rise. With one or two exceptions the Foreign market also displayed strength, the outstanding movement being the further brisk rally that occurred in Brazilian bonds; this included loans of the Federal Government and the State of San Paulo and the Ordinary stock of the Leopoldina Railway. Argentine Railway stocks were still under the influence of poor traffic returns; the large decrease reported by the Cordoba Central yesterday was officially declared to be due in part to the "go slow" movement instituted by the men's union as a protest against non-compliance with a demand for higher pay. In the Miscellaneous market an inquiry for Cables and Wireless stocks was responsible for a sharp rise in the Preference and "A" Ordinary. One or two international shares also improved, and a rally took place in Oil shares.

In the general rise that took place among British Government stocks the lead was taken by the Five per Cent. War and Conversion Loans. War "Fives" closed 5-16 higher at 102 9-16, while the gains in Conversion Fives amounted to 7-16 to ½, the "A" scrip being quoted at 102 3-16 and the "B" at 102 15-16. The premium on Four-an'-a-Half per Cent. Conversion scrip increased by 3-16 to 1-1-16, and the price of the old stock rose ½ to 97½. Rises of ¼ were shown in Four per Cent. Funding (90¼), Four per Cent. Victory (92½), and Three-and-a-Half per Cent. Conversion (77½), and movements of similar extent took place in Treasury Bonds. India loans were in strong demand; the Three per Cents. closed 1½ higher at 52½, and other issues gained ½ to ¾. The Dominion and Colonial Government group moved in sympathy with British Funds, and even Australian stocks looked a little better, there being some signs of the small investor returning to the market. In the HOME RAILWAY market a further rise took place in the prior-charge stocks, most of which closed ¼ to ½ higher. The premium on Metropolitan New Debenture was increased to 1½. The Ordinary stocks remained out of favour.

The tone in the FOREIGN market was again firm, and falls in Peruvian Corporation Preference and Turkish Unified, the former of which was sold from Amsterdam, were almost the only downward movements. Brazilian bonds showed a general rise, the San Paulo loans being prominent. Brazilian Six-and-a-Half per Cents. and San Paulo Coffee Seven-and-a-Half per Cents. closed over a point higher, at 90 and 90½ respectively, while the Rescission and Funding issues advanced, the old Funding to 89. The 1903 loan rose to 86, the 1910 to 52, and San Paulo Six per Cents. to 75½. Chilean and Argentine bonds were firmer, all the Chilean 6 per cent. issues being about 95, and there were further small rises in Chinese bonds. German and Roumanian bonds also hardened, and Bulgarian Seven per Cents. were higher at 80. The better tone of Brazilian securities was reflected in a rise of 2 points to 51½ in Leopoldina Railway stock, but San Paulo declined. ARGENTINE RAILWAY stocks remained dull, the leaders showing falls of about ¼ per cent.

The OIL market was brighter, with most of the leaders higher. Royal Dutch advanced nearly a point to 32½, while Shell (which closed at 4½), V.O.C., Burmah, Anglo-Persian, and others were 1-32-1-16 better. The Eagle shares hardened to 12s. for the Mexican and 11s. for the Canadian, and British Controlled Preferred rose to 6s. Creole experienced a sharp advance. Friday is the last day for registering the new Shell Seven per Cent. Preference shares, after which dealings will no longer be free of stamp; yesterday the shares were obtainable at 3d. discount (equivalent to 24s. 9d. fully paid), thus yielding about £5 12s. per cent., free of expenses. The old shares were quoted at 25s.

Rubber was higher at 7¼d. per lb., and this was reflected in small rises in Rubber Trust, Anglo-Dutch, and Malayalam. There was still some inquiry for TEA shares, Singlo, Eastern Assam, Chubwa, and several others being firmer.

CABLES AND WIRELESS HIGHER

The INDUSTRIAL market was firmer. Cables and Wireless "A" stock rose sharply to 65 bid and reacted to 63, this leaving the stock with a gain of 2 points, while the "B" closed 1 higher at 29, having been bid for at that price; the Preference stock closed at the highest of the day—namely, 96½—at which it showed a rise of 1½. Courtaulds, Imperial Chemical, Imperial Tobacco, County of London Electric, Henley's Telegraph, Callender's and Globe Telegraph and Trust were all a little better, and the American group advanced, Nickel, which opened at $40½, being bid for at $40¾ after the entry of New York. United Molasses rose from 4 11-16 to 4 13-16 bid. There was support for motor shares, including Rolls-Royce, Napier, Guy, Singer, and Ford, the last-named rising 5-16 to 3½. Austin Ordinary shares were easier, but the Preferred, which closed at 13s. 9d., were well maintained. In the shipping group P. and O. Deferred units were better at 48s. Lipton rose 6d. to 4s. 9d. Newspaper shares were firm, Daily Mail Trust being 3 3-32 and Daily Mirror 23s. 9d. Several bank shares hardened, Hong Kong and Shanghai being 109, and the insurance group was firm, Commercial Union rising to 24½.

MINING shares showed few changes of note. The result of the law case was reflected in a further fall—to 8 15-16—in De Beers Deferred, and Consolidated Diamond Mines declined to 9s. 9d. United Diamond of British Guiana, on the other hand, were dealt in up to 9s. on the directors' circular regarding the settlement. Rhodesian shares were steady apart from Bwana M'Kubwa and N'Changa, the latter of which rose to 2½. Rio Tinto recovered a point to 43½. Tin shares were slightly firmer in sympathy with the metal. Broken Hill shares were again better.

PROSPECTUSES AND THE PUBLIC

VIEWS ON THE COMPANIES ACT

Mr. LIONEL COHEN, K.C., speaking on the new Companies Act to a joint gathering of members of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries and of the Society of Incorporated Accountants and Auditors at Incorporated Accountants' Hall yesterday, said that the more frequent consultation of accountants by those responsible for the preparation of prospectuses would prevent the careless inclusion of statements which sometimes quite innocently misrepresented the true position. He said it was difficult to understand why it had been made not now necessary to include in a prospectus published as a newspaper advertisement the contents of the memorandum or the names and addresses of the signatories or the number of shares subscribed for by them. He saw no reason why a person subscribing on the faith of statements contained in the newspaper should not require the same protection as a person subscribing on the faith of a prospectus circulated through the post.

Mr. Cohen said that it was essential to impress upon directors and promoters the desirability of abstaining from excessive optimism. In this respect it behoved accountants to check carefully the data on which they were asked to base their certificates or opinions. In checking orders it was very important to note the period within which the orders must be executed. The directors of a company, under the new Act, were as much liable for the statements of an offer for sale as if a prospectus had been issued by the company itself; and under Section 37 persons making the offer would be liable in the same way as the directors.

SUB-UNDERWRITING

It was distinctly misleading to state that sub-underwriters' contracts had been formulated to which the company was not a party. It was undesirable, according to the speaker, that head underwriters should be released until the solvency of sub-underwriters had been tested by the cashing of their cheques. Where a protection to the company could be given, as in the case of an underwriters' application, no allotment was made until the sub-underwriter's cheque had been cashed. He also referred to the statement sometimes found in prospectuses that "no profits have been made." This statement would be inaccurate and misleading where the shares had been bought by the promoter "cum dividend" and sold "ex dividend."

CONTINENTAL BOURSE QUOTATIONS

PARIS, March 18.—The following are closing quotations on the Bourse :—

3% Perpetual Rents, 87 (previous closing, 87.20); 4% Rentes, 1915-16, 102.55 (102.60); 4% Rentes, 1917, 100.20 (100.15); 4% Rentes, 1918, 100.40 (100.40); 5% Rentes, 1920, 135.60 (135.70); 6% Rentes, 1920, 104.05 (104.05); 6% Rentes, 1927, 101.10 (109); 5% Credit National, 1919, 615 (615); 5% Credit National, 1920, 560 (564); 5% Credit National, 1921, 565 (562); 6% Credit National, 1921, (1st), 525.50 (525.50); 6% Credit National, 1923 (1st), 560 (560); 6% Credit National, 1924, 570 (568); 4% Egyptian Unified, 378 (380); 5% Brazilian, 1914, 397 (390.50); 5% Russian, 1906, 7.30 (7); 4½% Russian, 1909, 2.60 (3.80); 4% Turkish Unified, 61.50 (62); Banque de France, 24,850 (24,750); Banque de Paris, 2,890 (2,900); Banque Parisienne, 2,075 (2,075); Comptoir National d'Escompte, 1,960 (1,960); Credit Foncier Egyptien, 3,715 (3,715); Credit Lyonnais, 3,115 (3,125); Banque d'Orient, 335 (335); Banque Ottomane, 1,222 (1,140); Suez Canal Shares, 18,900 (18,900); Chargeurs Reunis, 735 (735); Messageries Maritimes, 226 (227); Transatlantique, 1,016 (1,007); Raffineries, 583; 1,926 (1,929); Sucreries d'Egypte, 894 (890); Wagons-Lits, 520 (631); Thomson-Houston, 1,042 (1,045); Lautaro Nitrate, 333 (332); Ford of France, 221 (217); Rio Tinto, 5,375 (5,290); Tharsis, 569 (551); De Beers, 1,110 (1,146); De Beers, Preferred, 1,532 (1,557); Jagersfontein Estate, 240 (248); Central Mining, 2,200 (2,195); Chartered, 231 (231); Brakpan, 345 (346); Crown Mines, 392 (392); East Rand, 63 (65); Geduld, 406 (404); General Mining, 85 (86); Consolidated Goldfields, 245 (245); Johannesburg Consolidated, 263 (264); Randfontein Estate, 54 (54); Rand Mines, 358 (356); Tanganyika, 314 (314); Transvaal Consolidated, 150 (156); Union Corporation, 412 (413); Mexico Mines of El Oro, 48 (50); Mozambique, 71 (72); West Rand Mines Consolidated, 36 (38); Czechoslovak, 206 (204); Eastern International, 139 (140); Gula Kalsunpong, 175 (175); Kuala Lumpur, 246 (247); Malacca, 238 (241); Mexican Eagle, 147 (144); Royal Dutch, 39,900 (39,300); Shell Transport, 572 (565); Platine, 1,945 (2,044); Llanoconil, 40 (53); Oceana Consolidated, 15 (15); Exchange on New York, 25.57 (25.56½); exchange on London, official average, 124.30 (124.28½); cheques, closing market rate, 124.50 (124.28½); private discount rate, 2½% (2⅝%); short money, 2⅝% (—).—*Reuter.*

AMSTERDAM, March 18.—Closing quotations : 6% Dutch, 1922, 103⅝ (previous, 103⅝); 5% Dutch, 1923, 102½ (102½); 2½% Dutch, 64¾ (65); 3% Dutch, 77¼ (77¼); Peruvian, 11⅛ (11⅛); Peruvian 4% Cum. Pref., 52¼ (52⅝); Erie, 58⅛ (58⅛); New York Ontario, 14⅝ (—); United States Steel, 184 (180); Southern Pacific, 124 (124); Union Pacific, 225 (—); Royal Dutch Petroleum, 367 (380); Anaconda, 14⅝ (14⅜); Deli Batavia Rubber, 105 (105); Deli Batavia Tobacco, 340 (375); Amsterdam Rubber, 137½ (134½); Margarine Unie, 297½ (294); Philips Lamps, 424 (421). Exchange on Berlin, 59.46 (59.49½); London, 12⅛ (12.12½); New York, 2.49⅛ (2.49½); Paris, 9.75⅛ (9.76).

BERLIN, March 18.—Deutsche Erdoel, 97 (previous 97); Kali Industrie Kassel, 187.50 (187.50); Salzdetfurth A.G., 351.75 (351.50); Rheinbraunkohlen, 230 (227.50); Rhein. Westfal. Elekt, 180.50 (178); Farbenindustrie 6% Deb., 100.25 (100.25); Hamburg Amerika, 105 (104.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 107.25 (105.75); A.E.G., 88.60 (90.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 94.75 (94.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 357 (338.75); Polyphon, 265.62 (268); Siemens and Halske, 240.50 (241.75); Schuckert, 180 (181.50). Exchange on London, 20.38½ (20.38¼); Paris, 16.40½ (16.40); Amsterdam, 168.07 (168.10); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19¼). Short term (30-55 days), 8½% (5¼%); long term (55-90 days), 8½% (5¼%); call money, 4¼%-6½% (5%-7½).

Reuter's telegram contains the following closing quotations :—German Loan Liquidation Debt, 8.37 (previous, 8.37); Reichsbank, 277.50 (279.25); Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, 168 (178.50); Commerz and Privat Bank, 155.25 (153.50); Darmstadter and National Bank, 226 (225.75); Deutsche Bank and Disconto, 143.50 (142); Dresdner Bank, 145.50 (145.50); Geisenkirchen Bergwerke, 137.75 (137.25); Harpener, 129.25 (130); Allgemeine Elekt, 159.75 (160.25); Farbenindustrie, 156 (158); Farbenindustrie 6% Deb., 100.25 (100.25); Hamburg Amerika, 105 (104.75); Norddeutsche Lloyd, 107.25 (105.75); A.E.G., 88.60 (90.50); Vereinigte Stahlwerke, 94.75 (94.50); Svenska Tandsticks, 357 (338.75); Polyphon, 265.62 (268); Siemens and Halske, 240.50 (241.75); Schuckert, 180 (181.50). Exchange on London, 20.38½ (20.38¼); Paris, 16.40½ (16.40); Amsterdam, 168.07 (168.10); New York, 4.19⅛ (4.19¼). Short term (30-55 days), 8½% (5¼%); long term (55-90 days), 8½% (5¼%); call money, 4¼%-6½% (5%-7½).

VIENNA, March 18.—Closing quotations :—Gar. Oest. Voelkerbundanl (Austrian Issue), 107.95 (previous 107); Oest. National Bank, 331 (336.25); Wiener Bank-Verein, 20.95 (20.90); Oest. Credit Anstalt, 51.50); Niederoest. Eskompte, 169.75 (169.75); Donau Dampfschiffahrts, 36 (35.10); A.E.G. Union Elekt, 26.50 (27.25); Salzotarjaner Steinkohlen, 57.25 (57.65); Oest. Alpine Montan, 34 (34.75); Felten and Guilleaume, 57.95 (57.70); Galiz Karpathen Petroleum, 5.85 (5.79). Exchange on Amsterdam, 1234.54 (1284.50); London, 34.49¾ (34.50¾); New York, 697.50 (698); Paris, 27.75 (27.75½).—*Reuter.*

MILAN, March 18.—Closing quotations :—Exchange on London, 92.85 (previous, 92.82½); Consolidato 5%, 80.40 (81); Banca d'Italia, 2,020 (2,030); Banca Commerciale, 1,440 (1,443); Banca Nationale di Credito, 597 (600); Banco di Roma, 118 (118); Credito Italiano, 799 (805); Credito Navigazione, 89 (89½); Mariddonali, 1,195 (1,205); Navigazione Generale, 480½ (480); Cantoni Coats, 722 (722); Sole Cantiloz, 185 (185½); Snia Viscosa, 53½ (55); Ilva, 225 (226); Monte Amiata, 290½ (296½); Montecatini, 255 (258); Fiat, 346 (345); Adriatica, 258½ (259½); Edison, 797 (801); Unione Esercizi Elettrici, 106 (107½); Terni, 389½ (393); Consorzio Mobiliare Finanziario, 610 (614); Adamello, 303½ (305½).

City News in Brief

Messrs. Quilter and Co. are admitting into partnership as from March 20 Mr. A. H. R. Culling Hanbury.

A Reuter telegram from Sydney states that holders of £24,788,000 worth of stock maturing in December have applied for bonds in the new Conversion Loan.

Numbers are announced of bonds of the Piraeus Athens and Peloponnesus Railway Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Loan drawn for repayment at par on April 15.

Bonds numbering 812 of the Lloyd Brasileiro Four per Cent. sterling loan amounting together to £81,200, have been drawn for redemption on April 1.

Mr. Charles Mitchell has been appointed joint managing director of Dorman, Long and Company, and he will continue in charge of the bridge and constructional departments at 35,

MONEY MARKET

DISCOUNTS WEAKER

GOLD INTO THE BANK

Most of yesterday's developments in Lombard-street pointed towards easier monetary conditions. There was a considerable addition to the supply of floating credits in the short loan market, a notable lack of buyers for the South African bar gold, with the result that the Bank obtained £334,000 at its minimum buying price, and a further rise in the French exchange. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that a fresh decline occurred in discount rates. Calling by joint stock banks was on a much smaller scale than usual on a Tuesday, and after high rates had been paid at the start, loan rates quickly fell away, 3¼ per cent. being the usual charge during the morning for fresh advances for the night, while in the afternoon supplies became so plentiful that balances were finally available on the basis of 2½-2⅝ per cent. The small sum borrowed last week from the Bank of England was repaid. Old loans were frequently renewed at 3 per cent. Bills were in demand, and the discount rate for three months fine bank bills declined to $2\frac{13}{16}$ per cent., brokers reporting a fair inquiry at $2\frac{25}{32}$ per cent.

The Bank rate is 4 per cent., to which it was reduced from 4½ per cent. on March 6. The banks' deposit rate is 2 per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are 2 per cent. at call and 2½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)				
Day to day.	For short periods.	60 days.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.	
2¼—4	3	$3\frac{1}{16}$	$2\frac{15}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$-$2\frac{15}{16}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$-$2\frac{15}{16}$	
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)			
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months.	4 months.	6 months.		
$3\frac{1}{8}$-$3\frac{3}{16}$	$3\frac{5}{16}$-$3\frac{7}{16}$	4—4½	4¼—4½	4½—5		

REICHSBANK
(£000's omitted)

—	March 15	Inc. or Dec.
Assets:	Reichsmarks	Reichsmarks
Reichsbank shares not yet issued	177,212	Unchanged
Gold and silver	2,480,458	+ 18,300
of which deposited abroad	149,788	Unchanged
Reserve in foreign currencies	411,924	+ 10,123
Bills of exchange and cheques	1,639,428	+ 292,760
Silver and other coin	153,866	+ 15,420
Notes of other German banks	19,103	+ 6,360
Advances	68,345	— 27,228
Investments	95,246	Unchanged
Other assets	502,509	— 14,253
Liabilities:		
Reduced capital	122,788	Unchanged
Increase of capital (amount of shares not yet issued)	177,212	Unchanged
Reserve	371,139	Unchanged
Notes in circulation	4,266,015	— 214,216
Other daily maturing obligations	458,514	+ 71,772
Other liabilities	150,421	+ 1,457

—Reuter.

BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS

—	March 17	Inc. or Dec.
	Guilders	Guilders
Gold and silver	458,751,000	— 5,117,000
Bills and advances	351,005,000	+ 1,035,000
Notes in circulation	791,237,000	+ 10,375,000
Deposits	17,683,000	+ 207,000

—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

Towards the close of business a demand for sterling on New York account caused the New York rate to move in favour of London, and it closed $\frac{1}{16}$c. higher at $4.86\frac{3}{16}$. The recovery in Canadian dollars made further progress, the Montreal rate being $4.86\frac{1}{4}$, compared with $4.86\frac{13}{16}$. A further advance occurred in the French exchange, which rose to 124.31¼, closing at 124.29¼, against 124.62½ on Monday. At 34.88½, the Belgian exchange was again slightly lower, and the Dutch (12.12½), and Swedish (18.10¼kr.) rates also moved against sterling. Italian lire were again cheaper, the Milan rate being 92.88, against 92.85. Further slight appreciation occurred in Spanish currency. The Indian exchange was lower, being finally only 1s. 5$\frac{3}{16}$d., and a decline occurred in the Shanghai rate to 1s. 11½d. There was a recovery in the Argentine exchange, which was finally quoted at 41½d. The Rio exchange was slightly lower at 5$\frac{15}{16}$d. The discount on the New Zealand pound has been increased by 10s., the selling rate of New Zealand banks in London for cable transfers being now 3 per cent. discount.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exchge	March 18	March 17
New York	@ to £	4.86⅔	$4.86\frac{7}{16}$-$\frac{1}{2}$	$4.86\frac{7}{16}$-$\frac{1}{2}$
Montreal	@ to £	4.86⅔	$4.86\frac{5}{8}$-$\frac{13}{16}$	$4.86\frac{5}{8}$-$87\frac{1}{16}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.27-124.31	124.25-124.29
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.88¼-89¼	34.88¼-89½
Milan	Lire to £	92.48	92.82-92.86	92.85-92.86
Madrid	Pt. to £	25.2215	25.11¼-25.13	25.11-12½
Athens	Dr. to £	375	374½-375½	374½-375½
Helsingfors	M. to £	199.22	193.10-198.90	193.10-193.50
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.28-38.65	38.30-39.05
Lisbon	Escu. to £	—	108$\frac{1}{2}$-108$\frac{3}{4}$	108$\frac{1}{2}$-108$\frac{3}{4}$
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.12½-¾	Steel ... 1½ No bid
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	20.38-20.39	Do., 1st Pf. 26½ 26¾
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.583	34.50-34.54	Do., 2nd Pf. 4¼ 4¼
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.82-27.86	Brompton ... 54½ 25
Prague	Kr. to £	164.03	164-164½	Calgary ... 158½ 158½
Warsaw	Zloty to £	43.38	43.40-43.60	Can. Car ... 25¾ 25¾
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.18-25.26	Do., Pref. ... 30¼ 30
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.8	817-820	C. Cement ... 17 17
Constnple	Pst. to £	110	1.0307	Do., Pref. ... 92¾ No bid
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.215	275¼-275¾	C. Cottons ... No bid No bid
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48$\frac{1}{16}$-48$\frac{3}{16}$	C. Dehydrat. Alcohol A. ... 8⅞ 8⅞
Sofia	Lev to £	673.659	669-674	Do., B. ... 7¾ 7¾
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.150	18.17-18.25	C. Power A ... 14 14
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-17¼	Do., B. ... 15¼ 15¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-11	Can. Steamship ... 6 6
Copenh'gn	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¼-16¾	Do., Pref'd. ... 62 60
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97$\frac{1}{16}$	97$\frac{1}{16}$-97$\frac{3}{16}$	Cockshutt ... 18½ 19
Bombay	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$-6$\frac{1}{32}$	* Ex dividend.
Calcutta	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$-6$\frac{1}{32}$	
Madras	Per rup.	18d.	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$-6$\frac{1}{32}$	
Hong-kong	Per dol.	—	1/5¾-1/6¼	
Kobe	Per yen	24.58d.	2/0$\frac{13}{32}$-$\frac{15}{32}$	
Shanghai	Per tael	—	1/10¾-1/11$\frac{1}{16}$	
Singapore	Per dol.	2/4	2/3$\frac{31}{32}$-4$\frac{1}{32}$	
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11$\frac{1}{2}$-12¼	
Manila	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0$\frac{1}{16}$	
Dar el. Bza.	Per dol.	24.066d.	2/0$\frac{1}{16}$-5¼	
B. Aires	Per dol.	47.577d.	41$\frac{15}{16}$-41$\frac{31}{32}$	
Val'raiso	$ to £	40	39.86	
Montevideo	Per dol.	51d.	43¼-43¾	
Lima	$ to £	Par	20¼% prem.	
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.7	10.15-10.35	

† 90 days. Basis of legal stabilization at 92.90-3.05 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

—	Buying Rates per £100			Selling Rates		
	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 0 0	99 4 8	99 3 17	99 2 17	6 9 3	6 9 3
New Zealand	99 0 0	99 4 18	99 4 9	99 4 7	6 9 3	6 9 3
Africa & Rhodesia	98 15 0	98 5 2	98 5 7	98 5 10	6 9 3	6 9 3

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	99 10 0	99 10 0
New Zealand	99 7 0	99 12 6
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 5	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the purchase of £334,900 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been a net influx of £1,555,819, as shown below:—

Arrivals	£	Withdrawals	£
March 13—		March 13—	
Sovs. released	350,000	Sovs.	4,000
March 14—		March 14	Nil
Sovs.	1,025,600		
Bar gold	16,796		
March 15—		March 15—	
Sovs. released	123,000	Bar gold	249,973
		Sovs.	2,000
March 17—		March 17—	Nil
Sovs.	10,000		
Bar gold	96		
March 18—		March 18	Nil
Bar gold	334,900		
		Net influx	1,555,819
Total	£1,811,792	Total	£1,811,792

Net influx for 1930 to date, £7,089,283; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market £818,000 of South African bar gold was available. Demand was much less keen than of late, only £460,000 being disposed of in the market, while the price obtained, namely, 84s. 10½d., showed a decline of 7d. compared with March 11. An undisclosed buyer bought £200,000, Germany £150,000, the home trade £35,000, the Continental trade £30,000 and India £45,000. Nearly the whole of the balance, namely, £335,000, was sent into the Bank of England. BAR GOLD to the amount of £540,000 has been engaged for shipment from Durban to India during the coming week end.

SILVER was $\frac{1}{16}$d. lower for cash, at 19$\frac{15}{16}$d. per oz., the forward price being unaltered, at 19d.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland registered from midday on March 13 to midday on March 17 amounted to £1,043,683, of which £1,025,000 came from Australia, while exports amounted to £102,588, of which £51,225 went to British India and £27,550 to Germany. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £51,123 and exports amounted to £143,909.

REVENUE RETURNS

The following table shows the Revenue and Expenditure for the week to Saturday last together with the increase or decrease compared with the corresponding period in the previous financial year:—

Revenue	Week to March 15	April 1 to March 15	April 1 to March 15 Inc. or Dec.
	£	£	£
Ordinary Revenue.			
Inland Revenue			
Prop., and Income-tax	11,773,000	215,922,000	+ 932,000
Super-tax	4,610,000	46,580,000	+ 1,760,000
Estate, &c., Duties	1,550,000	75,460,000	— 350,000
Stamps	270,000	22,530,000	— 4,460,000
Total Inland Revenue	18,183,000	361,202,000	+ 6,478,000
Customs and Excise:—			
Customs	2,151,000	113,650,000	+ 198,000
Excise	1,280,000	121,180,000	— 7,045,000
Total Customs and Excise	3,431,000	234,839,000	— 6,847,000
Motor Veh. Duties (Exch. share)	193,000	4,689,468	+ 463,401
Receipts from Sundry Ln.	7,000,000	32,498,301	+ 4,528,899
Miscell. Ord. Receipts	3,835	10,157,265	— 2,619,791
Total Ordinary Revenue	28,810,835	680,061,956	— 23,917,614
Self-Balancing Revenue			
Post Office	1,000,000	54,800,000	+ 1,600,000
Motor Veh. Duties apportd. to Road Fund	—	21,881,532	+ 750,589
Total Self-Balancing Revenue	1,000,000	76,681,532	+ 2,350,589
Other Exchgtd. Money Raised by Creation of Debt:—			
For Cap. Expend. Issues	43,943,000	2,888,311,000	+ 260,373,000
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	950,000	39,100,000	No change
Ways and Means Advances	11,720,000	686,105,000	+ 111,040,000
Expenditure of Ordinary Expenditure			
Nat. Debt Services:—			
Interest, &c.	21,639	306,800,926	— 1,421,845
Paym. to Local Tax Accts.	176,570	9,346,622	— 2,715,043
Paym. to N. Ireland Exch.	17,500	4,881,900	+ 404,550
Other Cons. Fund Services	4,026	2,843,554	+ 519,415
Supply Services (exclu. P.O.)	7,639,180	349,436,399	+ 27,221,685
Total Ordinary Expenditure	7,858,915	673,309,401	+ 24,008,762
Sinking Fund	615,000	45,082,235	— 7,363,376
Self-Balancing Expenditure			
Post Office	1,000,000	54,800,000	+ 1,600,000
Road Fund	—	21,881,532	+ 750,589
Total Self-Balancing Expenditure	1,000,000	76,681,532	+ 2,350,589
Ins. on Nat. Savg. Certs.:—			
Paid in excess of recpt. in the Perm. Debt Charge	700,000	1,500,000	+ 1,500,000
Temporary Advances			
Und. Unempl. Ins. Acts, 1920 to 1928	160,000	6,320,000	— 5,110,000
Issues To Meet Cap. Expend.			
Und. Tele. (Money) Act, 1925 and P.O. and Tele. (Money) Act, 1928	400,000	9,900,000	— 50,000
Redemption of Debt:—			
Treasury Bills	55,055,000	2,973,365,000	+ 530,235,000
Principal of Nat. Savg. Certs. paid off	900,000	42,550,000	+ 3,500,000
Ways and Means Advances Repaid	16,820,000	675,775,000	— 41,440,000

The total INCOME for the week was £86,583,835, while OUTGOINGS amounted to £86,508,915. Thus the Exchequer balances were increased by £74,920 to £2,867,929.

MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

RESTRICTED DEALING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

MONTREAL, MARCH 18

With trading quiet the market showed little change at the opening, but improved slightly afterwards with offerings light owing to the easiness of money and the firmness at New York. There was, however, a general desire to refrain from new commitments in the absence of important local news, and the close while steady was dull.

REUTER'S QUOTATIONS

	Mar. 18	Mar. 17		Mar. 18	Mar. 17
Abitibi	30	29	Cons. Mning	228½	225
Alberta Pac. Grain	20	21	Dom. Bridge	69¾	68¾
Asbestos	2¾	3	Dom. Textile	82	82½
Do., Pref.	14¼	14½	Fam. Players	54¼	53¼
B.C. Packers	7	7	Fraser Cos.	14½	14½
Brazil. Trac.	38½	38¾	Hollinger	5¼	5½
B.C. Pwr., A	37½	37¾	Int. Nickel	39¾	39
Do., B	17	17	Massey, H.	33½	33½
Brit. Emp. Steel	—	1½	Montreal Lt.	133½	132½
Can. Brew.	27	27	Nat. Brew.	27	27
Can. Steel Car	63¾	61	Nat. Steel Car	63¾	61
Can. Steel Pulp, Pref.	80	80	Port. Cement	—	—
Power Corp.	70½	70¼	Pulp, Pref.	80	80
Price Bros.	78	79¾	Power Corp.	70½	70¼
Quebec Pwr.	62¾	62¼	Price Bros.	78	79¾
Shawinigan	74¾	73¾	Quebec Pwr.	62¾	62¼
S. Canada Power	34	34	Shawinigan	74¾	73¾
Steel Co. of Canada	44	45¼	S. Canada Power	34	34
W'per Elec.	40	39	Steel Co. of Canada	44	45¼
Bk. Montreal	303	No bid	W'per Elec.	40	39
Can. Bank	—	—	Bk. Montreal	303	No bid
Com.	256	255	Can. Bank	—	—
Royal Bank	303	304	Com.	256	255
			Royal Bank	303	304

* Ex dividend.

BIG AMERICAN BANKING MERGER

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, MARCH 18

The directors of the Chase National Bank, the Equitable Trust Company, and the Interstate Trust Company, at meetings held this afternoon, ratified the terms for a merger of the three institutions into a bank with greater resources than any other bank in the world. These amount altogether to nearly $3,000,000,000, and the new bank's capital fund will be $500,000,000.

The controller of currency at Washington has already indicated his willingness to give formal approval to the merger.

CREDITO ITALIANO RESULTS

The annual accounts of the Credito Italiano, which were adopted at the general meeting held in Genoa yesterday, showed that net earnings for 1929 amounted to 51,682,4751. (£561,800), compared with 50,378,9201. for 1928. For the third year the dividend is 8 per cent., while 20,000,000l. is again transferred to reserve, the balance carried forward being increased from 6,068,8211. to 7,499,6191. Some of the principal balance-sheet items are compared with those for 1928 in the following table:—

—	December 31 1929	December 31 1928
Liabilities:—	Lire	Lire
Deposits and savings accounts	1,187,878,336	1,169,300,698
Current accounts	4,083,572,691	4,067,685,335
Acceptances	301,329,180	319,596,000
Assets:—		
Cash	421,185,023	425,976,902
Bills receivable	2,444,549,388	2,869,359,115
Loans against collateral	602,322,906	487,737,585
Current accounts (advances)	1,838,355,348	1,790,915,145
Investments	286,060,656	307,472,436
Participations	224,031,539	206,491,440

At yesterday's meeting the shareholders sanctioned the arrangement for the fusion of the Banca Nazionale di Credito with the Credito Italiano and authorized the proposed increase in the capital to 500,000,000l., and in the reserve to 300,000,000l.

ARGENTINE GRAIN OPTIONS

BUENOS AIRES, March 18.—WHEAT closed steady and unchanged. MAIZE was steady, unchanged to 5c. higher. OATS were steady without change. LINSEED closed steady at 5c. decline.

Closing Prices	To-day	Prev. close
Buenos Aires:—		
Wheat, May delivery	9.55	9.55
June delivery	9.65	9.65
Maize, May delivery	6.00	6.00
June delivery	5.90	5.85
Oats, May delivery	4.50	4.50
Linseed, May delivery	19.35	19.40
June delivery	19.55	19.60
July delivery	19.70	19.75
Rosario:—		
Wheat, No. 2, May delivery	9.60	9.50
Maize, May delivery	5.90	5.90
Linseed, May delivery	19.50	19.25

(Prices in paper currency per 100 kilos, delivery Buenos Aires.) (Par = about 1s. 6½d.)

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FAIRLY ACTIVE

DEMAND FOR INDUSTRIALS

NEW YORK, March 18.—Trading on the Stock Exchange was fairly active, and although the market showed irregularity at times, declines were checked by the appearance of good support. Sales were returned at 4,241,000 shares.

The opening was firm. Yesterday's sharp gain in industrial stock averages stimulated fresh confidence in the underlying soundness of the market and prompted large-scale buying of representative issues. Further reports of lessening unemployment and the progress of various construction programmes throughout the country were also encouraging influences. Profit-taking subsequently caused slight declines, but the market soon rallied on the resumption of active buying and bear covering, a fresh stimulus being found in the further ease in credit conditions. Call money opened at 3½ per cent., but later declined to 3 per cent., and was available outside the Exchange at 2½ per cent., while open market acceptance rates were further reduced ⅛ per cent. Sharp advances were recorded in various specialities, but the higher price levels brought out a larger volume of realizing around midday when the market reacted.

Some easiness was noticeable early in the afternoon, particularly in oil and steel issues, the former being influenced by Washington reports that a tariff on petroleum products was unlikely to pass the Senate, and the latter on the announcement that mills of the U.S. Steel Corporation were operating only 80 per cent. of capacity, against 82 per cent. a week ago. Later the market hardened again on a renewed demand for the leading industrial stocks, which later spread to rails, bulls being encouraged by the offering of call money outside the Exchange at down to 2 per cent. The close was steady.

Exchange	Method of Quoting	Parity	Mar. 18	Mar. 17
Montreal on—				
London, cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86¼	4.86⅜
New York on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4.85$\frac{15}{16}$	4.85⅞
Cables	£1	4.86⅔	4.86$\frac{13}{16}$	4.86$\frac{15}{16}$
60 days' sight	£1	—	4.83¼	4.83¼
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4.85⅞	4.85$\frac{13}{16}$
Seven days	£1	—	4.84⅞	4.84$\frac{13}{16}$
Paris, short sight	100f.	3.91¼	3.91⅛	3.91⅛
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.23½	5.23⅝
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.04¾	40.03¾
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76	26.76
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.85⅛	26.85
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.76½	26.76½
Berlin, short sight	100rm.	23.80	2.96⅜	2.96⅜
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	23.85½	23.85
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	13.95½	13.93½
Madrid, cables	100pe.	19.30	19.35½	19.34⅝
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	12.58	12.62
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	14.09	14.09
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	17.48¼	17.46¼
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
		Cents	1.29⅜	1.29⅞
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	Cents	Cents
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	37.28	37.08
			11.65	11.60

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices Mar. 17	Mar. 18		Closing Prices Mar. 18	Mar. 17
Atchison	256¼	233	Int.C.Amer	28⅝	28¼
Atl. Coast	173½	173½	Kansas&Ty	31	31
B. & O.	119¼	117½	Louisville	132	131¼
Do., Pref.	81⅛	80¾	Minn. St. P.	28¼	28
Brooklyn Rpd. Tn.	77½	75⅞	Miss. Pac.	94½	92½
Can. Pac.	203¼	201	N.Mex.&Pf.	2	2
Cent. N.J.	280	280	Do., 2Pf.	1	1
Ches. & O.	230½	228	N.Y. Cent.	184½	181
Chi. G.W.	14	12¾	Nflk. & W.	254	251¼
Do., Pref.	39	39	N. Pacific	93½	92
Ch. N.W.	86	84½	Pennsylv'a	82⅝	81
Ch.Mil.St.P.	25¾	22⅝	Reading	126	124
Ch. Rock Is.	119¼	117½	S.L.& S.F.	112	111
Del. & Hud.	174	171	S.L.& S.W.	55	53
Del., Lack.	144	139½	S. Pacific	124½	121½
Erie	59¾	56⅝	Southern Pac.	130	126¾
Do., 1st Pf.	66	65¼	Do., Pref.	100½	100
G.N., Pref.	98½	97	U. Pacific	230	224½
Ill. Cent.	128½	128	Do., Pref.	84¼	84⅛
Interboro	—	—	Wabash	56	53
Rapid Tr.	39	36	Do., Pf. A	86½	86
INDUSTRIALS					
Air Reduct.	135¼	133	Int. Nickel	39½	39⅛
AlliedChem.	276	268	Int. Paper	28	28
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	32	31	Int. Tel.	51½	51½
Am. & F. Pwr.,	91	89¼	Kennecott	55⅛	54⅝
Am. Can.	144	142¾	Kresge S.S.	31¼	32
Am. Loco.	88	90½	K'ger, 5%	30⅜	30⅝
Am. Rolling Mills	94½	93¾	Liggett&T.	109	108½
Am. Smelt.	72¾	70¾	Loose-Wile	81	80¾
Am.Sug.R.	65	65⅜	Mack Trcks	61	60¼
Am. Tel.	239½	237¾	Mont'g'y W.	44	44½
Am. Tob.	232¼	233	Nash Mtrs.	47½	48
Am. Wat'rWks	154½	152	Nat. Biscu.	215⅜	213
Amerada	71⅞	75	Nat.CashR.	76¾	76¾
Armour D.	7¾	7⅝	Nat. Dairy	50	49½
As.DryGds.	4¾	4¾	Packard	17	16¾
Atl'tic Ref.	47⅝	47⅜	Pan A. Pet.	52	51¾
Baldwin	55⅛	54⅝	Pub. Ser. N.J.	97⅜	95¾
BarnsdallA	27¼	27⅛	Pullman	83	81⅜
Beth. Steel	102⅞	101⅜	Radio Corp.	62¾	62
C.de Pacoe	59	58⅜	R'm'g'n Rd	40⅛	39
Chi.Pn'matic	55	55	Roy'l D'tch	51¼	51¼
Chrysler	38½	38⅛	Sears R'b'k	91	92
Col. Fuel	59	58¾	Shell Union	40	40
Colum. Gas	94¼	91⅞	Sinclair	23	23⅛
Col. Graph.	28¾	28⅜	Sloss S. Sti.	53	48
Comm. Inv.	120⅞	119	Std. Brands	23¼	25¼
Cont. Can.	66⅛	65½	Std. Gas	116¾	114¼
Cont. Oil	26	26	Std. Oil of Cal.	64	63¾
Corn. Prod.	90	92¾	Do., N.J.	67⅛	67
Crucible	84	84	Do., N.Y.	34½	35⅛
DavisonCh.	42⅞	41½	Studebaker	42¾	42⅛
Drug. Inc.	83	82¾	Texas Corp.	56¾	56⅝
Du Pont	132½	132½	Tex.G. Sul.	60⅞	60¼
Eastman K.	259	254	Tidewater	14¾	14⅛
Elec.P.&L.	77¾	77	Un.Carbide	95¾	94½
Electric Storage	74	73¾	Un. Elec.	94¾	92
Fox Films	32¼	32⅝	United Gas	37⅝	36¾
Gen. Asph.	47¾	47⅝	U.S. L'ther	9⅝	9⅝
Gen. Foods	52¼	50¾	U.S. Rbr.	27⅜	27¼
Gen. Motors	46¾	46⅝	U.S. Steel	184½	183
Gillette	90½	86½	Do. Pref.	144¾	144
Goodrich	48¾	47	W. Un. Tel.	208¼	204
Goodyear	88½	88⅜	Wlse. Mfg.	187½	185
Hou.Oil'T'x	87	85½	Woolworth	65	64¾
Hud. Mtrs.	56⅛	55⅜	Worth'n Pump	123½	121
Ind. Rayon	106	106	Youngst'n Sheet	136¾	138
Int. Harv.	91¼	91¼			
Int. Match	81	79¼			
KERB STOCKS					
An.-Am.Oil	13	14	Mid. West Utilities	35½	34⅞
Assoc. Gas	42⅜	42¼	Pennroad	14⅞	14⅜
Brit.-Amer. Tobacco	26⅜	26⅝	Silica Gel.	32¼	32¼
Celanese	25	25¼	Stand. Oil Indiana	54⅛	54⅜
Elec. Bond	103⅛	98¼	Swift Int.	33	33
Gulf Oil	151*	150	Tr.-Cont.Cp.	16	15¾
Hydro Elec	45¼	45	VacuumOil	93	93
Int. Pet.	21⅜	21			
BONDS					
Libty. Ln. 3½%	100$\frac{32}{32}$	100$\frac{32}{32}$	Fdnl., 6% 1945	94	94⅞
Do., 4¼%	101$\frac{13}{32}$	101$\frac{13}{32}$	Fren. 7½% 1941	123¼	124
Do., (4th) 4¼%	101$\frac{30}{32}$	102	Do., 7% '49	117⅜	117⅝
U.K. 5½% 1937	103⅝	103¼	Ger. 7% '49	108¼	108
Do., 4% 1960-90	85¼	86	Greek, 7% 1964	99¼	99¼
Arg., 6% 1959	98¼	99	Hamb'g, 6% 1946	96	96
Aust., 5% 1957	90½	90¾	Hungary, 7½% '44	102	102⅜
A'tria, 7% 1943	107	107	Ital., 7% 1951	100	100
Belg., 6% 1955	103½	103⅜	Jap., 5½% 1954	104	103⅞
Do., 7% 1955	112	111½	Nord Ry., 6½% '50	104⅛	104¼
Bordeaux, 6% '34	103¾	103⅜	Norway 6% 1952	102⅛	102⅛
Brazil, 7½% 1952	102	102	P.L.M., 6% 1958	103¼	103
Bulg., 7, 6% 1967	83	82	Do., 7% 1958	104⅜	105
Canada, 5% 1931	100⅝	100⅝	Poland, 7% 1947	84⅞	84¼
Chile, 7, 6% '42	102	101⅛	Do., 8% 1950	96½	96⅛
Do., 6, 6% '60	94	94⅜	Rio de Sul, 8% '46	101⅞	101
Czech., 8% 1951	110½	110	San F., 8% 1950	97	96
Denm'k 6% 1942	105½	105¼	Scinc. 7% 1947	108⅜	108
Dutch E.I., 6% 1962	102¼	102½	Spain, 5½% 1954	104⅛	104¼
Do., 5½% 1953	101¼	101¼	Tokio City, 5½% '61	91½	90¾
Est. Rly. 7% '54	105⅝	105⅛			

* Ex dividend.

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

—	Mar. 18	Mar. 17
Atchison, Pref.	104½	104½
Lehigh Valley	74	72
Missouri, Kansas, and Texas	54½	54½
New York, Ontario, and Western	14⅜	13⅝
Reading, 1st Pref.	46¼	46⅛
Texas and Pacific	118	118
National Lead	171¼	170

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend. § Ex dividend and ex rights.

The money market continued easy, with 3½ per cent. the ruling and highest and 3 per cent. the lowest and last rate for call loans. Commercial Paper was quoted 4 to 4½ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were ½ lower at 3½ to 3 per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3¼ to 3½ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.86 3-16 for cable transfers.

Silver declined ⅛c. to 41⅛c. for foreign bullion.

Gold to the value of $1,500,000 from Japan and $2,500,000 from China is on the way to San Francisco.

Fourteen million dollars of Pere Marquette Railway Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage bonds have been sold at 97.

According to the American Petroleum Institute the daily average production of crude oil in the past week amounted to 2,573,200 barrels, against 2,535,400 barrels in the previous week, and 2,625,200 barrels in the corresponding week last year.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

NEW YORK, March 18.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed firm, 2½c. to ⅝c. higher. No. 2 red winter, 125⅝c.; No. 2 amber durum unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 109⅛c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 116⅛c. MAIZE firm, ⅛c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 92⅛c., f.o.b. New York. OATS firm at

COMPANY MEETINGS

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.

CONTINUED PROSPERITY

IMPORTANCE OF HEALTHY DOG FOODS

PREVENTION OF CANINE SUFFERING

The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Spratt's Patent, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

Mr. S. T. LETHERIDGE (chairman and managing director) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. A. A. Stow) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—It is gratifying to your directors, as it must be to you, that, in spite of the depression in trade generally which prevailed throughout the year under review, we are enabled to present a balance-sheet which reflects the continuance of the prosperity which has been our good fortune over a period of years. I should judge that 1929 was one of the most difficult years any manufacturing concern has had to negotiate, and especially manufacturers like ourselves, whose sales are largely dependent on the spending powers of the community. These, as you are aware, have been very considerably curtailed owing to economic conditions due to unemployment, which, unfortunately, tends to increase, and also the financial crises both here and abroad. In the early part of the year we foresaw the difficulties ahead and shaped our policy accordingly, and you have the results before you to-day.

FEATURES OF THE ACCOUNTS

If you will now turn to the accounts you will notice that these are presented in a form slightly different from that to which you have been accustomed. This is in order to meet the requirements of the new Companies Act.

I will now run briefly through the balance-sheet. On the liabilities side you will observe that the capital is now £650,000, compared with £500,000 in 1928, the increase being due to the distribution of 150,000 6 per Cent. Preference bonus shares. The reserves stand at £123,642, to which we propose to add £30,000, making the respectable total of £153,642. The pension fund, insurance fund, and unclaimed dividends account and creditors are about the same as last year. The profit and loss item, including the carry forward, totals £119,326 9s. 5d., against £117,733 9s. 1d. in the previous year.

On the assets side freeholds and freehold property, plant and machinery are slightly less, due to sundry sales. I would here state that all our buildings and plant have been maintained in a high state of repair and efficiency, and that all renewals and replacements have been made out of revenue. We have no item for goodwill. Stock-in-trade increased to £189,714 10s. 10d., about £15,000 more. Debtors at £131,013 are about £7,000 up. Our investments, including shares of Spratt's Patent (America), Limited, and shares in subsidiary companies, are £153,904, and investments in Government and trustee securities £271,565 6s. 11d., a total of £435,469. Cash at bank and in hand is £31,331 2s. 3d.

If you will turn to the suggested appropriations on the front page of the report you will see that, after adding to the profit and loss the carry-forward from last year, deducting the interim dividend on the Ordinary shares, and the dividend for the year on the "A" and "B" Preference shares, there is an available balance of £85,326 9s. 5d.

We now recommend the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 1s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, making, with the interim dividend paid in August last, 12½ per cent. for the year.

We propose to place £5,000 to pension fund, and, as I have already mentioned, £30,000 to reserve fund, which will leave a carry-forward to next account of £16,576 9s. 5d.

QUALITY MAINTAINED REGARDLESS OF COST

The quality of our foods is always maintained regardless of the cost. The fallacy of low-priced dog foods cannot be too strongly emphasized by me. Innutritious or unbalanced foods, whether for human beings or animals, are dear at any price. We human beings are able to discriminate in the choice of our foods, but the dog—the best friend man ever had—cannot do so and has to rely absolutely upon his master, whose duty it is to provide him with a wholesome diet, a very small return for his unswerving loyalty and affection which is given under any conditions. It is mistaken kindness to give sweet and very soft foods which do not necessitate using the teeth for thorough mastication and thus quickly conduce to pyorrhea, dental troubles, bad breath, and indigestion.

"A BISCUIT A DAY PREVENTS DENTAL DECAY"

A healthy dog's mouth should be bright, clean, and sweet, and this can only be ensured by feeding once a day whole dry biscuits which require reduction by the teeth, thereby hardening the gums and cleaning the teeth. "A biscuit a day prevents dental decay." By following this recommendation much suffering would be prevented and owners would have the satisfaction of seeing their dogs enjoy good health and longevity, instead of having to dose them with drugs, and hastening premature death.

AVOIDANCE OF CONTAMINATION

Another important factor is that the foods should be free from contamination. Until more or less recently dog foods were delivered to the shopkeeper in 1cwt. bags and openly displayed either inside or outside his premises, thus exposing them to all kinds of objectionable and dangerous contamination, which I leave to your imagination. To-day our foods are as carefully protected from this as are foods for human consumption. They are supplied in sealed bags and cartons containing anything from 1lb. upwards, and delivered to the trade in outer cases. A slightly higher charge is necessary, but I am convinced that the true lover of dogs is willing to pay this and have the guarantee that his dog is receiving a genuine Spratt's product in a clean and wholesome condition.

I always regard our shareholders as partners in this business, and as such they can render valuable service by recommending the company's foods to their dog-owner friends and others whom they may meet. If every shareholder obtained only one new purchaser a month for 12 months I estimate that our output would be increased by upwards of 1,000 tons a year.

A WARNING

Owing to the fact that the name "Spratt's" is almost synonymous with foods for dogs, many people have the impression that certain foods made by other manufacturers are Spratt's. I myself have frequently proved this by asking on what foods a dog is being fed and receiving the reply; "Oh, Spratt's So-and-so"—a brand not of our manufacture. We endeavour to correct these impressions in our advertisements, but they are still prevalent.

In conclusion, I take this, the only opportunity I have, of publicly thanking the vice-chairman, Mr. J. J. Mason, the manager of the grain department, Mr. J. W. Openshaw, and the other members of the board for the invaluable support given me at all times. I also thank the heads of departments, members of the staff here and abroad, and also our workpeople for their cooperation during a difficult and harassing period. I am proud of the fact that complete harmony exists, not only between the directors and the staff, but throughout the entire organization. To quote the words of a friend, "Spratt's is a happy ship." May I add the thanks of the shareholders to the staff for their services so loyally given, which have done so much to maintain the prestige of the good name of the company?

THE RESOLUTION

That, ladies and gentlemen, is all I have to say. I now have pleasure in moving: "That the directors' report and accompanying statement of accounts, as now submitted to this meeting, be received and adopted, and that a dividend on the Ordinary shares at the rate of 1s. 6d. per share, less income-tax, for the second six months of the past year, making with the interim dividend paid in August last 2s. 6d. per share for the year, be and is hereby declared."

Mr. J. J. MASON (vice-chairman) seconded the resolution, which, after the CHAIRMAN had replied to a few questions, was unanimously adopted.

The retiring director, Mr. H. P. Jillard, was re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Bertram Silcock and Co., were reappointed for the ensuing year.

AUDITOR'S CONGRATULATIONS

Mr. BERTRAM SILCOCK, in thanking the shareholders for the reappointment of his firm, said that once more he desired to take the opportunity of congratulating them on the strong and healthy balance-sheet presented that day. In these very trying days the continued expansion of their highly successful business was, he thought, not only a matter of congratulation to the shareholders, but it must be a source of great pride to the directors. As he had pointed out on a previous occasion, the company was now reaping the reward of prudent and conservative management in the past. (Cheers.)

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman and directors and staff.

C. & E. MORTON, LIMITED

YEAR'S PROFIT AND DIVIDENDS

TRADING CONDITIONS

CURTAILED BUYING CAPACITY OF PEOPLE ABROAD

The EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of C. and E. Morton, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C.

Mr. EDWARD D. MORTON (the deputy chairman and one of the managing directors) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. W. J. Watt, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Gentlemen,—I beg to move the adoption of the directors' report and balance-sheet of the 18th year of the company's trading, and with your permission will take the accounts, which have been in your hands some days, as read. (Agreed.)

A COMPARISON OF RESULTS

The net profit for the year is almost identical with the net profit for the years 1926 and 1927, but is considerably less than the net profit for 1928. For the first eight months of last year our sales were expanding in response to the advertising policy to which our chairman referred last year, but for the remainder of the year trading was restricted, due to the stringency of finance practically all over the world. The reason for this is that all the great commodities are suffering from over-production, and a considerable fall has taken place in their values. This situation has curtailed the buying capacity of people abroad, and has consequently led to a reduced demand for your company's goods. Our advertising campaign has been continued and extended during the year, and the entire cost has been charged in our trading account. We are confident that with the return of financial stability we shall reap the fruit of this publicity in increased sales.

Our chairman has frequently commented on the restriction of your trade caused by foreign and Empire tariffs and the continual increase of the duties imposed. In order to maintain our trade we have associated ourselves in the establishment of a factory in India to manufacture confectionery, as the duties imposed gave to local manufacturers an advantage in price against which the imported article could not compete. This factory is now completed and has just commenced manufacture.

ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOWENS AND JAMESONS

We have entered into arrangements with the established and well-known company Messrs. Lowens and Jamesons, Limited, of Durban, South Africa, to manufacture and pack goods under our labels. They have already gained a reputation for the quality of their canned goods, fruits, jams, and other products. After paying two personal visits to Durban I am satisfied that the interests of your company have been entrusted to hands that will be capable of maintaining and increasing your business in South Africa, which was becoming increasingly difficult owing to the protective tariff.

A new company, C. and E. Morton and Lowens, Limited, has been formed to take over the old company under the managing directorship of Mr. Lowen, a man of great practical experience and business capacity, associated with Mr. Elliott, who has been our selling representative in South Africa for many years, and I am sure that the new company will enter into a prosperous career under their combined manufacturing and selling organization.

Other important developments of a similar nature are under the board's consideration.

At our last annual meeting the chairman explained the scheme of capital reconstruction which has been adopted, and I have now to report that this has been carried through, and the balance-sheet before you shows the capital in its altered form, but amounting to the same total of paid-up share capital as hitherto. All expenses of the reconstruction have been charged in the accounts.

NEW METHOD OF INSURANCE

We have hitherto held a reserve for fire insurance, which was built up out of profits and invested outside the business. Since our last meeting we have adopted a new method of insurance, under which no part of the liability in case of fire will fall upon our company. We have been able to arrange this on most favourable terms, and as the reserve is no longer required it is brought back to profit and loss account and the securities have been sold with a small profit.

Buildings, plant, and machinery have all been maintained in an efficient manner; all repairs and renewals have been charged to revenue.

In accordance with the Companies Act, 1929, we have set out separately the investments in subsidiary companies and have also made a declaration as to the method in which profits and losses of the subsidiary companies have been dealt with in the company's accounts. I am pleased to say that no subsidiary company has made a loss in trading during the year.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

I now come to the position of the profit and loss account. The balance of undivided profit brought forward from the last account was £31,657 10s. 6d., and to this must be added the profit for 1929 and the balance of the reserve for fire insurance, a total of £121,560 1s. 11d., making a total disposable balance of £153,217 12s. 5d. The dividends already dealt with and paid are the full 7 per cent. dividend on the Preference shares and the full dividend upon the Preferred Ordinary shares from the date of issue until the end of the year, together with an interim dividend of 7 per cent. on the Ordinary shares. These dividends have accounted for £66,650 13s. 8d., leaving a balance for consideration of £86,566 18s. 9d. The directors recommend that a sum of £6,000 be paid to the trustees of the pension fund for staff superannuation. They also recommend that £2,000 be placed to investment reserve account, and that a final dividend of 14 per cent. be paid upon the Ordinary shares. If you assent to these proposals there will remain a balance of £47,066 18s. 9d. to be carried forward to the next accounts.

CHAIRMAN'S VISIT TO NEW ZEALAND

I have to say that our chairman (Mr. Charles D. Morton) regrets his absence from the meeting to-day. He is at present on his voyage home from New Zealand. He has been out there partly for his health and also on behalf of the business.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing the board's appreciation of the loyal service and support rendered to them by their travelling representatives and agents and by all members of the staff, both at head office and the factories.

Mr. GEOFFREY C. MORTON seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors (Mr. T. W. Watkins and Mr. E. G. E. Taylor) were re-elected, and the auditors (Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co.) having been reappointed the proceedings terminated.

BRITISH PORTLAND CEMENT MANUFACTURERS

DIVIDEND 15 PER CENT.

CURRENT YEAR'S GOOD START

MR. P. MALCOLM STEWART'S SPEECH

The NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the British Portland Cement Manufacturers, Limited, was held yesterday at the registered offices of the company, Portland House, Tothill-street, Westminster, S.W.

Mr. P. MALCOLM STEWART (chairman and one of the managing directors) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. J. A. White) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I presume it is your wish to take the report and accounts as read. (Agreed.) If you will turn to the debit side of the balance-sheet you will see that the Ordinary share capital remains unchanged at £1,680,000, but the Preference share capital at £1,435,000 is increased by £35,000 issued in connexion with the purchase of an allied business. The Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture Stock has been reduced to £1,351,418 by the redemption of £38,305 of stock, making the total amount of stock redeemed since the formation of the company in 1912 £428,582. The Wouldham and Martin Earle Four-and-a-Half per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock has been reduced to £255,972 by the redemption of £8,476 of stock, making the total redeemed during four years £40,028. Sundry creditors and credit balances show an increase of £62,891, which is accounted for by ordinary trade fluctuations.

PROGRESS WITH PROGRAMME OF EXPANSION

Turning to the credit side of the balance-sheet you will observe that the additions to the fixed assets account amount to £682,237. This sum reflects the substantial progress made with the programme of expansion and reconstruction referred to in my speech last year. The net addition to this account is only £380,452 after writing off depreciation reserves £255,000 and Debenture stock sinking funds £46,785. Investments at cost or under and loans at £577,081 show a decrease of £396,994, which is accounted for by realization of temporary investments as required for capital expenditure. Stocks in trade at £522,328 show an increase of £21,292. Sundry debtors and debit balances at £649,053 show an increase of £50,120, which does not call for comment. The amount of cash in hand at £241,346 is reduced by £1,942. The profits, including revenue from investments, amount to £721,856, and we again recommend to you the payment of a final dividend on the Ordinary shares of 10 per cent. less tax, making, with the interim dividend of 5 per cent. already paid, 15 per cent. for the year.

The results obtained are due to the steady economies and reductions effected in the cost of manufacture and to the maintenance of our turnover thanks to the successful efforts of our selling organization.

During the year we experienced keen competition both at home and abroad. Further, in the first three months we suffered a marked set-back in trade owing to the severe weather conditions, which brought building operations almost to a standstill, and caused us to pass through an anxious period.

RECONSTRUCTION OF WORKS

The reconstruction of our Johnson works at Greenhithe has been completed, and the new plant is running satisfactorily; the efficiency of this plant is established, the reduced operating costs anticipated being fully realized. These works will undoubtedly prove a valuable asset to the company.

Progress at the Wouldham works has been retarded owing to the exceptional difficulties encountered in carrying through the reconstruction, and at the same time maintaining the output required. The old chamber kilns have been demolished and removed; this has effected a great improvement to the works site. New clay-digging, washing, clinker-grinding and conveying plants have been installed, and early this year we lit up the new kiln, which is running satisfactorily. It will take a few months to put the finishing touches to complete the whole of the reconstruction.

The new works at Hope in Derbyshire constructed for G. and T. Earle, Limited, were completed in November last. We are producing Portland cement of exceptional quality which will fully maintain the reputation of Earle's Pelican Brand established in 1809. These model works, with their well-designed approach bridges, are a fine illustration of what can be accomplished in concrete construction.

MR. THOMAS'S VISIT TO HOPE

We were honoured by a visit from the Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, who performed the opening ceremony. Those of our friends who made the journey to Hope were rewarded by having the opportunity of listening to his interesting speech. Mr. Thomas frankly recognizes the deep-seated causes of unemployment, and that they cannot be remedied by waving a magic wand. He has done much to accelerate work on schemes of public utility, which will prove helpful to our industry. There still remain schemes which could with advantage be turned out of their dusty pigeon-holes and put into operation. Minor improvements have been made at other works, and the whole of the company's plants have been well maintained.

DEMAND ABOVE AVERAGE

The year has opened well favoured by good weather. The demand for Portland cement is above the average for these early months, and there is evidence of much constructional work to be undertaken. Selling prices remain on the low side, but we should reap increased benefits from the new and reconstructed works which were only operating for short periods last year. Consequently, if the demand further improves we hope to present to you a satisfactory report when we meet next year. (Hear, hear.)

Before moving the resolution I should like once more to express our appreciation of the hard work and loyal support given by our staff and employees at headquarters and at all our works. (Cheers.)

The Chairman concluded by moving the adoption of the report and accounts and the approval of the dividends paid and recommended to be paid, including a final dividend of 10 per cent. on the Ordinary shares, making 15 per cent. for the year.

SIR PHILIP A. M. NASH, K.C.M.G., C.B. (the vice-chairman), seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The retiring directors, Mr. George F. Earle and Mr. P. J. Pybus, C.B.E., M.P., were unanimously re-elected, and the auditors, Messrs. Crewdson, Youatt, and Howard, were unanimously reappointed.

A cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

MINING AND OIL NEWS

KANSANSHI MINE NEW REEF

RENONG TIN DREDGING.—Dredge No. 2.—Outturn first half of March, 7 tons 12cwt. Dredge No. 3.—Outturn, 9 tons 12cwt.

RHODESIA-KATANGA.—The sixth progress report of Sir Robert Williams and Co. on the Kansanshi Mine, states that a zone of replacement ore has been found to extend over the dolomite schist contact zone all around the Kansanshi Hill. In this body on the east side of the hill a series of 96 samples, taken over a length of 2000ft., averaged 15.8 per cent. copper over a horizontal width of 210ft. to 400ft. on the 100 level. On the west side of the hill the ore body is 50ft. to 80ft. wide on the 150 level. Good mineralisation has been found in similar bedded ore horizons below this upper dolomite, deriving copper values from the disseminated fissure veins which penetrate them, showing that the latter extend below the upper dolomite. Recent drilling has shown one such small fissure vein of a depth of 910ft., to borehole No. 30, which is beneath the dolomite replacement ore, on the north side of the hill, is found from 207ft. to 337ft. depth. Other results shown are:—2,500ft. continuous drive on D. Reef and West Dolomite 0.1 per cent. copper, 4ft. to 6ft. width. East of A. Reef, 45in. to 50in. width of 3.1 to 4.9 per cent. copper. New Sulphide Reefs, 30ft. of 54in. width, with 14.2 per cent. copper. New Sulphide Reefs, 30ft. of 60in. width, with 12 per cent. copper.

ZINC CORP.—Return for period ended March 8:—Lead concentrator treated 22,843 tons of ore, producing 4,786 tons of lead concentrates and 4,568 tons of zinc concentrates. Estimated gross profit with lead at average price for February, £21 2s. 10d.; zinc at contract flat rate, silver 2s., £15,350. Variation for each £1 fluctuation in price of lead, £3,190.

VENEZUELAN CONSOLIDATED OILFIELDS.—The production for the week ended March 14 was 9,220 barrels (1,317 tons).

VENEZUELAN OIL CONCESSIONS.—The production for the week ended March 15 at Bolivar was 122,026 metric tons (previous week, 122,697 metric tons); at Maracaibo, 5,891 metric tons (6,159 metric tons). Well L.88, 160 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 60 metric tons a day through a ¼in. flow plug with 600lb. pressure. Well L.85, 165 at Lagunillas has been brought in producing 300 metric tons a day through a ¼in. flow plug with 600lb. pressure.

BRITISH CAN COMPANY

EXTENSIONS AT LIVERPOOL

NEW LONDON FACTORY

The STATUTORY MEETING of the members of British Can Company, Limited, was held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms, Great Queen-street, London, W.C.

SIR JOHN FERGUSON, K.B.E., M.P. (the chairman), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. H. Moffatt) having read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report,

The CHAIRMAN said:—As you are aware, this is a formal meeting held in accordance with the Companies Act, and there are no accounts to lay before you beyond the statement of receipts and expenditure on capital account since the formation of the company.

You will observe that, at the date of the statement, there were calls in arrear on 111,485 Preference shares and 25,000 Ordinary shares. These shares were subscribed by the vendors, and the calls will be paid as soon as the liquidator of the old company has completed the transfer of the assets to the new company. This will be done as soon as legal formalities have been complied with. There is no difficulty or hitch of any kind whatever, and the matter is proceeding as speedily as possible. As a matter of fact, since the date of the statutory report £43,000 has been paid in respect of these calls.

EXPANSION OF BUSINESS

The directors would like to say that they are more than satisfied with the reception given to the new company by prominent users of tin containers, and that already the extra business placed with them has made it necessary to extend the factory at Liverpool very considerably, at a cost, together with new plant, of approximately £45,000.

We also hope to have one section of our new London factory at Acton completed within the next nine weeks. This factory, with 10 acres of freehold land, will cost us, including plant, approximately £100,000. Very extensive business has already been secured for this factory.

We are getting every possible help from our American colleagues, both with regard to the supply of machinery, technical men, and the new developments which are coming in the manufacture of containers, and we feel convinced that, with the assistance of the wide technical experience which the American Can Company has had in the development of the packing and marketing of food products in the United States, we can be of great help to fruit-growers and agriculturists in this country. We have every hope that, within a comparatively short period, the British Can Company will hold a position in the industry of this country comparable with that held by the American Can Company in the North American Continent.

There being no resolution to submit to the meeting, the proceedings then terminated.

MARINE INSURANCE

HIGHER RATE ON THE BLIJDENDIJK

The rate on the large Dutch steamer BLIJDENDIJK, on fire in the Gulf of Suez, rose from 50 to 80 per cent. yesterday, as a result of further unfavourable reports, and some underwriters did not regret yesterday having placed reinsurances on Monday at 45 per cent. The messages stated that the vessel had been beached, that she was still burning fiercely to the waterline from fore to aft, and even that there was "very little hope." The BLIJDENDIJK, a vessel of 6,854 tons, owned by the Holland-America Line, was built in 1921. The insured value of the hull is understood to be 1,300,000 florins (£106,000). There are also likely to be considerable interests in the cargo—London underwriters have already heard of some rubber and tin. As, however, the steamer was bound at the time from Batavia for Boston and New York it would be scarcely surprising if the New York market is concerned in the cargo.

News received yesterday showed that the British steamer TORR HEAD, ashore at Hooghly Point, had been floated. Consequently she was withdrawn from the reinsurance market. The vessel went ashore on Monday, while bound from Fremantle for Calcutta, and 5 per cent. was quoted. The TORR HEAD, a vessel of 5,221 tons, managed by Messrs. G. Heyn and Sons, was built in 1923.

REINSURANCE RATES

The following reinsurance rates are now being quoted in the London market:—

Vessel	Voyage and Casualty	Guineas per cent.
BALTADOR	London, Dec. 20, for Riga. Ashore Narven Island	70
MURCHEN	At New York, from Brunsbuttel, Resting on dock bottom, having been on fire	20
TYNE MARU	Ashore Kurushima Strait	10
BLIJDENDIJK	Batavia, Feb. 22, for Boston and New York. On fire Gulf of Suez	80
BREMEN (S.V.)	Iquique, Oct. 20, for Hamburg	5

BARROW, HEPBURN AND GALE

SCHEME APPROVED

By order of the Court separate meetings of the holders of the 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares and the holders of ordinary shares in Barrow, Hepburn and Gale, Limited, were held yesterday to consider a scheme of arrangement. Mr. W. A. POSNETT (chairman of the company) presided at each meeting.

At the meeting of preference shareholders the Chairman formally moved the approval of the scheme, which was seconded by Mr. PHILIP HODGSON.

Mr. WILSON moved an amendment to the effect that the interest on the cumulative participating preference shares should be raised from 6 per cent. to 7 per cent. The scheme submitted, he said, was almost entirely in favour of the ordinary shareholders at the expense of the preference shareholders, and some compensation should in fairness be given to the preference shareholders for the sacrifice of £162,000 arrears of interest.

Mr. CAVERHILL said that the course followed by the directors in recommending a scheme whereby the cumulative rights of the preference shares were forfeited without any real consideration being offered in return could not fail to lower the status of preference shares in general and would give the impression that the term "cumulative and preference" was illusory.

SIR SAMUEL BARROW said that in his opinion there was no good reason for asking the preference shareholders to forgo their arrears of dividend, as by so doing they were making a present of £162,000 to the ordinary shareholders, who thus, under the scheme, lost nothing. The company had never paid a dividend on its ordinary capital and had not been able to pay regularly the 6 per cent. dividend on its preference shares, and in his opinion there was no more likelihood of its being able to do so in the future than there had been in the past. The preference shareholders were being asked to give up a substance for a shadow.

Mr. CATCHPOLE said that in his opinion the question as to which class of shares was making a sacrifice and which was receiving a benefit was of secondary consideration. What they had to consider was whether the company would ever be able to make profits that could be divided in any way outlined by any scheme.

On the amendment being put to the meeting it was lost on a show of hands and the original resolution was passed.

The holders of the ordinary shares agreed, without discussion, to a resolution reducing the 1,400,007 issued ordinary shares from 10s. to 5s. each.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders was subsequently held, when the CHAIRMAN said that the fall in the value of raw material had been remarkable, and it had been impossible to carry on successfully when prices were tumbling "head over heels."

The report and accounts were adopted.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, March 17.—EXCHANGE on London was unchanged at 44⅛d. The COFFEE market closed steady with No. 7 N.Y. Standard unchanged at 14⅜25. Receipts were 13,000 bags, making 2,941,000 bags for the season to date, against 2,118,000 bags for the same period last season. Clearances were 2,000 bags to the U.S., 9,000 bags to Europe, and 9,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows a decrease at 339,000 bags, and compares with 235,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. Standard was unchanged at 14⅜000. Receipts were 15,000 bags, which increases the season's aggregate to 7,184,000 bags, against 6,369,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were 12,000 bags to the U.S. The stock is estimated at 1,195,000 bags, against 1,229,000 bags a year ago.

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

LONDON WOOL SALES

CLEVELAND IRON PRICES REDUCED

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), March 18.—WHEAT.—In view of rather better closing advices from Winnipeg and Argentina the market was firmer and sellers advanced prices by 6d. to 9d. per quarter. Demand was slow. For a part cargo of 3,067 tons, Rosafe, 63lb., per Gothland, B.L. Feb. 18, 52s. was paid to Hull. For a cargo of No. 2 and No. 3 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), afloat, 40s. 4½d. and 39s. 4½d. was asked respectively; and 39s. 9d. and 38s. 9d. for No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), March-April 15, Rosafe, 63½lb. (new), afloat, was held for 38s. 9d.; (old) for 38s. 3d.; 62½lb., March, for 37s. 7½d.; and Barusa, 62lb., for 34s. 3d. South Australian, afloat, offered at 39s. Parcels were in good request at about 3d. to 6d. per quarter advance. No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Nebraska, afloat, sold at 40s. 3d. net; No. 2, per Dinteldijk, afloat, at 39s. 9d. net; No. 3, per Welsh City, loading, at 39s. 7½d. net; per Patagonier, March-early April, at 38s. 7½d. net; No. 3, per Hesperus, afloat, at 38s. 9d. net; No. 4 Manitoba, per Herakles, at 37s. 3d. net; No. 6 Manitoba (Atlantic), March, at 38s. 1½d. net; South Australian, per City of Windsor, afloat, at 38s.; New South Wales, per Euripides, at 37s. 6d.; Rosafe 63lb., per Collingham, afloat, at 36s. 9d.; at 63½lb., per Alcor, at 35s. 3d. net; Hard paid 34s. 10½d., and 35s. for Rosafe 63lb., on the way, while to Naples 38s. 9d. was again paid for West Australian, per Barrwhin, afloat, and to Continent, No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Pacific), March and April made 39s. 10½d.

The wheat futures market closed firm with old contract 1s. up and new contract 4d. over yesterday.

Per 480lb.	Opening values	1.15 value	3.15 call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
			Old Contract		
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	37 6	38 6	38 3	38 6	37 6
May ..	—	—	38 9	—	—
	New Contract—London Grade of Milling Quality				
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	33 10	34 4½	34 3	34 2	33 10
May ..	33 10	34 4½	34 3	34 2	33 10

MAIZE ruled firm with sellers requiring 3d. to 6d. per quarter advance, and there was rather more inquiry for old crop. For La Plata, afloat, 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. was asked; 23s. 6d. was bid; and 23s. 3d. paid for May-June. Parcels were in moderate demand at 3d. over late rates. La Plata, Feb.-March, sold at 23s. 3d.; and May-June, at 23s. 9d. to 22s. 6d. Liverpool paid 23s. 6d. to 23s. 9d. for on passage; and Manchester, 23s. 10½d. to 23s. 6d. for afloat.

BARLEY continued quiet. It was reported that a cargo of 3,500 tons Danubian, afloat, had been sold at 17s. 6d. late yesterday. Persian parcels, March, sold to Avonmouth, at about 18s. 6d.

OATS were rather harder to buy. La Plata, May-June, sold at 11s. 10½d.; and late yesterday London paid 10s. 9d. for Russian (on sample), March-April.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—WHEAT:—Shipment parcels were in quiet demand at unchanged prices to 3d. per qr. advance. No. 1 Manitoba, March, sold at 40s. 6d.; No. 2, 40s.; No. 3, 38s. 9d.; No. 4 Manitoba, April, 38s.; No. 5, March, 35s.; No. 6, March, 28s.; No. 2 mixed durum, March, 35s. 3d.; Rosafe 63lb., afloat, 34s. 6d.; Barli 62lb., afloat, 34s.; and Australian, afloat, 33s. 9d. Business comprised 5,000 Manitoba, March-April 15, at 38s.; and Cold crop, March, at 38s. 1½d. Spot parcels were quiet and unchanged to the turn easier. Graded wheat futures opened ½d. lower but afterwards advanced owing to general buying, mostly on speculative account, and remained firm of further Continental sales, prices touching 1½d. above the opening level. Later, the market ruled easy on less demand for actual wheat, with some pressure to sell near-by parcels together with lower advices from Argentina. In the late afternoon there was some recovery, due to better American and Canadian advices and the market closed steady unchanged to ¼d. per quarter lower. Sales amounted to 350 loads. Tenders against current month, nil, the total since the beginning of the month amounts to 1,227,241 original centals; rejected during the same period, 155,351 centals. Official settlement prices:—March, 7s. 2d.; May, 7s. 6d.; July, 7s. 6d.

Per 100lb.	Open's values	Business done		Official settlement prices	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		Highest	Lowest			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March ..	—	7 2½	—	7 2	7 1¾	7 1¾
May ..	7 3½	7 5	7 3	7 4	7 4	7 4
July*..	7 5¼	7 6¾	7 4¾	7 6	7 5¾	7 5¾

* Net cash terms.

MAIZE.—Shipment parcels of La Plata were very firm with a fair business, covering afloat, at 23s. 6d., about selling, and Feb.-March, at 23s. 9d., while for Manchester, March realized 24s. Dahubian were not offered. La Plata, afloat, 23s. 6d.; about selling, 23s. 9d.; March, 24s.; and May-June, 22s. 9d., sellers. Maize on the spot was in better request at rather firmer rates.

BARLEY was dull.

OATS were slow and easier. Shipment parcels were steady but quiet; Chilean tawny, March-April, were offered at 12s. 6d.; and La Plata, f.a.q., April, at 11s. 9d.

FLOUR.—New business was restricted, but deliveries on contracts were of fair extent, with prices generally steadier.

BEANS were in quiet demand and inclined to favour buyers. Peas were steady with a moderate inquiry.

OATMEAL was dull and unchanged. WHEATFEED was in better request at steady prices.

IPSWICH, March 18.—Wheat was steady at about 36s. Barley was easier in small supply and prices were about unchanged, except for the lower grades, which were inclined to be dearer. Oats, 19s. to 20s. Beans and peas, 40s. to 42s.

KING'S LYNN, March 18.—Very little wheat was offering, and prices ranged from 36s. to 37s. per 4½cwt. Barley prices were unchanged at 20s. to 40s. per 4cwt. No oats offering.

LONDON, March 18.—POTATOES (The Borough).—Trade very fair, with supplies in excess of offer. Quotations:—Best silftland King Edward, £3 5s. to £3 15s.; second grade skirtland King Edward, Arran Chief, British Queen, and Scotch King Edward, £2 10s. to £3; Scotch Majestic, £2 to £2 10s.; and skirtland, £3 to £3 per ton, ex rails.

COVENT GARDEN.—There was a fairly brisk demand for good supplies of fruit and vegetables. Quotations:—English Colmar grapes, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; Belgian Colmar grapes, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.; South African grapes, 7s. 6d. to 15s. per 10lb. box; English Bramley seedling apples, 6s. to 10s. per bushel; American Newtown apples, 14s. to 18s. 6d.; Winesap apples, 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per box; York Imperial apples, 22s. to 25s.; Nova Scotian apples, 16s. to 18s. per barrel; Cape Worcester pears, 16s. to 18s. to 24s. per case; South African pears, 8s. 6d. to 10s. per box; Naples lemons, 16s. to 22s. 6d. per case; Messina lemons, 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per box; 12s. 6d. to 18s. per case; Jaffa oranges, 14s. to 18s. per case; Valencia oranges, 24s. to 30s. per case; Palermo bitter oranges, 6s. to 10s. per box; South African peaches, 4s. to 12s.; plums, 5s. to 10s. per box; Porto Rico grape fruit, 17s. to 21s.; Jamaica grape fruit, 15s. to 20s.; Florida grape fruit, 16s. to 20s. per case; Canary tomatoes, 1s. 2½d. per pound; Madeira custard apples, 6s. to 12s. per dozen; French Cavaillon asparagus, 2s. 9d. to 3s.; French Lauris asparagus, 3s. to 4s. per bundle; forced rhubarb, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bundles; forced seakale, 3s. to 5s. per box; endive, 3s. to 4s.; celeriac, 3s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen; Continental broccoli, 6s. to 8s. per crate; spring greens, 6s. to 7s. 6d.; Scotch kale, 3s. to 4s.; savoys, 4s. to 5s. per bag; Valencia onions, 7s. to 9s. per case; leeks, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen bundles; English onions, 4s. to 5s.; parsnips, 5s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt.

HAY AND STRAW (Whitechapel).—The demand was moderate and with fair supplies prices remained steady. Best meadow hay was quoted £7 to £7 10s.; mixture and seinfoin, £7 to £7 15s.; best clover, £7 5s. to £8; and best straw, £4 10s. to £4 15s. per ton.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—An improved demand was reported for spot cotton, especially for outside descriptions. A moderate trade was done in American with quotations 4 points higher; middling, 5.93d. Brazilian and Peruvian were also generally advanced 3 points; Peruam fair, 7.83d.; g.f. smooth, 9.93d.; and g.f. Tanguis, 9.09d. Egyptian rose 5 to 25 points; f.g.f. Sakellaridis, 17.70d., and f.g.f. Upper, 10.17d. African was 5 points higher; middling Weso, 6.28d., and g.f. Kani, 6.83d. East Indian remained at previous rates; fine m.g. Broach, 6.10d., and fine No. 1 Oomra, 5.60d.

American futures opened at a rise of 7 to 12 points, and the improvement was maintained throughout the morning with the assistance of Continental and Southern purchases, rates at midday being at the opening level. Further advances were established in the afternoon in sympathy with firm New York cablegrams which stimulated further support and bear covering, while spinners called freely. The market closed firm, 21 to 26 points up for near months, and 15 to 19 points higher for distant. Liverpool closing prices:—May, 8.09; July, 8.13; Oct., 8.14; Jan., 8.21. New York 11 a.m. prices:—May, 15.47; July, 15.58; Oct., 15.38; Jan., 15.57.

Egyptian futures.—Sakellaridis contracts opened 24 points higher on a renewal of speculative buying and shorts covering, and after some irregularity closed steady at gains ranging from 11 to 37 points. Closing prices:—March, 12.89; April, 13.04; May to Sept., 19.05; Oct., 13.01; Nov. and Dec., 13.93; Jan.,

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	—	April 1	April 22
Pay-day ..	To-morrow	April 3	April 24

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
56⅝ 52	Consols, 2½% ..	55½ 55⅝	..
68⅛ 61⅝	Do. Do. 4% ..	66⅛ 66⅜	..
103¼ 99⅛	War Loan, 5% ..	102½ 102⅝	..
101⅞ 99½	Do., 4% ..	100½ 100⅝	..
91⅛ 82⅛	Ftg. Loan, 4% ..	90 90¼	+⅛
95⅛ 90	Victory, 4% ..	92⅜ 92⅝	+⅛
80¼ 72⅞	Do., Nat. Bds. ..	92⅝ 92⅞	+⅛
100 95	Conversion, 5½% ..	77½ 77¼	+⅛
100⅛ 99⅛	Do., 4% ..	97 97¼	+⅛
101⅜ 97⅛	Treas., 5% '30	100¼ 100⅜	..
100 96⅛	Do., 5% '29-'35	101⅛ 101⅜	+⅛
98⅜ 94⅛	Do., 4½% '29-'32	100¼ 100⅜	..
97⅝ 93⅞	Do., 4% '31-'33	99⅛ 100⅛	..
60¼ 55	Do., 4% '38-'40	87⅝ 88	+⅛
66 60¼	Do., 3½% ..	57⅝ 58⅛	+⅛
65⅝ 60	Local Loans, 3% ..	63½ 64½	+⅛
84⅝ 80	T'rasl.5%'29-'47	84 84	..
266 239	Bank of England	250 253	+1
82⅞ 77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	79 81	..
71⅝ 60	India, 5½% ..	59½ 60⅝	+¼
61⅝ 50½	Do., 5% ..	52¼ 53¼	+⅛
51⅜ 44	Do., 2½% ..	44 44	..
92⅜ 80¼	Do., 5% '50-55	100⅜ 100⅝	..
109 103⅞	Do., 4% '50-55	82 83	+⅛
66⅝ 60	Sudan, 5½% ..	106¼ 107¼	..
76¼ 70	Do., 5% ..	65½ 64½	..
104⅜ 99¼	Do., 3½% ..	75 75	..
104¼ 100	Corp. of Ldn.,5%	101½ 102½	..
65¾ 59	Met. Water, "B"	63½ 64½	..
67 58¾	Do., "A" ..	61¾ 62¾	..
85⅛ 81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	61¾ 62¾	..
75⅛ 67½	Do., 2½% ..	69½ 70½	..
64 58	Pt. of Lond., 3% ..	.. ..	..
83¼ 76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	80¼ 81¼	..
100¼ 93	Do., 4½% ..	79½ 80½	..
		95 96	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½ 98	Aust., 6% '31-41	98½ 99	+¼
99¼ 90½	Do., 5% '45-75	90¾ 90¾	+¼
93¼ 86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	97¼ 98¼	+¼
95¼ 91⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	83½ 84	+¼
82⅝ 78½	Cape, 4% '16-36	94 94½*	..
81½ 78¼	Do., 4% '29-49	81½ 82	..
113¾ 108½	Do., 3½% '47-67	81¼ 81¼	..
104¼ 99	G.Col.,5% '45-70	109 109½	+¼
99 95	Kenya,5% '48-58	100⅝ 101¼	+¼
85½ 81⅝	Natal,3½% '34-44	85½ 84	+¼
76⅞ 72½	Do.,3% '49-69	75½ 76	+¼
88 83¼	N.S.W. 3% '55	70 70½	..
97 93¼	Do.,3½% '30-50	85 85	..
94⅜ 90¾	Do., 4% '33-53	70 70½	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 4% '43-63	91½ 92	..
102 92	Do.,3½% '45-65	88½ 89	..
104¼ 98¾	Do.,5½% '47-67	90½ 91	..
97⅝ 93¾	N.Zeal., 5% '45-65	104 104½	..
101⅜ 96	Do., 4½% '45	93¾ 94¼	+¼
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 4% '43-63	83¼ 84	+¼
80¾ 75	Do., 4% '40-60	86½ 86½	..
104¼ 98½	Do., 3½% '44-64	79½ 80½	..
88⅝ 84⅛	Do., 3% '41-61	70 70½	..
94¾ 90¼	Do., 4% '33-53	91½ 92	..
99½ 88¼	Do., 4% '43-63	91½ 92	..
102 92	Do.,3½% '45-65	88½ 89	..
104¼ 98¾	Do.,5½% '47-67	90½ 91	..
97⅝ 93¾	N.Zeal., 5% '45-65	104 104½	..
101⅜ 96	Do., 4½% '45	93¾ 94¼	+¼
88⅜ 84⅞	Do., 4% '43-63	83¼ 84	+¼
80¾ 75	Do., 4% '40-60	86½ 86½	..
104¼ 98½	Do., 3½% '44-64	79½ 80½	..
90¼ 85	Do., 3% '41-61	70 70½	..
62⅛ 56	Nigeria, 5% ..	106 106½	..
72½ 65	Do., 4% ..	84 85	..
80¼ 73	Do., 3½% ..	71 72¾	..
71½ 63	Do., 3% ..	63 64	..
22/6 20/6	Do., 2½% ..	78 79	..
106½ 103½	Do., 5% Ref. ..	94 95*	..
	Underground, £1 Do., Income	98¼ 99¼	..
		22/1½ 22/7½*	−1d
		105½ 107½	−1½

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Price, Mar. 17	Name of Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
85	Arg., 4% Rescission..	85 86	+⅛
83	Do., 4% ..	83 84	+⅛
102¾	Austrian, 6% ..	94½ 95⅜	+⅛
110½	Belgian, 7% ..	102¼ 103¼	+⅛
91¼	Berlin (City of), 6%	110 111	..
54⅜	Brazil, 4% ..	91¼ 92¼	+¼
67	Do., 4% Rescission..	53⅝ 54⅜	..
67⅞	Do., 5% 1913	58 59	+1⅛
79¾	Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	67 68	..
88	Do., 5% 1927	89½ 90¼	+⅛
57⅛	Buenos Aires, 6% ..	77¼ 77¼	..
79¾	Bulgaria, 7% ..	57 58	+⅛
93⅛	Chile, 6% 1926 ..	79 81	+1
85½	Do., 5% 1911 ..	88 90	+1
98⅜	Do., 7½% 1922 ..	104 106	..
82	Chinese, 5% 1896 ..	98½ 99⅜	..
85¾	Do., 4½% 1898 ..	82 83	+¼
89¾	Do., 5% 1912 ..	82 83	+¼
61½	Do., 5% 1913 ..	62¼ 63¼	+¼
59	Do.,Shanghai-K.5%	58 60	..
24	Do., Tientsin-P. ..	21 25	..
28	Do., Hukuang 5% ..	26 29	..
112	Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	111½ 112½	..
76½	Egyptian Unified ..	76 77	..
20½	Do., 5% ..	20¼ 20⅜	..
20⅜	Do. 4% ..	19⅞ 20⅜	..
10⅜	Medl., 6% ..	10⅛ 10⅜	..
105	Nord., 6% ..	103 104	+¼
103¼	Orleans, 6% ..	103 104	+¼
104⅜	Paris, 6% ..	103 104	+¼
109¼	P.L.M., 6% ..	103¾ 104¾	..
106	Seine (Dept. of), 7%	108¾ 109¾	..
60	German, 7% ..	106¾ 107¼	+¼
74¼	Greek Monopoly, 4%	55 57	..
102½	Do., 7% Refugee ..	74 76	+1
90	Do., 6% Stabilization	102½ 103½	..
101¼	Hungarian, 7½% ..	99¼ 99¾	..
17¾	Italian, 5½% ..	101¼ 102¼	..
101½	Do., Odt. Consort."B"	17¾ 18¼	..
74¼	Japan, 4% 1899 ..	74 75	..
90	Do., 5% 1907 ..	90¼ 90¾*	..
100	Do., 6% 1924 ..	100 101	..
92¼	Tokyo (City of), 5½%	92½ 93½	..
19	Mexican, 5% ..	17 19	..
81	Peru, 6% 1928 ..	17 19	..
90	Polish, 7% ..	80½ 81½	..
43	Portugal, 3% 1st Ser.	42¼ 43¼	..
46¼	Roumanian, 4% Cons.	46½ 47½	+½
3	Russian, 4% 1889 ..	2 3	..
3¼	Do., 5% 1906 ..	2 3	..
105	Siamese, 6% 1924 ..	102½ 103½	..
12⅜	Spanish, 4% Unified..	11¼ 12⅛	−¼
64	Uruguay, 5½% ..	63 65	..
101⅜	Peruvian Corp. ..	10 11	..
51¼	Do., Pref. ..	50½ 51½	..
105¼	German Potash, 7% ..	105 106	+¼
88¼	San Paulo Coffee,7½%	90¼ 91¼	+1¼

BRITISH RAILWAYS

87¼	Great Western ..	87 87¼*	−¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	80 81	..
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	94½ 95½*	+¼
50¼	Do., 5% Pref. ..	92½ 93½*	+¼
—	L. Mid. and Scottish	49¼ 50¼*	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	+½
—	Do., 4% Pref. ..	74½ 75½*	+¼
101¾	L. and N. East., Def.	68¼ 69¼*	+¼
34¼	Do., Pref. ..	33¾ 34¾	..
—	Do., 5% Deb. ..	56½ 57½	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	72½ 73½	+¼
—	Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	67¼ 68¼	+¼
—	Do., 4% 2nd Pref. ..	60¼ 61¼	+¼
62⅞	Metropolitan ..	62 63*	..
72½	Met. Dist. ..	72¾ 73¼*	..
30¼	Southern, Defd. ..	29⅞ 30⅜*	..
71½	Do., Pref. ..	71 72*	+¼
—	Do., 4% Deb. ..	78 79	+¼
—	Do., 5% Gtd. ..	94 95*	+¼
22/6	Do., 5% Pref. ..	98¼ 99¼*	+¼
106½	Underground, £1 Do., Income	22/1½ 22/7½*	−1d
		105½ 107½	−1½

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

79	Antofagasta, Cons. ..	78 80*	..
—	Argentine, Gt. Western	80 82	..
94	Argentine, N. Eastern	92 94	..
85	B.A. and Pacific ..	92 94	−½
71½	B.A. Western ..	83 85	−½
206½	Canadian Pacific ..	203½ 205½	−½
75	Central Argentine ..	70½ 72	−½
74	Central Uruguay ..	73 75	−1
18	Cordoba Central ..	17½ 18½	..
29	Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27½ 28½	..
28¾	Costa Rica ..	27 29	..
60½	Entre Rios ..	28½ 29½	..
—	Int. Cent. America ..	27½ 28½	−1
50	Leopoldina ..	29 31	..
54⅜	Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	51 52	+2
—	Nitrate (Reserv) ..	5⅞ 6	..
18⅞	San Paulo ..	17⅜ 18⅛	−⅛
17½	United of Havana ..	17 18	−½

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7⅝	+⅛	Lloyds, A. ..	60⅞	+7½d
Alexanders ..	3/16	..	Martins ..	13	..
Anglo-S. Am.	6⅜	..	Merc. Ind., C.	13	..
Bk. of Aust.	11⅞	..	Midland, £1	76/9	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	8⅞	+⅛	Do. £12 (2 10s. paid)	..	..
Bk. of Mtl.	62½	..	National ..	81⅝	..
Bk. of N.S.W.	37¼	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9¼	..
Bk. of N.Z.	53/6	..	Do., B. ..	54/9	+6d
Barclays, A.	7⅞	+⅛	Nat. India ..	43	−¼
Do., B. ..	54/9	+6d	Nat. Prov. 6d.	13¾	..
Do., D.C.O.	26/3	..	Nat. Prov. 4d.	4¾	..
B. Overseas ..	5⅝	..	Ryl. of Can.	62¼	..
Can. Com. ..	52½	..	Stand. S.A. ..	14½	..
Char. India ..	18¼	+¼	Un. of Aust. ..	10⅝	..
District ..	3/16	..	Un. Discount ..	9¾	..
Eng., S. & A.	6	−⅛	Westminster ..	75/6	..
Hambros ..	6⅞	..	Do., £1 ..	49/6	..
Hoskyns ..	109	+1	Wms.Deas. A.	40/0	−3d

INSURANCE

Alliance, New	192½	..	Nth. Assur.	153¾	..
Atlas Assur.	12½	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14¼	..
Britannic ..	14⅞	..	Prudential ..	23	..
Com. Union ..	24⅛	..	Do., "B" ..	38/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11¾	..	Royal ..	84	+⅛
Hamp're Liab.	75/0	..	R. Exchange ..	61⅜	..
Gen. Accdt.	15	..	Scottish, "A" ..	16⅝	..
Guardian ..	30⅜	..	Sea ..	73/0	..
Ldn. and L.	29	..	Sun Insur. ..	38	..
Ldn. Assur.	9¾	..	Sun Life ..	53¾	..
N. Brit. & M.	34½	+⅛	Y'ksh'e (50/-)	68	+⅜

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Ass., Cotton ..	0/7½	..	Engl. Cotton	1⅞	..
Bleachers ..	19/6	..	Fine Spinners	23/9	+3d
Bonsor, Def. ..	14/6	..	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers ..	23/9	+3d	Inspl. Chem.	25/10½	+3d
Brit.Celanese	13/0	..	Do., Defd. ..	7/10½	+3d
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/0	..	Lancs. Ind. Pf.	2/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	5/0	..	Linen Thread	1⅜	..
Brit. Enka ..	⅞	..	Lister ..	13/3	..
Calico Print.	11/0	..	Patons & B.	20/0	..
Cas. Celanese	4⅜	..	Rylands ..	20/9	..
C'te'se Amer.	2⅝	+⅛	Salt Union ..	12⅞	..
Coats ..	64/0	..	Shirt Units ..	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	Spin (8/9's) ..	2/6	..
Courtaulds ..	27⅛	+½	Snia Viscosa	10/9	−3d
			Wardle&Dav.	1⅜	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. Ind.	25/0	..	Hydro Elec.	46¼	+⅜
Atlas ..	26/1½	..	Johnson&Ph.	36/6	..
BarcelonaTr.	27½	..	Metro. Elec.	59/0*	..
B'mouth&Pt.	39/0	..	Mex.L&Comp.	7⅝	..
Brazil Trac.	40½	+⅜	Do., Pref. ..	76	−¾
Brit. Insul.	73/6	..	Mid.Counties	27/0*	..
Brush Elec.	126	..	Newc'le Elec.	25/6	..
Callender's ..	8⅞	+⅛	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	53/0	..	Siemens ..	22/9	−3d
County Lond.	45/0	+1/0	Telegr. Const.	24⅜	..
English Elec.	5/4½	..	Vic. Falls ..	41/6	..
Gen. Elec. ..	46/0	−3d	Whitehall, Pf.	24/3	..
Hanley's Tel.	6	+⅛	Yorkshire ..	32/0	+1/64

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	13/9	+3d	Imp. Smelt.	17/0	..
Am.Dent.Ind.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob.	43⅜	+1/32
Apollinaris ..	8/6	..	Imp.Tob.Can	40/6*	..
Assd. Cement	24/6	..	Int. Nickel ..	40⅜	+1/8
AustinM.(5/0)	22/3	−1/0	Kreuger & T.	30	..
Bovril, Def.	58/3	..	Lever,7% Pf.	23/0	..
Brit. Ahm.	43/6	..	Leyland, M.	57/0	−6d
Brit. Am. Th.	51⅜*	..	London Brick	39/3	..
Brit. Match	25/1½	..	Manbre&Gt. Dt.	15/6	+3d
Brit.Oil Cake	50/9	..	Marconi Mar.	2⅜	..
Brit. Port Cm	2⅜	..	Do., Cas. ..	2⅛	..
Brit. Ropes ..	3/0	..	Marg. Union	1⅛	..
Cab.&W."B" ..	29	..	Mather & P.	42/6*	..
Do.,7½%"A"	65	+1	Nairn, M.&G.	21⅜	..
Do.,5½%Pf.	96½*	+6d	Napier ..	2⅛	..
Carreras, A.	9	+1¼	P. & O., Def.	48/0	+1/0
Col. Graph. ..	6	..	Phillips (G.) ..	1⅝	+⅛
Crittall ..	114*	..	Pinchin J'son	49/0	..
Cr.&Br., 1 Pf	11/10½	..	Prim. H'dgs.	28/6	..
Cunard Str'm	21/6	..	Rolls-Royce	45/6	+9d
Dennis Bros.	1⅝	..	Rover ..	7/3	−3d
Dunlop Rbr.	13/0	..	Royal Mail ..	25½	..
E.Kendy(U.B.)	17/4½	..	Singer ..	1⅜	..
Finlay, Jas.	84/6	..	Sm.&Arg.Mt.	2⅜	..
Furness, W.	32/6	..	Sth.Met. Gas	98	..
Gas Lt. & C.	17/7½	..	Spillers ..	22/0	..
Gaumont Br.	15/0	+1d	S.T.D., Pref.	21½	..
Globe Tel. ..	22	..	Swed.Mtch.B	16⅞	+1d
Gramophone ..	4¼	+⅛	Turner & N't	3⅛	−⅛
Gray Motors	14/10½*	+6d	Utd. Dairies	51/0	..
Harrisons&C.	6½	..	Un. Molasses	47⅝	+3/32
Imp. Airways	2⅝	..	Utd. Tob. (S.)	41⅛	−6d
Imp.Con. Gas	54⅝	−5	Wall Paper D	42/6	..

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	6/6	−3d	Howard & B.	⅝	..
Armstrong ..	0/6	..	Lambert ..	36/3	..
Babcock&W.	59/9	−3d	Pease &Ptns.	3/3	−1½d
Baldwins ..	5/0	..	Platt Bros.	5/0	..
Bengal ..	10/9	..	Powell, Duff.	11/0	−1½d
B.S.A. ..	9/0	−3d	Richds.West.	4/9	..
Bolsover ..	15/6*	−9d	Ruston & H.	7/0	..
Brown(John)	2/10½	..	S. Speakman	12/6	..
Cammell Ld.	2/0	..	Staveley ..	19/6*	−1½d
Consett ..	9/3	..	Stewart&L.Def.	26/1½	−4½d
Cory (Wm.)	55/0	..	S. Durham ..	21/3	..
Dorman Long	5/6	−1½d	Swan,Hunter	23/0	..
Ebbw Vale ..	1/0	..	Tata, Deb. ..	97½	..
Guest, Keen	33/9	+3d	Thomas, R. ..	2/0	..
Hadfields ..	8/3	..	Vickers ..	8/0	..
Hard.&W.P.	9/0	..	Weardale,Dt.	18/9	..
Hopkinson ..	35/0	..	Yk.Am.Ad.D	7/3	..

BREWERIES

Allsopp ..	22/9	..	Ind, Coope..	61/9	+3d
Bass, Ratcl.	62.0	..	Meux's ..	34/3*	+1/3
Benskin's ..	51/6	..	Mitch.'s & B.	51/0	..
Courage ..	8/9	..	S. Africa ..	58/6	..
Distillers ..	68/0	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	51/9	−6d
Guinness ..	99/6	..	Threlfalls ..	50/0	..
Hoare ..	61/6	..	Walker,P.&C.	16/9	..
			Watney, Def.	54/3	+3d

STORE, CATERING, AND HOTEL

Aerated B. ..	17/3	..	Lewis'Prtg.Pf.	45/0	..
Army & N. ..	37/9	−3d	Lipton ..	4/9	+6d
Barker ..	64/0	..	Lyons, "A" ..	4⅜	..
Boots Pure D	51⅝	..	Maple ..	4⅜	..
Carlton ..	32/6	−1/6	Map.& Webb	13/6	..
Debenhams ..	9/3	..	Maypole, Def.	5/3	..
Gordon Hts.	13/6	..	Savoy Hotel	52/9	+9d
Harrods ..	58/6	..	Selfridge, Pf.	25/6	..
Harrds(B.A.)	18/0	..	Spiers&P10.0	17/6*	..
Home&C.4/0	16 4½	..	Waring & G.	24/6	−1½d
Internat. Tea	20/6	−1½d	Whiteley ..	56/3	..

FINANCIAL, LAND, &c.

Arg. Ld. Inv.	36/0	..	Daigety ..	11	..
Arg.Sthn. Ld.	20/0	..	Forestal ..	15/0	..
Aust. Est. M.	5⅜	..	Goldsbr., Mt.	29/6	..
Aust Merc.I.p.	7⅛	..	Hudson's B.	4⅛	..
Brit. N. Born.	7/3	..	Kassala Cot.	5/0	..
Cty. Ld. Real	18/1½	..	N.Z.L. & M.	103	..
Cordova ..	1/6	..	SudanPlants.	3	..

RUBBER

Allied Sum.	15/6	−3d	L. Asiatic ..	4/3	..
An.-Dutch ..	32/9	+3d	Lumut ..	1⅝	..
An.-Java ..	2/10½	..	Malacca ..	17⅛	+⅛
An.-Malay ..	13⅜	..	Malayalam ..	24/6	+3d
Bah Lias ..	1⅝	..	Merlimau ..	2/6	..
Batu Tiga ..	1⅝	..	Pataling ..	5/16	..
Bertam Cons.	4/1½	..	Perak ..	3/3	..
Bukit Mert'm	3/0	..	Rembau Jelei	25/0	..
Castlefield ..	5/6	..	Rubber Tst.	35/3	+6d
Cons. Malay	5/0	..	Sarawak ..	1/10½	..
Def. Deveh. ..	3½	..	Selangor Un.	2/6	..
E. Asiatic ..	2/1½	..	Senaah ..	1⅜	..
Grand Cent.	1⅛	..	Silalang ..	1⅜	..
Gula Kalump	1⅛	..	Straits Rbr.	1⅜	..
Highlands ..	11⅜	..	Sum. Para ..	3/1½	..
Java Invest.	11⅜	..	Tandjong ..	1⅝	..
Java United	11⅜	..	Tanjong Mal.	11⅜	..
Jugra&Carey	15/0	..	Telogorodjo	1⅜	..
Kapar Para	1⅜	..	U. Serdang	3/7½	..
Kuala Lump.	1⅞	..	U. Sumatra	2/5⅜	..
Labu ..	1/16	..	U. Temiang	2/3	..
Lanadron ..	1⅛	..	Vallambrosa	12/3	..
Linggi ..	17⅜	..			

TEA

Eastn. Prod.	2	..	Galaha ..	2	..
Empire ..	2	..	Imperial Tea	39/6	+1½d
Galaha ..	2	..	Jhanzie ..	46/9	..
Imperial Tea	39/6	+1½d	Jokai ..	3/16	..
Jhanzie ..	46/9	..	Jorehaut ..	5/6	..
Jokai ..	3/16	..	Lanka Plant.	36/3	..
Jorehaut ..	5/6	..	Lebong ..	3/9	..
Lanka Plant.	36/3	..	Lungla ..	7/0	..
Lebong ..	3/9	..	Makum ..	15/6	..
Lungla ..	7/0	..	Nedeem ..	43/0	..
Makum ..	15/6	..	New Dimbula	6⅛	+⅛
Nedeem ..	43/0	..	Nuwara Eliya	61⅜	+1⅛
New Dimbula	6⅛	+⅛	Pekoe ..	5	..
Nuwara Eliya	61⅜	+1⅛	Scot.Tea &I.	63/9	+9d
Pekoe ..	5	..	Singlo ..	49/6	+9d
Scot.Tea &I.	63/9	+9d	Travancore	2⅛	..
Singlo ..	49/6	+9d	Upper Assam	2⅛	−⅛
Travancore	2⅛	..			
Upper Assam	2⅛	−⅛			

OIL

Lobitos ..	12/9	..	Ind. Coope..	61/9	+3d
Mex. Eagle ..	12/0	..	Meux's ..	34/3*	+1/3
Do., 7% Pf.	8/3	..	Mitch.'s & B.	51/0	..
Phœnix,£1 sh	1⅞	..	S. Africa ..	58/6	..
R. Dutch ..	325⅛	..	Taylor, Wlkr.	51/9	−6d
Shell ..	4⅝	+⅛	Threlfalls ..	50/0	..
Spies (2/-) ..	0/3	..	Walker,P.&C.	16/9	..
Steaua Rom.	7/10½	..	Watney, Def.	54/3	+3d
Trinidad C.	4/3	..			
Trinidad L.	32⅝	+⅛			
U. Brit. Trin.	6/3	+3d			
Ural Caucas.	2/6	..			
V.O.C., Ord.	2⅜	+⅛			

NITRATE

Liverpool ..	8/6	..	
New Tamgal.	16/6	..	
Pan d'Azucar	3	..	
Rosario ..	3/0	..	
Tarapaca ..	6/6	..	

SOUTH AFRICAN MINES

Af.& Europ'n	16/3	..	Modder.Deep	13⅛	..
Anglo-Amer.	13⅝	−⅛	Modder. East	1⅞	..
An. French ..	21⅞	−1⅛	Mozambique	10⅜	..
C.Mining. Er.	21⅞	−1⅛	Natal N. Col	3½	..
City Deep ..	17¾	..	New Jagers.	11/16	−1⅛
Cons. Diads.	6/6	..	New Modder.	41⅜	+1⅜
Cons. G.Fields	9/9	−6d	New State A.	1⅛	..
Cons. M. R.	15/0	..	Nourse ..	9/6	+3d
Cons. M. Sel.	16/6	−3d	Randf'n E.	5/6	..
Crown ..	5⅝	..	Rand Mines	27/6	..
Daggafontein	11⅞	..	Rand Selec.	11/9	−4½d
De Beers, D.	21/16	−5/16	Rob. Deep, B	7/16	..
Durban Deep	10/3	..	S.A. Gold Tst.	19⅜	..
East Geduld	1 27/32	..	S.A. Town ..	9/0	+3d
East Rand ..	10/5	+3d	S.W. Africa	14/6	..
Geduld ..	5⅝	..	Springs ..	3⅛	..
Gen. Mining	2⅝	..	Sub Nigel ..	11/16	..
Govt. Areas	1⅛	..	T. Cons. Lds.	1⅛	..
J'b'g Cons'lnv	42/6*	..	Union Corp.	3 11/32	+1/32
Knights ..	8/6	..	V. Ryn Deep	1⅜	..
Langlaagte	20/6	..	Vereen'g Est.	1 14/32	..
Meyer & C.	1⅜	..	Village Deep	7/9	..
Modder, B.	13/3	−3d	W. Rd. Cons.	5/7½	..
			West Springs	13/9	−3d

RHODESIAN MINES

Bwana M'K'b	19/9	+1½d	Rhod.Cong.B	14	..
Cam & Motor	1⅛	..	Rhod.K't'unga	17⅛	..
Charter d ..	39/0	..	Rhod. Sel.Tr.	2⅝	..
Gd. of Rhod.	9/0	..	Rosa Antel.	11 32	..
Lomagna ..	5/0	..	Sefukwe ..	3/6	..
Lonely Reef	7⅞	..	Shamva ..	1/6	..
N'Changa ..	2⅝	+⅛	Tangi'kaCon.	1 27 32	..
Rhod.Ang.A	1⅝	..	Wankie Coll.	25/6	..
Rhod. B.H.	2 1 32	..	ZambesiEx.	11 16	..

NIGERIAN AND WEST AFRICAN MINES

Anglo-Cont.	9/3	..	Fanti Cons.	12/9	..
Ashanti ..	26/3	..	Kaduna Synd	1 1 16	..
Assoc.Nigeria	6/3	..	Naraguta ..	9/6	..
Bisichi ..	8/0	..			

EASTERN TIN MINES

Ayer Hitam	14/0	..	Pahang ..	9/9	..
Bangrin ..	1 3 32	+1 16	Petaling ..	14/0*	+3d
Gopeng ..	1 21 32	..	Renong ..	23/0*	−1/0
Hong-kong ..	19/6	+6d	Siamese ..	11/3	..
Idris ..	10/9	..	Sthn. Mala's	17/0	+3d
Ipoh ..	19/3	..	Sthn. Perak	2⅛	..
Kampar Mal.	17/6*	+3d	Sungei Besi	12/0	+3d
Kamunting ..	8/3	+3d	Tavoy ..	6/9	+3d
London Tin	21/9	+3d	Tekka ..	22/0	..
Malayan ..	27/0	+3d	Tronoh ..	21/0	..

MISCELLANEOUS MINES

Amal. Mining	21/0	−5d	Mt. Lyell ..	31/0	+1½d
Arasmayo ..	1⅜	..	Mysore ..	12/0	..
Balaghat ..	4/0	..	Nat. Mining	1/0	..
BaseMet.Min.	14/6	..	Nundydroog	16/9	..
Bkn. H.Prop.	21/0	..

Port Madryn, 7/9†
Power Securities, 7% Pfd. Pref., 24/- /3 /6 2/9 5/- 4/6
3/9 4/6
Scottish Australian Invest., 150
Do. 4% Deb., 74½
Sudan Plants, Syndicate, 39/4½ /4½ 60/- /6 60/- 59/4½ 9/-
Tea Investment, 50/-
Town Investment, 52/6††
United Dunas, Trust, 52/6††

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Anglo-East, Finance, 1/9
Anglo-Newfoundland Dev't., 81/3 /3 /3
Brit. Cedar Africa, 1/9 /-/10½ /-/11¼ /11¼ 2/-
Brit. Columbia Power A., 93/9 4/ 1/ 3/ 1/ 1/ 1/ 1/
Brit. Controlled Oilfields, 6/6 /9 /-/11 /-/12
City of San Paulo Impts., 6/6 /9 /-/12 /-/12
Do. 7% Pref., 85/3 2/4 5/2 8/4
Cotton Plantations, 2/4½ 2/-
Cuba Cane Invest., 13/12½ 12/-
Fanti Consol Invest., 13/12½ 12/- 6 6 5/3 6/4½ 5/ 6 5/3 3/4 7/4
Hydro-Elec. Secur., 9½/4½† 9 6 5/3 6/4½ 5/ 6 5/3 3/4 7/4
6/4 5/-
Do. 5% Pfg. Prefd., 85/4††
International Holding and Invest., 89/12 1/2 1/2 1/4 9/12 9/12 1/2
1/2 1/2 9/- 1/2 1/4 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2
Ideal del Guadalquivir, 8/-/- 17/6 20/- 18/9
Power Securities Corp., 25/- 4/9 4/9 5/-
Primitiva Holdings, 58/6 /3 8/- 5/- /6 /3 /-/11 /-/11
FINANCIAL TRUSTS
Anglo-American Deb. Corp., 4½% Pref., 73½
Do. 5% Deb., 147
Do. Second and Gen., 26/3 6/- /4½ /4½ /3 /3 6/-
Alpha Secs. and Trust, 9/- /-/12 3/6† 4/11½
Do. 7% Pref., 24/6†† /-/12 3/6† 4/11½
Barclays Trust, 41/6 Pref., 82
Brit. and German, 151
Brit. Indus. and Gen. Investmt., Def., 72½††
Charterhouse, 29/6
Charterhouse, 110
City and Intlst., 80
Do. 5% Pref., 80
Continental and Indust., 228
Continental Union, 110
Debenture Corp., 175††
Debenture Secs. Invest., 4% Pref., 70½
Foreign Rlys., 90
Do. 5% Pref., 76 ½
Frien, 20/9
General Inv. and Trustees, 298
Globe Trust, 22 13/4 3/4
Do. 5% Pref., 10½
Gownit, Six and other Sec., 5% Pref., 83
Do., Def., 197
Industrial and Gen., 333 3†† 2
Internat. Invest., 4½% Pref., 73½
Do., Def., 99
Interoc. Sleeping Car, 9/- /-/12
Lake View, 22/3 /3
Land and N. York, 5% Pref., 89½
Do., 5% Deb., 85½
Legal and General, 5% Prefd., 87½
Lond. Mid. and Scot., 4% Pref., 44½
Lond. Mid. and Scot., 4½% Pref., 46½
Mercantile, 315 6
Do., 5% Pref., 89½ 91†† 1
Do., 5% Deb., 93¾
Nineteen Twenty-Eight, 102
Orient, 19-/-
Parent, 6% 1/12
Do. 5% Pref., 4/7½
Railway Deb. and Gen., 153††
Do., 5% Deb., 77½††
Rubber Plantns. Invest., 25/3 /6 /6 /6
Scottish American Invest., "A," 57½
Second Alliance, 133½ 4
Second Guardian, 126
Second Scottish Invest., 24/6
S. African Invest., 257½
Standard, 167
Stock Conversion and Invest., Annuity Shrs., 7/6½
Traction and Electric, 312½
Trust Union, 41-5/- Pref., 82 2
Trustees Corp., 229½ 7½††
Union Com. Invest., 126
Ut. States and Gen., 5% Prefd., 88
Ut. States Deb. Corp., 249 2

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

A.W. Cons., 5% Deb., 20¾
A.W. Second Stock, 80/-
Do., 5% Deb., 45
Anglo-Amers. New, 27/-pm
Canadian and Foreign, 27/4½††
Canadian Investors, 101
Daily Mail, 61/3 1/- 2½ -/10½
Ind. and Internat., 5% Pref., 85
General Securities, 20/-
Industrial Holding, 4/6†† -/3½ -/3½
Do. 6% Pfg. Pref., 6/9 -/6 10/- 9/9 -/5
Do. 5% Deb., 52½
Home and Foreign, 5% Deb., 82½
Lond. and Holyrood, 5% Pref., 85½ 5 1½ 6
Lond. and Northern, 5% Pref., 76
Second Angio Cattle, 110
Do., 5% Pref., 83½ 2 2
Second Alliance, New 5% Prefd., 8/6
Second Consolidated, 10/6
Do., 5% Pref. Prefce., 10/- pd., 10/- dis
Second Guardian, 16/6
Tea Share, 20/6 -/12½

GAS

Bombay, 16/3 -/9 -/9 -/9 -/9
Bournemouth, "B" 7%, 125
Brighton and Hove, 6% 115 15 15
Gas Light and Coke, 17/10½ -/7½ -/7½ -/10½ -/9 -/9 -/9
-/7½ -/10½
Do., 4% Pref., 81½
Do., 4% Cons. Pref., 76½ 7½ 5½ 4
Imp. Cont. Gas Assn., 147
Newcastle-on-Tyne and Gateshead, 16/11½ Δ††
Portsmouth (4%), 113 ½ 13 ½
Sth. Metropolitan, 99½ 8 4½
Sth. Suburban, 5% 98
Do., 5% Deb., 93¾ 4½
Wandsworth, 107½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

East Surrey "B" (5%), 82½
Holyhead and N. Wales, 7/9 -/9 -/10½

INSURANCE

Alliance, 18½ ¼ ¼ ½ ½ 19½
Atlas, 4% Deb., 91 (free of tax), 97½
Caledonian, 218/10/0
Commercial Union, 213½ 4 ½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Eagle, Star, fully pd., 15/4½††
Employers' Liability, 75/4½†††
Gen. Accident, Fire and Life, 15 15 ½ 14½ 15½ £15/1/6
15½ £15/1/6 15½ ½ 15 14½ 15½
Guardian, 10½ 11
Legal and Gen., 5
Liverpool and Lancashire, 228 1/6
Nth. Brit. and Mercantile, 34½ ½ ½ ¼
Northern, 15½††
Pearl, partly pd., 12½Δ
Do., fully pd., 13½
Prudential, 29½ 9/- 8/6 -/6 -/6 -/7½
Royal Exchange, 6½ £6/1/0 6½
Royal, 84 ½ ½
Sea, 73½ 2/6
Sun Alliance, 382½Δ
Sun Life, 55½††
Tariff, 4/4½
Yorkshire, partly pd., £6/7/0 6½ 7½

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Lond. and Manchester, New, 12½Δ
Prudential, 29½ 9/- 8/6 -/6 -/6 -/7½ -/8¼ -/8¼
Do., Fract. Certs., 80/- 2/6 pm

IRON, COAL AND STEEL

Ansal. Anthracite, 6/9 -/7½ -/7½ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/7½ -/9
-/9 -/6 -/4½ -/8½ -/10½ -/10½
Do., 7% Pref., 14/7½ -/9 15/11½ 15/- 14/6 -/7½ -/9
15/11½ 15/- 14/6 -/9
Armstrong, Whitworth Secur., -/6 -/6
Babcock and Wilcox, 30/- 8/8 8/4 -/6 -/4½ -/9
Baldwins, 2/0½
Do., 5% Deb., 79
Do., 5% Non-Convert. Deb., 58
Do. Convert. 6½% Deb., 73
Bengal, 10½
Do., 7% Pref., 15/-
Bisichi, 2/-
Bisichi Invest., 3/-
Consett, 8/10½ 9/ 9½††
Do., 6% Pref., 24/7½
Cory, 5/4 4/9 5/-
Dorman, Long, 8% Pref., 8/3½
Do., 6% Pref., 12/-
Do., 5% Deb., 84½
Dowlais, 32/9 4/- 3/10½ -/9½ -/9 -/10½ -/10½
Do., 5% 2nd Cum. Pref. (free of tax), 20/3 -/11½ 20/-
Do., 4% Deb. Stock, 74
Hadfield's Steel, 6% Pref., 9/3 -/11½ 9/- 8/10½ 9/11½
Do., 7% Pref., 23/- -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3 -/3
-/11½ -/11½ -/11½ 99½ 10s 10½
Lnagfir, 5½% Deb., partly pd., 6 5½ 6 pm
Millom and Askam, 7½††
Natal Navig., 14/3 15/- 14/10½
Partrid, Jones, 11/3½† -/6†† 12/- 12/- 10/4½ -/9 11/3
Powell-Duffryn, 11/3½† -/6†† 12/- 12/- 10/4½ -/9 11/3
10/6 -/6 -/4½ -/9
Do., 7% Pref., 12/4½
Do., 5% Deb., 94½
Scott, 6% Pref., 2/3
S. Durham, 3/9/- /6
Stewarts and Lloyds, Debf., 86/7½†† -/3
Swan, Hunter, 22/9½ -/10½ -/9
Thomas, 2/3
Do., 6% Pref. (1½), 6/9 -/7½
Thorncroft, 53/6 -/7½
Do., Pfg. Pref., 22/6
Do., 6% Pref., 19/-
Union Steel (of S. Africa), 7% Deb., 101† 1
United States, 188½ 8½ 8 8 8
Vickers, 4% Pref., 8/1½ -/11½ 2/10½ -/11¼
Do., 5% Non-Cum. Pref., 13/6†
Do., 7% Cum. Pref. (1½), 17/11½† 18/6 -/9 -/9
Do., 7½ Cum. Pref., 17/6
Wellman Smith Owen, 2/-
Wm. Baird, 5% Deb., 90½
Yukon Consols, 20/9
Wallesh, 11/7½ 11/6††
Welsh, Ltd. Cum. Pref., 15/6 -/12½
Westrde, 6% Prefd., 16/9

SUPPLEMENTARY PRICES

Amalgamated Anthracite, New 7% Prefce., "B," 11/3
Brit. Empire Corp., 7% 1st Pref. "A" (Int. Certs.), 82½††
Charrington, Gardner, Lockett, 40 6½†† 4/-
Continuous Carbons, 1/6 2/6
Crittall Manufg., New 5% Prefd., 8/6
Dorman, Long, 5% Deb., 84½
Do., 5% Pref. Prefce., 10/- pd., 10/- dis
Ebbw Vale, 2/-
Fox, Henderson, 10/6
Do. Def., 2/6
Do. Pref., 7/6
Do. Def., 2/6
Scottish Pref., 9
Stanton and Staveley, 18/- 12/9 13/-
Wath Main, 97½Δ††

MINES

Anaconda, 14½††
Ashanti, 26/3 4/-
Bawdwin, 7/6
Camp Bird, 9% Pref. (free of tax), 10/- 9/9 -/9
Central Provinces, 6/- -/6 -/6
Consolidated Mines Selection, 16/6 -/4½
De Beers, 40% Pref. (Bearer), 12½ ½ ½ ½ 9 8½ 8½ 8½½
Do., Deld. (Bearer), 9 9 ½ 8½ ½ ½ 8½ 8½½
Do., Def., 2/-
Gedula, 64½ 5/3 -/7½ 6/3 6/-
Globe and Phoenix, 14/4½ -/4½ -/4½ -/6
London Tin Corpn., 1/3 1/9 -/9 2/- 1/9 2/3 1/10½
Do., 7% Conv. Pref., 2/- 1/9 -/9 2/- 1/9 2/3 1/10½
Jagersfontein, 2/12 1/10½ 19/6† 21/6 2/9 2 1/3
Kaffrarian Steam, 2/6 2/- 1/6 -/7½ 3/3 1/3† -/9
Kaffrarian Trust

DRAWING OF BONDS
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

LLOYD BRASILEIRO 4 per CENT. STERLING BONDS.

Notice is hereby given that in conformity with the Contract for this Issue a DRAWING of BONDS, representing £81,200 nominal capital, has this day taken place in the presence of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, attended by Mr. Percy Ebenezer Mattocks (of the firm of John Venn and Sons), Notary Public, when the following Bonds were DRAWN by lot for redemption on the 1st April, 1930 (from which date all interest thereon will cease), viz.:—

812 BONDS.—Nos.

11022	11040	11050	11053	11057	11076	11091	11095
11097	11116	11117	11120	11121	11131	11133	11153
11134	11139	11150	11153	11189	11190	11193	
11199	11202	11208	11211	11215	11234	11257	
11271	11275	11321	11329	11331	11337	11350	
11367	11374	11376	11415	11428	11435	11436	
11446	11500	11505	11524	11525	11526	11527	
11530	11571	11577	11620	11623	11628	11643	
11649	11664	11668	11669	11684	11686	11691	
11702	11706	11736	11748	11794	11800	11807	
11853	11854	11856	11863	11869	11888	11891	
11892	11893	11894	11895	11899	11925	11930	
11931	11937	11946	11964	11980	12003	12010	
12020	12031	12033	12035	12067	12070	12126	
12130	12144	12173	12189	12195	12216	12231	
12233	12251	12253	12255	12259	12264	12268	
12289	12297	12301	12312	12374	12322	12330	
12336	12344	12354	12360	12412	12423	12448	
12449	12461	12488	12498	12505	12510	12514	
12531	12547	12561	12562	12580	12608	12609	
12615	12616	12617	12619	12650	12661	12674	
12679	12709	12711	12713	12720	12743	12744	
12754	12775	12789	12790	12791	12797	12819	
12827	12830	12833	12836	12847	12872	12879	
12885	12904	12913	12931	12938	12947	12948	
12990	12997	13002	13027	13057	13063	13068	
13084	13088	13128	13139	13153	13171	13172	
13174	13178	13184	13201	13242	13243	13246	
13251	13263	13280	13286	13298	13299	13305	
13314	13322	13326	13327	13348	13354	13361	
13367	13368	13370	13391	13392	13400	13402	
13419	13421	13438	13440	13446	13469	13495	
13498	13557	13558	13579	13587	13594	13598	
13603	13623	13653	13671	13673	13679	13716	
13734	13759	13760	13787	13791	13796	13890	
13892	13898	13905	13906	13922	13923	13943	
13949	13955	13972	13987	13992	14012	14014	
14041	14051	14074	14083	14088	14094	14110	
14127	14128	14129	14149	14151	14156	14174	
14184	14189	14208	14217	14222	14234	14238	
14256	14260	14279	14313	14315	14321	14323	
14336	14344	14348	14349	14350	14356	14377	
14388	14414	14447	14471	14522	14523	14524	
14525	14526	14527	14577	14609	14616	14648	
14683	14694	14701	14736	14756	14767	14790	
14799	14803	14820	14847	14858	14894	14895	
14908	14930	14953	14972	15002	15009	15033	
15043	15060	15082	15120	15143	15148	15149	
15157	15164	15169	15185	15190	15195	15216	
15217	15229	15230	15238	15242	15257	15354	
15369	15432	15433	15434	15455	15464	15466	
15469	15484	15490	15530	15534	15550	15560	
15561	15582	15583	15636	15676	15686	15701	
15704	15705	15718	15721	15748	15761	15762	
15763	15773	15789	15794	15796	15798	15808	
15817	15828	15829	15831	15839	15841	15843	
15844	15845	15847	15853	15861	15878	15886	
15905	15919	15935	15936	15941	15945	15951	
15980	15981	15982	15993	16038	16039	16040	
16041	16048	16064	16079	16095	16099	16100	
16101	16126	16145	16146	16163	16168	16176	
16210	16219	16224	16256	16257	16260	16276	
16286	16289	16302	16304	16319	16350	16351	
16373	16378	16379	16393	16401	16403	16418	
16432	16469	16478	16488	16509	16511	16530	
16535	16539	16567	16569	16574	16580	16619	
16630	16649	16692	16694	16704	16705	16706	
16724	16729	16759	16774	16783	16820	16827	
16830	16846	16856	16863	16865	16881	16894	
16944	16988	17000	17010	17017	17018	17028	
17050	17051	17038	17081	17084	17089	17090	
17093	17106	17123	17136	17137	17139	17154	
17160	17209	17268	17289	17273	17284	17285	
17334	17339	17340	17364	17383	17439	17442	
17443	17455	17469	17482	17484	17506	17518	
17548	17563	17564	17565	17579	17621	17622	
17624	17643	17645	17662	17664	17666	17668	
17748	17749	17760	17762	17783	17794	17829	
17852	17862	17872	17876	17887	17915	17937	
17939	17952	18016	18018	18022	18024	18030	
18045	18052	18134	18162	18163	18171	18188	
18196	18218	18229	18237	18257	18263	18269	
18280	18317	18319	18323	18328	18340	18351	
18356	18384	18400	18421	18424	18472	18473	
18484	18489	18521	18551	18561	18574	18587	
18591	18592	18594	18816	18641	18648	18653	
18661	18666	18667	18672	18684	18698	18718	
18719	18726	18727	18728	18729	18730	18731	
18732	18735	18745	18758	18759	18766	18770	
18790	18811	18813	18824	18841	18861	18870	
18915	18918	18931	18947	18967	18982	18998	
19012	19025	19026	19031	19038	19042	19050	
19054	19058	19070	19075	19076	19102	19128	
19144	19172	19179	19201	19225	19230	19231	
19233	19251	19268	19280	19299	19302	19325	
19328	19364	19382	19390	19398	19424	19426	
19432	19443	19459	19466	19489	19511	19512	
19513	19530	19539	19540	19545	19563	19569	
19577	19583	19598	19632	19633	19635	19649	
19659	19660	19668	19672	19712	19740	19744	
19759	19768	19805	19808	19811	19812	19817	
19822	19836	19843	19853	19871	19905	19915	
20046	20072	20073	20084	20099	20098	20114	
20118	20123	20141	20157	20167	20168	20173	
20174	20181	20182	20221	20237	20250	20264	
20273	20280	20292	20293	20306	20345	20347	
20348	20372	20381	20389	20395	20396	20402	
20411	20439	20440	20442	20443	20444	20445	
20449	20463	20468	20468	20469	20471	20482	
20483	20484	20508	20524	20530	20536	20543	
20553	20563	20572	20576	20581	20595	20597	
20653	20657	20659	20660	20694	20712	20730	
20737	20738	20742	20746	20747	20756	20757	
20758	20788	20838	20843	20847	20867	20875	
20884	20888	20889	20902	20944	20945	20959	
20964	20966	20970	20977	20980	20986	20992	

For £100 Sterling Each £81,200

The above Bonds when presented must bear all the Coupons subsequent to the 1st April, 1930, otherwise the amount of the missing Coupons will be deducted from the principal to be paid.

Bonds may be presented on any business day (Saturdays excepted) between the hours of 11 and 2.

The usual interval of three clear days will be required for examination.

N. M. ROTHSCHILD and SONS.

Witness: P. E. Mattocks, Notary Public. New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
17th March, 1930.

PIRAEUS ATHENS and PELOPONNESUS RAILWAYS.

The following BONDS have this day been DRAWN for repayment at par on the 15th April, 1930, when interest thereon ceases:—

Nos. 197 361		2 at £500 ..	£1,000
Nos. 977 995 1105		3 at £100 ..	300
			£1,300

R. RAPHAEL and SONS,
Austin Friars House, E.C. 18th March 1930.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
REPUBLIC OF PERU
(REPUBLICA DEL PERU)

PERUVIAN NATIONAL LOAN, 6 PER CENT. EXTERNAL SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS, SECOND SERIES.

Dated October 1, 1928. Due October 1, 1961

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to Article 7 of the Agreement, dated October 1, 1928, supplemental to the Peruvian National Loan Fiscal Agency and Loan Agreement, dated as of October 1, 1927, between the Republic del Peru (Republic of Peru) and J. & W. Seligman & Co. and The National City Bank of New York, Fiscal Agents, under which the above-mentioned bonds were issued, $132,500, principal amount, of said bonds, bearing the following serial NUMBERS and of the following denominations, have been DRAWN by lot for redemption on April 1, 1930:—

BONDS of the DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M 944	999	1266	1439	1633	1655	1741
1769	2111	2334	2590	2592	2596	2598
2600	2602	2603	2605	2608	2924	2925
3003	3340	3771	3946	4073	4228	4277
4388	4816	4817	5334	5890	6003	6072
6250	6376	6429	6798	6800	7194	7484
7486	7705	7766	7835	8196	8294	8570
8671	8755	8902	8981	9139	9231	9233
9659	9698	10004	10070	10538	10719	10959
11124	11458	11640	11659	11814	11902	12211
12553	12563	12765	12825	12885	12997	13030
13400	13483	13655	13856	13929	14032	14182
14185	14212	14312	14603	14963	15026	15087
15313	15452	15571	16058	16541	16565	16942
17171	17213	17412	17530	17613	17802	17938
18116	18226	18307	18363	18775	19077	19174
19204	19501	19622	19638	19683	19877	19975
21323	21514	21659	21935	21937	22124	22185
23240						

BONDS of the DENOMINATION of $500.

D 140	339	729	730	849	1366	1581
1709	2157	2270	2391			

The above listed bonds are payable on and after April 1, 1930, at the option of the respective holders thereof, in gold coin of the United States of America, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City and State of New York, United States of America, at the agency office of either of the Fiscal Agents of the Republic, J. & W. Seligman and Co., and The National City Bank of New York, or in English pounds sterling, in the City of London, England, at the principal office of either of the London Paying Agents, Seligman Brothers, Ltd., and The National City Bank of New York, or in Dutch guilders, in the City of Amsterdam, Holland, at the principal office of any of the Amsterdam Paying Agents, Pierson & Co., Netherlands Trading Society, Mendelssohn & Co. and De Twentsche Bank, or in Swiss francs, in the Cities of Zurich or Basle, Switzerland, at the principal office in each of said cities of the Swiss Paying Agent, Credit Suisse, out of sinking fund moneys received or to be received by said Fiscal Agents for said purpose, at their principal amount and accrued unpaid interest to April 1, 1930, upon presentation and surrender thereof together with all coupons pertaining thereto maturing on and after said date. Payment, in each case of the Bonds, will be made at the buying rate of the Paying Agent making such payment for dollar sight exchange on the City of New York at the time of such payment.

Notice is hereby given that the holders of the above listed bonds are required to surrender said bonds at the time and at the place of the places above specified for redemption at said redemption price, and that interest on the above listed bonds will cease to accrue on April 1, 1930.

NOTICE.

On February 10, 1930, bonds which were called for redemption on October 1, 1929, bearing the following serial numbers, were still unredeemed:—

BONDS of the DENOMINATION of $1,000.

M 998	1795	1967	1973	3223	3274	3325
3350	6387	6473	8241	8929	13924	14172
14251	14390	14911	15003	18651	15872	16266
16678	16863	16986	17256	1286		

BONDS of the DENOMINATION of $500.

D 179	1256					

J. and W. SELIGMAN and Co., and
The NATIONAL CITY BANK of NEW YORK,
Fiscal Agents of the Republic of Peru.
February 13, 1930.

DRAWING OF BONDS (continued)

THIRD DRAWING.

PERUVIAN NATIONAL LOAN
6% EXTERNAL SINKING FUND BONDS 1961
(Second Series).

Notice is hereby given that the following NUMBERS have been DRAWN by lot at the office of Seligman Brothers, Ltd., in the presence of Joshua Dawson Watts, of Messrs. Duff, Watts and Co., Notary Public, for REPAYMENT at par on 1st April, 1930, when interest thereon will cease.

The Bonds must be left three clear days for examination.

36 BONDS of £100 each.

169	385	573	579	653	1156	1479	1600
2629	2637	2665	2856	3254	3308	3408	4256
4458	4497	4560	4609	4720	5060	5071	5719
5727	5910	6210	6310	6356	6381	6508	6609
6808	6853	7002	7108				

6 BONDS of £500 each.

7248	7382	7389	7795	8001	8490

4 BONDS of £1,000 each.

8520	8906	8978	9079

RECAPITULATION.

36 Bonds of £ 100 each	=	£3,600
6 „ £ 500 each	=	£3,000
4 „ £1,000 each	=	£4,000
46 Bonds amounting together to		£10,600

The following Bonds, drawn for repayment on 1st October, 1929, have not yet been presented for payment:—

BONDS of £100 each.

1709	1949	2374	4343	5304	5396	5522	5788
5851	6642						

SELIGMAN BROTHERS, Ltd.,
18, Austin Friars, E.C.2.
The NATIONAL CITY BANK of NEW YORK,
36, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
18th March, 1930.

BONDS CANCELLED
4 lines 16s. (minimum)

NORWEGIAN THREE per CENT. STATE LOAN of 1885.

Hambros Bank Limited hereby state that they have received notice from the Norwegian Finance Department, Oslo, that the undermentioned BONDS of the above LOAN, amounting to £21,820, were PURCHASED in Oslo to cover the amortization due 1st February, 1930, and were burnt in the presence of a Notary Public.

Letter A.—Nos. 667, 672, 712, 714, 723, 766 .. .. .. £6,000

6 at £1,000 .. .. .. £6,000

Letter B.—Nos. 1283, 1306, 1333, 1341, 1370, 1384, 1427—28, 1621, 1666, 1693, 1731, 1787, 1802, 1812, 1845 16 at £500 8,000

Letter C.—Nos. 3820, 8656—76, 8793—97, 9006—10, 9089, 9269, 9883—85, 10049—52, 10085—88, 10703, 10738, 10739, 10741, 10752, 10780, 10796, 10871—72, 10875—76, 10890, 10892, 10900, 10907, 10940—44, 11740, 11759, 11789, 11793, 11835 70 at £100 7,000

Letter D.—Nos. 17650—56, 17684—86, 17775—84, 17892, 21699, 21700, 21702, 21719, 21757, 21974, 21986, 21989, 22009, 22073—76, 22084—85, 22448, 22456, 22469, 22481—82 41 at £20 820

41, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 19th March, 1930.

BRAZILIAN FOUR-and-a-HALF per CENT. LOAN of 1888.

BRAZILIAN FOUR per CENT. LOAN of 1889.

UNITED STATES of BRAZIL GOVERNMENT FIVE per CENT. LOAN of 1913.

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that the following amounts of BONDS of the above Loans have been PURCHASED for the Sinking Funds of the 1st April, 1930, namely:—

Brazilian 4½ per Cent. Loan of 1888	£135,900
Brazilian 4 per Cent. Loan of 1889..	£217,700
United States of Brazil Government 5 per Cent. Loan of 1913 ..	£99,960

New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, E.C.4.
18th March, 1930.

DANISH 3½ per CENT. LOAN, 1900.

The Crédit Lyonnais begs to announce that, in pursuance of the conditions of the above Loan, the DRAWING for the repayment on the 1st July, 1930, for a nominal capital of Kr.200,000, or Frs.280,000, will NOT TAKE PLACE, the Bonds having been purchased on the market and CANCELLED.

FACTORIES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

LARGE FACTORY PREMISES to be LET, comprising 15,000 sq. ft., all ground floor, top lighting, at £900 per annum. Premium required for 9½ years' lease £1,500. Vacant possession can be given in approximately four weeks.—Victor Broom, Ltd., Rochester-road, Camden Town.

TO BE LET ON LEASE
(within 25 minutes of London)

NEWLY ERECTED FACTORIES

2,000 to 32,000 square feet.
SLOUGH ESTATES, LTD.,
TRADING ESTATES,
SLOUGH.
Telephone: Slough 2240.
OVER 100 FIRMS ALREADY ESTABLISHED.

PROPERTY INVESTMENTS
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

22 AND 24, AURIOL-ROAD, WEST KENSINGTON. THESE attractive, medium-sized LEASEHOLD RESIDENCES, held on leases having about 40 years unexpired at ground-rents of £5 per annum each and let at total rents of £230 per annum, tenant paying rates and taxes, will be SOLD by AUCTION (unless previously sold privately) on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale, KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7. Western 3434.

LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £45 per annum secured for about 70 years unexpired on a well-built BLOCK of SIX MANSION FLATS known as 19-24, Elmhurst-mansions, Edgeley-road, Clapham. When fully let the property should produce gross rents amounting to upwards of £450 per annum.—KNIGHT and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7, will SELL by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930.

N.W. LONDON, on the main Edgware-road. TWO LARGE SHOPS, with UPPER PARTS, of attractive elevation, built to modern requirements, and entirely let on one full repairing lease; income additionally secured by substantial PREMISES; PRICE for LEASEHOLD £8,100, yielding over 8 per cent.—Apply HILLIER, PARKER, MAY and ROWDEN, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. Tele., Mayfair 6710.

ATTRACTIVE BLOCK of SIX FLATS, South Kensington, fully let on long leases to excellent tenants. Net income £600 per annum. Lease 53 years. Ground-rent £48 per annum.

PRICE for a QUICK SALE £6,000.

Sole Agents:—ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Chartered Surveyors, 62, Brook-street, W.1. Telephone, Mayfair 4381.

CITY of LONDON.—Substantial SHOWROOM and OFFICE PREMISES, let to very responsible tenants 7, 14, or 21 years, £1,000 a year; lessee responsible all inside repairs. Lease 37 years unexpired. Ground-rent £240. Net income £550. PRICE £6,250 or offer.—Write Box C.7, care of J. W. Vickers and Co., Ltd., 24, Austin Friars, E.C.2.

CITY FREEHOLD INVESTMENT to pay 7 per cent. Income £2,200 per annum, well secured from first-class tenants. Substantial modern building.—For full particulars apply to Sole Agents, GARRETT, WHITE and POLAND, 32, Budge-row.

N.W. LONDON, in fine shopping position, block of a pre-war SHOP and FLATS, producing £675 net. PRICE £7,500.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

PROPERTY INVESTMENT, for income purposes, suit trust fund; first-class country shop property rapidly appreciating. Let on lease £450 per annum. Value £7,500; accept near offer for quick sale.—Write Box N.185, The Times, E.C.4.

A VALUABLE REVERSION.

S.E. LONDON.—Bold CORNER SHOP and UPPER PART in busy established shopping position, surrounded by multiple firms. Old lease at pre-War rental of £175 per annum, expires in 5¾ years. Present rental value estimated at £500 per annum. Long freehold interest to be sold for £2,750. Lease for 999 years could probably be purchased.—Apply GODDARD and SMITH, 22, Kingstreet, St. James's, S.W.1.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR.

THE LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £10 per annum net, secured for about 14 years unexpired on the attractive medium-sized RESIDENCE No. 24, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington; moderate reversion of present-day rental value £175 per annum.—KNIGHT and Co., of 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7, will SELL by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, near bottom, fine FREEHOLD PREMISES, 17ft. frontage by 130ft. deep, refronted out at back to 50ft. by 50ft., having three floors and back entrance and yard 50ft. by 50ft., floor area 14,500 square feet, also two flats above. Price about £40,000.—JEYES, Chartered Surveyor, Warwick House, Rochester.

INVESTMENT.

WEST END.—UPPER PART of THREE FLATS; net income £495. Price, including furniture, £1,200. Lease 20 years.—A. FINDLAY, 70, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Gerrard 7495.

12 Per CENT. secured by joining FREEHOLD SHOP INVESTMENT SYNDICATE. You cannot get a better or safer investment.—Full particulars write Box T.1287, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

A PRIVATE FUND of about £30,000 is immediately available for good-class SHOP INVESTMENTS, preferably FREEHOLD. Good prices given for suitable properties.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

G. D. ROBERSON,
61-2, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2. (HOL. 4842.)
PROPERTY INVESTMENTS.

REQUIRED, for fund of £6,000, block good class BOOTS or FLATS, suburban properties preferred.

TRUSTEE FUNDS

of
£8,500, £6,000, and £3,000.

Available for advance by way of first mortgage on suitable Freehold or long Leasehold Properties.—Apply A. W. B., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ABERDEENSHIRE.

DEER FOREST, GROUSE MOOR, and SALMON FISHING.

TO be LET for season 1930, INVERCAULD HOUSE, DEER FOREST, GROUSE MOOR, with SALMON FISHING, from 1st July.

Shooting extends to 50,000 ACRES. House contains fine suite of reception rooms, hall room, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and accommodation for a large staff of servants. Electric light, ample water supply and modern drainage.—Apply ANDREW SMITH, Invercauld Estate Office, Ballater.

Telephone: REGENT 7500.
Telegrams: "SELANLET, PICCY, LONDON."
Branches: WIMBLEDON. 'Phone 0080.
HAMPSTEAD. 'Phone 2727.

HAMPTON & SONS,
20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES

A DELIGHTFUL QUEEN ANNE HOUSE.
ST. JAMES'.
A LOW-BUILT DOUBLE-FRONTED "PERIOD HOUSE"
of great historical interest occupying a secluded position, facing South.
Three reception, nine bed, three bath.
Central heating. Beautiful order.
Reasonable price for direct lease.
Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

EATON-SQUARE
(CLOSE TO).
WELL-ARRANGED MEDIUM-SIZED RESIDENCE.
in excellent order throughout.
The accommodation comprises seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, three-four reception rooms, and good offices.
Lease 16 years. Rent £280.
MODERATE PREMIUM.
Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

BELGRAVIA.
Overlooking and backing to gardens.
A CHARMING HOUSE
containing six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and good offices.
RENT ONLY £300.
Premium £500, open to offer.
Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FACING LARGE GARDENS.
SOUTH OF THE PARK.
For SALE, the direct lease of a very fine MEDIUM-SIZED FAMILY RESIDENCE, which has been
EXTREMELY WELL MAINTAINED.
Nine bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and complete domestic offices.
Lease 32 years. PRICE £3,000. Ground-rent £58.
OCCUPYING A QUIET POSITION IN A CUL-DE-SAC.
Personally inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A REALLY DELIGHTFUL
LITTLE HOUSE.
Beautifully fitted and ready to walk into in the favourite
KNIGHTSBRIDGE AREA.
Two-three reception, five bed rooms, bath room, bright domestic offices.
SMALL SHADY GARDEN.
Every convenience conducive to modern comfort with minimum labour.
Ground-rent £60, lease 16 years.
REASONABLE PRICE.
Strongly recommended from personal knowledge. HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

Double-fronted. Facing South.
A FASCINATING "GEORGIAN" HOUSE, unusually planned, just off
BRYANSTON-SQUARE.
Possessing many pleasing features of the period, including panelled staircase. Choice fireplaces. Casement windows.
IN EXQUISITE ORDER.
Oak panelled hall; two panelled reception, or as bed rooms, two bath rooms. Compact offices.
Completely modernized and enjoying very convenient
MODERATE PRICE
for lease at low ground-rent.
Inspected and highly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

WEST HEATH, HAMPSTEAD.
£550 P.A. OR FREEHOLD AT BARGAIN PRICE.
IDEAL FOR ENTERTAINING.
Wonderful reception rooms.
Garage for two cars.
Luxuriously fitted throughout.
In all about
One-third of an acre.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 40, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3.

A VALUABLE REVERSION.

S.E. PART in busy established shopping position, surrounded by multiple firms. Old lease at pre-War rental of £175 per annum, expires in 5¾ years. Present rental value estimated at £500 per annum. Long freehold interest to be sold for £2,750. Lease for 999 years could probably be purchased.—Apply GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

FOR THE SMALL INVESTOR.

THE LEASEHOLD GROUND-RENT of £10 per annum net, secured for about 14 years unexpired on the attractive medium-sized RESIDENCE No. 24, Drayton-gardens, South Kensington; moderate reversion of present-day rental value £175 per annum.—KNIGHT and Co., of 14, Cromwell-place, South Kensington, S.W.7, will SELL by AUCTION at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Tuesday, 25th March, 1930.

TOTTENHAM COURT-ROAD, near bottom, fine FREEHOLD PREMISES, 17ft. frontage by 130ft. deep, refronted out at back to 50ft. by 50ft., having three floors and back entrance and yard 50ft. by 50ft., floor area 14,500 square feet, also two flats above. Price about £40,000.—JEYES, Chartered Surveyor, Warwick House, Rochester.

INVESTMENT.

WEST END.—UPPER PART of THREE FLATS; net income £495. Price, including furniture, £1,200. Lease 20 years.—A. FINDLAY, 70, Shaftesbury-avenue, W.1. Gerrard 7495.

12 Per CENT. secured by joining FREEHOLD SHOP INVESTMENT SYNDICATE. You cannot get a better or safer investment.—Full particulars write Box T.1287, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED

A PRIVATE FUND of about £30,000 is immediately available for good-class SHOP INVESTMENTS, preferably FREEHOLD. Good prices given for suitable properties.—HEALEY and BAKER, 29, George-street, Hanover-square, W.1.

G. D. ROBERSON,
61-2, CHANCERY-LANE, W.C.2. (HOL. 4842.)
PROPERTY INVESTMENTS.

REQUIRED, for fund of £6,000, block good class BOOTS or FLATS, suburban properties preferred.

TRUSTEE FUNDS

of
£8,500, £6,000, and £3,000.

Available for advance by way of first mortgage on suitable Freehold or long Leasehold Properties.—Apply A. W. B., care of GODDARD and SMITH, 22, King-street, St. James's, S.W.1.

SHOOTING AND FISHING
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ABERDEENSHIRE.

DEER FOREST, GROUSE MOOR, and SALMON FISHING.

TO be LET for season 1930, INVERCAULD HOUSE, DEER FOREST, GROUSE MOOR, with SALMON FISHING, from 1st July.

Shooting extends to 50,000 ACRES. House contains fine suite of reception rooms, hall room, 17 bed rooms, five bath rooms, and accommodation for a large staff of servants. Electric light, ample water supply and modern drainage.—Apply ANDREW SMITH, Invercauld Estate Office, Ballater.

TOWN HOUSES

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE
in the
CENTRE OF FASHION.
12-13 bed rooms, three bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, lounge hall.
Garage and rooms over.
QUIET POSITION OVERLOOKING GARDENS.
Exquisitely decorated. Central heating.
THIS IS ONE OF THE CHOICEST OF LONDON'S SMALLER HOUSES, AND IS ALMOST UNIQUE SINCE IT HAS
Best bed room suite on first floor.
Affording excellent accommodation, and yet easily worked by a minimum domestic staff.
SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

NO PREMIUM.
CULROSS-STREET, MAYFAIR.
A MOST Attractive PROPERTY, easily converted into a delightful pied-à-terre, to contain Four bed, two reception, kitchen, &c.
RENT £350 P.A. EXCLUSIVE.
GARAGE FOR LARGE CAR.
Apply
HAMPTON and SONS,
20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

MAYFAIR.
QUAINT LITTLE OLD-WORLD HOUSE,
tucked away in a quiet corner, immune from the noise of traffic.
Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, maids' sitting room, &c.
Lease 7½ years. Rent £300 to £400, including taxes.
Premium £850 or offer
Inspected and recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

FACING S. OVER GARDENS.
KENSINGTON, in quiet position, close to Park.
RENT £240 PER ANNUM.
LEASE for DISPOSAL of most Attractive MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE of eight bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, and offices.
LONG LEASE.
Premium £800.
Personally inspected and strongly recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

A CHARMING BIJOU HOUSE
within a stone's throw of
HYDE PARK (NORTH SIDE)
conveniently planned and easily run with minimum domestic staff.
Five-six bed, two bath, three reception, small office.
Hot and cold supplies to bed rooms. Services lift, &c.
Reasonable premium for lease held at £290 PER ANNUM.
Recommended by HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

REGENT'S PARK.
LOW-BUILT COUNTRY-STYLE RESIDENCE FLOODED WITH SUNSHINE.
Lavishly equipped. Artistically decorated.
Seven-eight bed rooms, two-three reception rooms, three luxurious bath rooms, non-basement offices. Private garden.
TIMES PRICE FOR QUICK SALE.
Apply HAMPTON and SONS, The Clock Tower, 49, Heath-street, Hampstead, N.W.3, and 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

CLOSE TO LORD'S.
A non-basement House and Garage.
PLANNED ON THREE FLOORS.
FREEHOLD.
Hall, two reception, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, model offices.
Central heating. Modern decorations.
FREEHOLD £9,000.
Inspected and highly recommended by SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON and SONS, 20, St. James'-square, S.W.1.

TOWN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

WINKWORTH & CO.,
ESTATE AGENTS,
48, CURZON-STREET, MAYFAIR.

FOR THE SEASON.

MAYFAIR.

OAKWOOD COURT, KENSINGTON, W.

THE LATEST WORD IN FLAT COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.

CENTRAL HEATING. — PASSENGER & SERVICE LIFTS. — QUIET POSITION.

CONSTANT HOT WATER. — REFRIGERATORS. — DAY & NIGHT PORTERS.

ACCOMMODATION.
ENTRANCE HALL. TWO RECEPTION ROOMS. FOUR BED ROOMS. TWO BATH ROOMS. KITCHEN AND LARGE FITTED PANTRIES.
RENTS £450 AND £525 PER ANNUM
(INCLUSIVE OF RATES, HEATING, AND OTHER SERVICES).
FURNISHED SHOW FLAT ON VIEW.
For further particulars and brochure apply:—
HERRING, SON & DAW,
1, BROADWAY, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1
(FRANKLIN 6725),
OR AT
THE ESTATE OFFICE IN THE NEW BUILDING
(WESTERN 4095).

FLATS AND CHAMBERS
(Continued from Page 26)

WAY & WALLER.
FLATS.

1, Hanover-square, W.1. Mayfair 8022 (10 lines).

ST. JOHN'S WOOD, close to Lord's.—Entire Upper Part, with separate entrance from street, and GARAGE for one car; two bed rooms, reception room, kitchenette, and bath room; newly decorated; rental £175 per annum; no premium.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

HANOVER-SQUARE.—All rooms directly overlook the gardens and are very light and airy; bed room, reception room, and luxurious bath room; constant hot water; passenger lift; rent 10gns. per week.—Mayfair 8022 (Extn. 5).

WAY and WALLER, 5, Hanover-square, W.1.

BARGAIN. THREE BED ROOMS, &c.
3½ GNS. PER WEEK. KENSINGTON.—Well FURNISHED MANSION FLAT. Three bed, one reception, kitchen, bath, telephone.—J. CURTIS and Co., Abbey House, 2, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

THREE BED ROOMS, &c. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
£180 PER ANNUM. BARGAIN. KENSINGTON (De Vere-gardens).—Unfurnished FLAT, second floor; three bed, two reception, hall, kitchen, bath room.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

OVERLOOKING TENNIS COURT, GARDENS.
£120 PER ANNUM. WESTMINSTER.—UNFURNISHED TOP FLOOR SELF-CONTAINED FLAT. Two bed, one reception, kitchen, bath.—L. J. CURTIS and Co., as above.

LARKHALL ESTATE, CLAPHAM. NEW FLATS. THE LAST THREE BLOCKS are now AVAILABLE FOR LETTING: three-five rooms; constant hot water; Frigidaire; porters; lock-up garages; lounge, dining-and-music rooms; pleasant garden surroundings. Rents, together with rates, from £2 2s. to £2 16s. per week.—Apply for illustrated booklet, Estate Office, Larkhall Estate Office, Albion-road, S.W.2. Telephone, Brixton 4581.

UNFURNISHED FLATS: one bed room, one sitting room, kitchen, and bath; ground floor; £160 a year.—27, Eccleston-square (near Victoria Station). Phone, 6734 Victoria.

UNFURNISHED FLATS in KENSINGTON with three-four bed rooms and two-three reception rooms, at rents up to £400 per annum, are URGENTLY REQUIRED for waiting applicants by SAUNDERS, 40, Chancery-lane. Holborn 4341.

FOR THE PROFESSIONAL CLASS.
UP-TO-DATE "SUNSHINE FLATS." BANBLAGH GARDENS-MANSIONS, S.W.5: £100 per annum inclusive; electric light, cooking, and heating 7d. unit. The Hurlingham Estate Office, opposite Putney Bridge Station.

VERY quiet well FURNISHED FLAT, newly decorated; large sitting room, two bed rooms, kitchen, bath room; separate entrance; 3½gns.; view 11 to 5 weekdays.—384, Mecklenburgh-square, W.C.1. Primrose 4396.

WESTMINSTER.—Small South FLAT. Furnished Antiques; light, airy, 8bd. floor; bed, bath, sitting room kitchenette; 3½ guineas. Phone, Vic. 7964.—Apply 28, Westminster Mansions, Great Smith-street, S.W.1.

WESTMINSTER. Charming little MANSION FLAT to be LET. Under 2 years old. Two bed rooms, one reception, kitchen, bath room, lift. Also one with two bed rooms, two receptions, &c. Rent £150 per annum.—Apply CHAS. STEVENS and Co., 56, Buckingham-gate, Westminster, S.W.1. Vic. 4804.
£175 P.A.

WEST NORWOOD.—FIRST-FLOOR FLAT to be LET, beautifully decorated; every convenience; electric light; use bath and garden; one minute trams, buses, and station.—Apply 2, Lancaster-road.

WELBECK HOUSE,
WIGMORE-STREET, W.1.
FLAT

consisting of two reception rooms, large hall, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, maid's offices; lavatory basin; hot and cold in all bed rooms; electric heating throughout. Rent £750; no premium.

LAW LAND COMPANY, Limited,
30, NORFOLK-STREET, W.C.2.
Temple Bar 8833.

FURNISHED SERVICE FLAT.
WHITEHALL COURT.—One double bed room, large sitting room, bath-dressing room; beautifully furnished and decorated throughout.—APPLY OFFICE, Whitehall Court, S.W.1. Telephone, Victoria 8160.

UNIQUE SERVICE FLAT.
QUEEN'S-GATE.—Self-contained Unfurnished 25, Suite; use of park; constant hot water; one bed, one sitting room; passenger lift; excellent service and catering. Rent £200 per annum inclusive.—Apply Manageress.

SERVICE FLATS DE LUXE
at an Aristocratic House.
191, QUEEN'S-GATE (Park end). Beautifully Furnished; every convenience; excellent cuisine; garage; 4-15gns. Kens. 3251.

FOUR BED ROOMS, BATH, TWO RECEPTION.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Delightful, £225. bright and airy MAISONNETTE. Facing South. Constant hot water. Lease and fittings only £50.—Apply
DRAKE and RUCK,
20, Alfred-place, South Kensington (opposite Marshall and Snelgrove).

SOUTH KENSINGTON.
£170 £200 per annum inclusive rents.—Excellent three and four roomed FLATS, with kitchen and bath rooms; will be decorated; new leases.—Sole Agents, BOND and Co., 40, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1. Victoria 7800.

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY

WALMER BEACH.—Charming FURNISHED FLAT to be LET for Easter or longer; telephone, gas fires; moderate rent.—Apply 3, The Beach, Walmer, Kent.

WANTED

UNFURNISHED; three bed, two reception, &c.; Lancaster Gate district; up to £180 per annum.—Write Box 07639, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

WANTED, SERVICE FLAT. Furnished; one-two reception, two-three bed rooms.—Write Z.K.239, care Deacon's, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.

SUBURBAN HOUSES
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

DETACHED FREEHOLD WITH STUDIO.
BEDFORD-PARK, W.4 (20min. from Town).—QUEEN ANNE STYLE STUDIO RESIDENCE, exceptionally attractive, non-basement; four bed, bath room, large reception up-to-date domestic offices; MAGNIFICENT STUDIO (16ft. by 20ft.). Low price for immediate sale. £1,450 FREEHOLD.—Keys with TYSER, GREENWOOD and Co., adjoining Turnham Green Station, Bedford-park, W.4. (Chiswick 0185.)

DETACHED, WITH SPACE FOR GARAGE.
BEDFORD-PARK, W.4.—A most attractive NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE, in this favourite and accessible district, nearest western suburb; six-seven bed, bath, two reception, kitchen; fitted Independent boiler, &c.; newly decorated; electric light; good garden. Price only £1,850, or near offer.—Sole Agents, TYSER, GREENWOOD and Co., adjoining Turnham Green Station, Bedford-park, W.4. (Chiswick 0185.)

A delightful RESIDENCE just off Common, on GRAVEL SOIL, detached non-basement; central heating; five beds (all hot and cold), two bath rooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen, and scullery; charming garden 2½. £4,500 Freehold.—Sole Agents, OGDENS OF WIMBLEDON.
Offices facing the Station. 'Phone 0044.

ON THE BEAUTIFUL NORTHERN HEIGHTS.
A CITY man's COUNTRY RESIDENCE, conveniently situated for station (five minutes) for Broadstreet, King's Cross, Euston, and Piccadilly; 20 minutes' run by car; stands high, with good views, close to golf; three fine reception rooms, seven bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; large brick garage; matured grounds; the whole in first-class order. To be SOLD FREEHOLD.—Inspection recommended by the Owner's Agents, PRICKETT and ELLIS, Highgate Station, L.N.E. Railway, and 37, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

COOMBE WARREN.
Beautiful position in this delightful neighbourhood, just off Kingston Hill, adjoining Richmond Park, and 10 miles.
A Most attractive RESIDENCE of very unique design, standing in its own well laid-out grounds, tennis courts, &c.; six bed rooms, two bath rooms, three fine reception rooms, usual offices; parquet floors; electric light, power, and gas; independent hot water; central heating; large garage; last word in labour-saving devices.

HOUGHTONS, 3, PUTNEY-HILL
Tels., Putney 5961 (4 lines), and at Richmond and Kew Gardens.

BANSTEAD, Surrey.—Attractive pre-War detached RESIDENCE, quiet road, close Downs; five beds, three reception, bath, kitchen, scullery; all conveniences; matured garden; garage. £1,500 FREEHOLD.—WILTSHIRES, Estate Office, Banstead Station. Tel., 9276.

COTTAGE STYLE RESIDENCE. Pleasantly rural at ICKENHAM, 3 miles from Uxbridge; five beds, three reception, bath room, &c.; modern conveniences; attractive garden and garage. Will be sacrificed at £1,250 FREEHOLD.—STEDMAN and CLARKE, Ickenham. 'Phone, Ruislip 189 (or Terminus 3622).

MALING COMMON, few minutes District Railway Station.—Charming NON-BASEMENT TWO-FLOOR RESIDENCE, facing tennis courts; four bed rooms, bath, two sitting rooms; garage; ground-rent £8 10s. PRICE £1,450. Mortgage can be arranged.—RICHARDSON and Co., 9, Godhurst-terrace, Hampstead.

SUBURBAN HOUSES (continued)

WEST DULWICH, 69, ALLEYN-PARK.—Detached Non-basement RESIDENCE, situate in convenient position, close to two stations, also near Dulwich College; three reception rooms, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, well-equipped domestic offices; electric light; large garden with tennis; garage; 27 years' lease; £11 10s. ground-rent.

WEST DULWICH, 89, ALLEYN-PARK.—Substantially built Detached RESIDENCE, standing in secluded grounds, near Stations and Dulwich College; seven bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, good domestic offices; electric light; grounds of about ONE ACRE; room for garage; leasehold; £7 10s. ground-rent.

WEST DULWICH, 3, ALLEYN-ROAD.—Charming Detached Non-basement RESIDENCE, ENTIRELY on TWO FLOORS; five bed rooms, dressing room, bath room, three reception rooms, well equipped domestic offices; electric light; secluded garden; large DOUBLE GARAGE; leasehold; £18 ground-rent.

DULWICH COMMON, 22, DULWICH COMMON.—Attractive MODERN BIJOU RESIDENCE, backing on to and overlooking playing-fields, near Station, College, and Park; four bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchenette, &c.; electric light; large garden in rear; GARAGE; lease 96 years; ground rent £15 15s.—The above Properties, ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION, and which are for Sale by Private Treaty, will be offered by AUCTION on March 28th, 1930, if remaining unsold.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the Auctioneers, MARTEN and CARNABY, adjoining West Dulwich Station, S.E.21. 'Phone 0302 (3 lines); 15, New Bridge-street, E.C.4 ('Phone Central 9877-8).

IN THE BEST PART of SYDENHAM, 25 minutes car run to West End.—Beautiful OLD-STYLE HOUSE in 1½ Acre well-kept garden and orchard; three entertaining rooms and large billiard room, parquet floors, seven-eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, with hot water; large fires in every bed room, excellent domestic offices with all modern arrangements for labour-saving, and plenty of hot water; garage for two cars; going at a low price for immediate sale. FREEHOLD.—Apply Agents, BARNELL and PARROTT, 1, Dartmouth-road, S.E.26. Low price.

NEW BARNET, 22½ minutes City.—In beautifully wooded and select residential road. Charming pre-war RESIDENCE on two floors only; six bed, (3rd floor reception), usual offices; garage, motor, garden; about three-quarter Acre; garage. £3,000 FREEHOLD.—TAYLOR and MELHUISH, New Barnet. Barnet 0077.

PUTNEY, best part.—A superior detached MODERN RESIDENCE, well built and fitted; seven bed, bath rooms, two reception; good garage. £3,000 or offer.—ELLIS, COPP and Co., 210, Upper Richmond-road, Putney.

THAMES DITTON.—Now available, MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing Common, six minutes station, 30 minutes City; seven bed rooms, three reception; main drainage; tennis; fruit; near golf; garage and stable. Best offer over £3,000.—E. Walkfield, 80, Bishopsgate, E.C.

WIMBLEDON COMMON (close to).—Prettily timbered surroundings. Choice detached MODERN RESIDENCE; four good bed, two reception, usual fitted bath and offices; garage; nice garden. FREEHOLD £1,495.—Pearson, "Meadow View," Worcester Park. Maiden 0072.

£2,950 FREEHOLD.—Bushy Park district; excellent train service.—Gentleman's MODERN RESIDENCE; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, all on two floors; well-laid-out grounds with tennis court; sun lounge; brick garage; heated greenhouse; electric light, telephone.—Full details, FRANK KELLER, Chartered Surveyor, 74, Broad-street, Teddington. 'Phone, Molesey 134.

FURNISHED SUBURBAN HOUSES

GOLDERS GREEN (Bridge-lane).—HOUSE to be LET; four bed, two sitting, kitchen, bath; 5gns. weekly.—Temple Bar 7231, or Speedwell 3478.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
3 lines 6s. 9d. (minimum)

ALL DETACHED HOUSES.
GLORIOUS POSITION, edge of golf links, between SANDERSTEAD and PURLEY; 10min. three stations, fine views, secluded, wealth of old trees; three, four bed-dressing, two bath rooms, cavity walls, wide bay windows, radiators, boarded roofs, smallest frontage 60ft.; garages or room. Freehold from £1,200. Selling fast; £25 secures plot for one year while you are selling your own. Brochure, plans, photos.—Sole Agents, STEWART KLITZ and Co., 117, South End, Croydon. Tels. Fairfield 5577.

600ft. UP WITH COMMANDING VIEWS.
SURREY HILLS (Upper Warlingham).—Detached HOUSE, five minutes station, shops, and motor buses; drive approach; wide hall with cloak room, three reception, conservatory, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; attractive garden, tennis lawn; 4-car garage. £2,250 FREEHOLD, or OFFER.—STEWART KLITZ and Co., 128, George-street, Croydon. Tele. 2870.

SURREY.
A Choice FREEHOLD RESIDENCE at Long Ditton; recently redecorated; entrance hall, four reception, seven bed, two baths, usual offices; company's water, electric light; well-built lodge and garage; well-laid-out grounds, THREE ACRES. For Sale with vacant possession.—Write Box N.188, The Times, E.C.4.

WOKING.
A Delightful RESIDENCE, ideal for the business man. Only 15 minutes from station and shops, with a most excellent service of non-stop trains to Waterloo.
Eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, four reception rooms, all modern conveniences; garages; three-quarters acre gardens, sandy soil.
LOW PRICE for QUICK SALE or would be Let Furnished.—Apply Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, Railway Approach, Woking (Tele., Woking 1350), or London (Mayfair 3048).

A Charming 17th CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE A of great character, oak beamed, fine old fireplaces; five, six bed rooms, bath-room, three reception; FIVE ACRES, well timbered; excellent outbuildings; electric throughout; only 1½ mile main line station with fine fast service; City, three minutes walk; constant hot service; unspoilt neighbourhood, delightful country. FREEHOLD and VACANT. £1,700. Mortgage arranged if needed.—Particulars of the BEER and SON, Bishop's Stortford. ('Phone 243.)

SUNNINGDALE.

A Sunny half-timbered Thatched COTTAGE for SALE; designed by foremost architect, and recently built by specialist builders regardless of cost; contains two excellent living rooms, five bed rooms (two of which on small side), fitted basins, luxurious bath room, hot and cold water, kitchen, pantry, &c.; central heating, gas, electric; garage; about One Acre. FREEHOLD £3,350, or near offer.—Tele. Ascot 136 to view. "Idleway," Devenish-road, Sunningdale.

THAMES DITTON.—Now available, MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, facing Common, six minutes station, 30 minutes City; seven bed rooms, three reception; main drainage; tennis; fruit; near golf; garage and stable. Best offer over £3,000.—E. Walkfield, 80, Bishopsgate, E.C.

A GENUINE BARGAIN.

PRICE £2,750 OR OFFER.
A Charming OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE, situate between Sevenoaks and Maidstone, and containing 9-10 bed rooms, four receptions, bath room, modern conveniences; garage, cottage; BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, in all
2½ ACRES.
Apply Sole Agents, Messrs. GIDDY and GIDDY, 61, Gravesnor-street, W.1. (Mayfair 3048.)

GLOS-OXON BORDERS.

On the foothills of the Cotswolds.
A BEAUTIFUL OLD COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE, modernised, but retaining its original characteristic features; well situated for all kinds of sport, first-rate social district; hall and three large sitting rooms, nine bed rooms, three bath rooms; electric light and central heating; stabling and garages; in all about 20 ACRES, two cottages. Inspected by JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 9543.)

TO BE LET OR SOLD.

BEACONSFIELD.—A half-timbered COUNTRY HOUSE with seven bed, bath room, three reception; garage; old-world grounds with fine trees; tennis lawn; rent or purchase and offered at bargain figures.—FROST, Beaconsfield, Bucks. 'Phone 600.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
BEDGELERT, NORTH WALES.—CRAFLWYN HALL, modern superior and charming COUNTRY HOUSE, standing in its own grounds amidst most glorious scenery, near the famous Snowdonian range; salmon and trout fishing, rough shooting, golf course within reach. Accommodation: lounge hall, two reception, library, gun room, cloaks, five principal bed rooms, two maids' bed rooms, bath room, W.C.; large garden, lawns and tennis court; stabling, and other usual outbuildings. Apply Sole Agents, J. M. PORTER and Co., The Estate Office, Colwyn Bay.

BERKS.—FREEHOLD, £1,600.—Sunny, well-built RESIDENCE or HOUSE on the ground with attractive views; five bed, three reception rooms, excellent offices; central heating; garage; conservatory; charming garden, ¾ acre; company's gas and water.—Owner, Moby Bank, Crowthorne. Phone 158.

BERKS (Surrey border).—Very well-built HOUSE, on sandy soil, amongst pine trees; two sitting (one 23ft. by 14ft., with polished spring floor), four bed rooms, bath, &c.; company's water and gas; garage and two cottages; nine acres in all, with 19 kennels in position. £1,000 down secures early possession.—WOODCOCK and SON, 20, Conduit-street, W.1.

BLACK and WHITE TUDOR COTTAGE, west-end of Kensington, 20 miles London; G.W.R.; four bed, bath, three reception rooms; company's water; drainage; garage; pretty garden; only ONE ACRE.—THEODOSIUS and PICKERSGILL, Newbury.

BOURNEMOUTH (2 miles), overlooking the sea.—A Charming MODERN RESIDENCE; eight rooms and bath; garage and ½ Acre. FREEHOLD £1,150, or would be let at £80 per annum. Also FREEHOLD COTTAGE, four rooms and garage. PRICE £650.—DOUGLAS YOUNG and Co., 99, Coleman-street, E.C.2. Mst. 3572.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

BLACK and WHITE OLD SUSSEX FARMHOUSE (17 rooms) and about 67 ACRES for SALE. Between PETWORTH and MIDHURST; only £2,500, or near offer.—WALLIS and WALLIS, 21, High-street, Guildford.

MERROW GOLF.—Executors' Sale; finely placed RESIDENCE with glorious views; hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room; garage and nearly ONE ACRE. £3,000; offer considered.—WALLIS and WALLIS, 21, High-street, Guildford.

SHAMLEY GREEN.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE containing three reception, six bed rooms; land up to 130 ACRES. Low price.—WALLIS and WALLIS, 21, High-street, Guildford.

BRAMLEY GOLF.—Delightful MODERN RESIDENCE with six bed rooms, three reception, and large garden; all conveniences. £3,000.—OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I. WALLIS and WALLIS, 21, High-street, Guildford.

HENRY F. DUNSTER,
2, KING'S-ROAD, READING,
offers the following:—

WOODLEY, Near READING, BERKS.
£4,250. 12 ACRES. Gentleman's RESIDENCE and FRUIT FARM. Well-built HOUSE, COTTAGE. Lovely situation; protected from further building. Photographs available.

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£2,200. GENUINE TUDOR PERIOD. Choice COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernised throughout. Lounge, three reception, four beds; garage; modern conveniences; ½-acre of grounds. Photographs available.

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UNDER 35 MINUTES KING'S CROSS.
The most DELIGHTFUL ESTATE within easy reach of Woodlands, and glades. All HOUSES are detached on large plots.
PRICES FROM £1,395.
FREEHOLD. A visit will repay you for the time spent.
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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Between STOKE POGES and BEACONSFIELD, 250ft. up, on gravel soil, 20 miles from London, and near to golf courses.
FOR SALE PRIVATELY, WITH POSSESSION.
CHARMING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
adjoining a Common, with beautiful views. The House contains five reception rooms, 15 bed rooms and four bath rooms; electric light and water; garages, two cottages, stabling.
Beautiful and well-timbered grounds, with tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, meadows, and paddocks, in all
21 ACRES.
Further details of Messrs. BUCKLAND and SONS, 75, High-street, Slough (Tele. Slough 23); also Windsor, Reading, and London. (Folio 2797.)

NEAR THE EAST COAST.
CHARMING RESIDENCE, containing seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, large hall, three reception; stabling and garage; electric light; rose, tennis, and other gardens, greenhouse, vinery, and about TWO ACRES; £2,500.—Blenheim, Blackheath, near Colchester.

CHILTERN HILLS.—Only 30 miles from Town, one hour's car run, a delightful unspoilt country, facing two commons, beautiful TUDOR COTTAGE RESIDENCE, modernised; two sitting rooms, three bed, fitted bath room (hot and cold); garage for two cars; garden; healthy; bracing air, gravel soil, up to £1,850.—Write Box 920, Sells, Ltd., 168, Fleet-street, E.C.4.

CHIPPENHAM and BATH (between).—Delightful OLD HOUSE with original Tudor fireplaces, stone mullioned windows, and lattice windows; heavy OAK BEAMS, &c.; two reception rooms, lounge hall, five bed rooms, bath room; garage in rear; £2,200. The above Properties, ALL WITH VACANT POSSESSION, and which are for Sale by Private Treaty, will be offered by AUCTION on March 28th, 1930, if remaining unsold.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale from the Auctioneers, MARTEN and CARNABY, adjoining West Dulwich Station, S.E.21. 'Phone 0302 (3 lines); 15, New Bridge-street, E.C.4 ('Phone Central 9877-8).

CLIFTONVILLE.—Well FURNISHED FREEHOLD labour-saving HOUSE for SALE, with garden and garage; five bed rooms (hot and cold water), two reception rooms, sun parlour, hall, cloak room, bath room, tiled kitchen; ideal stove; gas fires; main drainage, electric light; excellent cottage and 2½ ACRES gardens with three tennis courts.—Apply KEMSLEYS, Chartered Surveyors, 164, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.

CLOS.—GEORGIAN RESIDENCE; 20 spacious rooms; two suites, cottage; seven acres lovely grounds. PRICE £8,000.—RUTTERS, 52a, Queen Anne's-gate, S.W.

HASLEMERE, SURREY, healthiest spot in the South.—Charming small HOUSE for SALE; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, two bath rooms, usual offices; nicely fitted. first-class condition and order; every investigation courted. Vacant possession. £1,800, or near offer.—Write Box T.1458, The Times, E.C.4.

HERTS, 15 miles City, on gravel soil, in FIVE ACRES of well-timbered gardens and orchard.—QUEEN ANNE HOUSE; eight bed, bath room, four reception, stabling, garage, and all conveniences. To be LET at £100 per annum by SQUIRE, Herbert, and FOPE, 48, Berners-street, W. Museum 6018.

HOUSES in the SOUTHERN COUNTIES designed by experienced architects and built to clients' requirements. Booklet free.—Coates Houses, Ltd., Dorking.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
HOVE.—Owner leaving district.—For SALE, charming MODERN DETACHED RESIDENCE, favourite residential district; six large bed rooms, three bath rooms, three reception rooms; good garden and GARAGE; CENTRAL HEATING; excellent decorative repair; vacant possession. Only £3,900 or quick offer.—Agents: WM. WILLETT, LTD., 52, Church-road, Hove, and Sloane-square, S.W.1.

ISLE of WIGHT.—Lady's BIJOU RESIDENCE, detached, facing sea; nice garden; small garage. Only £725 FREEHOLD.—WELCH, Agent, Ventnor. Tele. 248.

KENT, in pretty village on outskirts of important town, well situated for golf and hunting; well-built TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath (hot and cold), two reception; company's water and electric light; garage, outhouses; well-stocked gardens with fruit trees, ¼ Acre. FREEHOLD £1,350. POSSESSION.—GREERING and COLYER, Ashford, Kent.

KENT, in delightful country, 23 miles London, 2000ft. up with good views.—A charming COTTAGE RESIDENCE; four bed, bath, two reception, &c.; gas, water, and electricity; well-stocked garden. FREEHOLD £1,650.—HENRY PARKER and Co., Orpington, Kent, or 133, Cheapside, E.C.

NEAR BATH, 1¼ mile from R.C. Church and within few miles of Shepton Mallet.—Very old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with electric light, central heating, company's water; three sitting rooms, study, eight bed rooms, bath room, and standing in attractive grounds of TWO ACRES; four reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices; good stabling and garage.
Inspected and recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 64, College-green, Bristol. 15704.

SURREY.

SHORT MOTOR RIDE FROM GUILDFORD.
ONE of the most attractive HOUSES in the market, occupying a situation unsurpassed in the county, with views over the South Downs; gravel soil; four sitting rooms, 14 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms; all modern conveniences; stabling and garage; three cottages; in all 13 ACRES. For SALE at a bargain price of £7,000 FREEHOLD, or reasonable offer.—JAMES STYLES and WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's-place, S.W.1. (L.R. 8755.)

ON the HALL BARN ESTATE, BEACONSFIELD, BUCKS.—Five-bed-room HOUSE with garage; two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery, usual offices; company's water, gas, electric light; ¾ acre land; just off main road, pure country surroundings; rent £150 per annum.—Apply Mr. Crab, Hall Barn Estate Office, Beaconsfield. 'Phone, Beaconsfield 40.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

KENT, between Canterbury and Folkestone, on the Downs.—Small FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL HOLDING, 26 ACRES, 17th-CENTURY HOUSE (two reception, five bed, bath) with beams and open fireplaces; co.'s water; telephone; outbuildings; walled gardens, orchard, pasture and arable land. FREEHOLD £9,850.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

KENT, between Ashford and Maidstone, secluded position, with fine views.—Charming BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; loggia, three reception, four bed rooms, bath room, and offices; co.'s water and gas, central heating; telephone; garage; gardens, tennis lawn, paddock, and woodland. 5½ ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,500, or Rent. Unfurnished, £100 per annum.—ALFRED J. BURROWS, F.S.I., Ashford, Kent.

MESSRS. CROW, DORKING.

GLORIOUS VIEWS OVER WOODED COUNTRY. DORKING (near).—Very well-appointed COUNTRY COTTAGE RESIDENCE; three bed, bath, and two sitting rooms; garage and other buildings; Three Acres. RENT £100 PER ANNUM.

ROSE GARDEN A FEATURE.
SURREY VILLAGE.—Detached double-fronted HOUSE, facing South; five bed, dressing, bath, and three sitting rooms; large garage. FREEHOLD £1,450. Messrs. CROW, Land Agents, Dorking. ('Phone 1174.)

HANTS.—Executor's Sale.—Absolute bargain.—Most attractive RESIDENCE; gorgeous position, high, sunny, adjoining Downs and links; lounge, three reception, bath, eight bed, servants' hall; Co.'s water and lighting; stabling and grounds of TWO ACRES. Only £3,600. Recommended.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

HANTS.—Old-fashioned COUNTRY COTTAGE, near village, high up, retired and sunny spot; two reception, three bed, bath; old matured gardens ONE ACRE; garage and outbuildings. Only £1,250. Recommended.—Sole Agents, HARDING and HARDING, Winchester.

SUSSEX, Between Eastbourne and Tunbridge Wells.—Attractive detached RESIDENCE, 300ft. up; lounge, two reception, four bed, bath, attic; all main services and labour-saving conveniences; garage. £1,400 FREEHOLD. Exceptional bargain.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

SUSSEX, Lewes.—OLD FARMHOUSE RESIDENCE; lounge, two reception, five bed, bath; main water, gas, and electric light; good outbuildings; garage; TWO ACRES. £1,750 FREEHOLD.—EYRE and Co., Lewes.

OXON.—Charming OLD FARMHOUSE (Elizabethan) with about five acres, brought up to date, having three reception, five bed, two bath rooms. To be let on lease, £180 per annum, or to be SOLD FREEHOLD, £3,000.—Apply FARRERBROTHER ELLIS and Co., 26, Dover-street, W.1.

PICTURESQUE converted FARMHOUSE, with 23 ACRES, to be LET on LEASE; Andover five miles; seven bed, three bath, three reception, large lounge; stream, pool; COTTAGE adjoining for servants, six rooms, bath room; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING; kitchen garden; GARDENS; FISHING RIGHTS; ROUGH SHOOTING over 114 acres.—Particulars, HADSLEY-CHAPLIN and TROTTER, 1, Motcomb-street, S.W.1.

CHARMINGLY SITUATED.
POTTER'S BAR (KENWYN).—HEATH DRIVE.—Modern DETACHED labour-saving RESIDENCE, planned on two floors only, adjoining a golf course, close station, splendid views; three bed, bath, two reception rooms, kitchen, scullery; electric light and gas; space for garage; large garden. Freehold, with main drainage, only £1,250; ground-rent £11 5s. per annum. Will be submitted to Auction at the London Auction Mart, Wednesday, April 2nd, next.—Auctioneers, SEWELL and CARDY, Ltd., 200, Finchley-road, N.W.3 (Hampstead 4910) and at West Hampstead and Golders Green.

BUCKS & OXON (Borders).

Commanding fine view in the beautiful Valley of
PRICE £2,000 WITH SIX ACRES.—ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, two miles station, four miles main line and market town; hall, three reception, five bed rooms, bath room; plentiful water supply; electric light available; garage, stabling for six; numerous outbuildings; kitchen garden, productive orchard, valuable paddock.
REALLY CHEAP SMALL-HOLDING.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Sole Agents,
HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

RADLETT.—To be LET, first-class MODERN HOUSE, with two reception, five bed rooms, bath, usual offices; main drainage, co.'s water, gas, and electric; near golf and rail.—Apply E. N. GRACE, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor, Radlett. Phone, Radlett 20.

RUKMANSWORTH, Station six minutes.—For SALE or to be LET, FREEHOLD detached RESIDENCE, "YEOMAN," NIGHTINGALE-ROAD; four bed, bath, three reception rooms, and offices; garage; matured garden; all services.—AUCTION March 27th, unless sold privately.—ARNELL and PRINCE, Rickmansworth.

UNIQUE POSITION. 25 MINUTES RAIL TOWN. NEAR STATIONS AND GOLF LINKS.
SANDERSTEAD.—Commanding fine open views. Unusually attractive well-planned and appointed FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three bath room only; eight bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, handpanelled dining room, charming drawing room, delightful lounge, billiard room or nursery, excellent domestic offices; main drainage, electric light; company's water; main drainage; tastefully laid out pleasure grounds with tennis lawn, over 1½ ACRES.—Particulars from Sole Agents, HOOKER and ROGERS, Sanderstead.

SANDWICH (close to famous Golf Courses and fine 5½ bathing sands).—Attractive SMALL HOUSE; three reception, four bed, bath; garage; company's water and gas; matured orchard, garden; £1,000 for quick Sale.—PHILIP STANSFELD, Architect, 37a, High-street, Canterbury.

NEAR GOLF.
SOMERSET-DEVON BORDERS.—A perfectly charming old-world thatched COTTAGE RESIDENCE, commanding an exceptionally fine site; three reception, kitchen, three bath room, garage, greenhouse, half-Acre matured garden; main water and drainage; gas and electric. VACANT POSSESSION. £1,950 FREEHOLD.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Yeovil and Basingstoke.

Subject of recent article in the "Ideal Home."
SOUTH DEVON.—Old cob, tiled, and stone thatch Bournemouth.—Picturesque half-timbered and thatched OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE in rural setting; eight bed, bath, three reception, excellent offices; garage; garden; old stone paths; paddock, ¾ ACRES. For SALE with VACANT POSSESSION.—HEWITT and Co., New Milton.

TO BE LET.
SOUTH WILTS (five miles South of Salisbury).—Small QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, with small private house school, easily-run garden; first-class stabling; two-three reception, five bed, three attics. To LET, unfurnished or furnished, with or without option of purchase.—Apply to WOOLLEY and WALLIS, Estate Agents, Salisbury.

SOUTHAMPTON WATER, NETLEY.—A particularly well-built HOUSE; lounge hall, three reception rooms, up to 27ft. by 15ft., eight bed and dressing rooms, good domestic offices; stabling, garage, chauffeur's rooms; central heating; garden and woodland, in all about 5½ ACRES. £2,000, or FREEHOLD with less land.—Gas and electric light available. Station one minute's walk.—Details of HEWITT and GATER, of Southampton and Lyndhurst.

ST. ALBANS, WATFORD, BUSHEY, PINNER, NORTHWOOD, EDGWARE AND DISTRICT.—STIMPSON, LOCK and VINCE. Offices at all centres.

SUNNY SOUTH DEVON.—Charming HOUSE on South side hill, with grand views, six miles from Torquay and Teignmouth; three reception, six bed rooms; every modern convenience; fruitful garden, ¼ acre; place for garage. Educational facilities. Freehold, £1,700.—Write Box P.1220, The Times, E.C.4.

JUST AVAILABLE.

SURREY, BETCHWORTH District.—Excellent RESIDENCE, off main road, facing Village Green, in quaint village; eight bed rooms, two reception, gentleman's cloak room (hot and cold), usual domestic offices; all is capital repair; CHARMING MATURED GARDEN of about three-quarters of an acre, partly walled; two garages, stable, and various outbuildings. FREEHOLD ONLY £2,500.
Inspected and strongly recommended by Estate Dept.,
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TEIGNMOUTH, DEVON.—Charming TERRACE RESIDENCE, facing South, fine sea and Moorland views; half mile town and railway station; eight bed rooms, two reception, bath, usual offices; electric light and gas; use of ornamental grounds; long or short lease. Rent: £75 per annum, or would Sell Freehold. PRICE £1,000.—ANTILL and SON, 35, Beauchamp-place, S.W.3. Sloane 2556.

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Paddington 40 minutes. Two minutes Station.
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Gardens laid out with flower beds and tennis

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PICTURESQUE MODERN ROSE-COVERED COTTAGE with thatch roof, standing high up, commanding extensive and uninterrupted sea views. Lounge hall, two reception, four bed rooms, bath room, offices; electric light; good water supply; modern drainage.

OLD-WORLD GARDEN

with lawns, kitchen garden, &c., in all about Half an Acre; garage for two cars. Golf and Tennis Club almost adjoining.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, FULLY FURNISHED, £3,400

HARRODS, Ltd., 62-64, Brompton-road, S.W.1.

UPSET PRICE £2,250.

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SOUTH NUTFIELD, SURREY.

HIGH POSITION. FIRST-CLASS GOLF.

The DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE delightfully situated and containing hall, three reception, 10 bed and dressing rooms, bath room, offices.

Co.'s gas and water. Modern drainage.

Capital cottage, garage, stabling; matured gardens with tennis lawns,

IN ALL ABOUT 2¼ ACRES.

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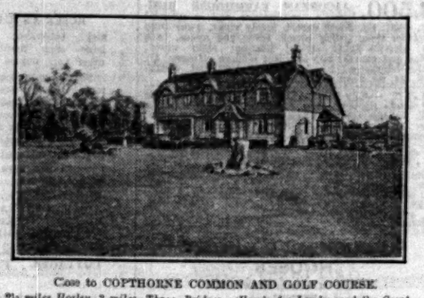
THE RED COTTAGE, LOWFIELD HEATH.

NEAR CRAWLEY, SUSSEX.



Close to COPTHORNE COMMON AND GOLF COURSE.

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Very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; lounge hall, two good reception, six bed rooms, bath room, and offices; co.'s water and gas; electric light; modern drainage; telephone; garage; useful outbuildings; matured inexpensive gardens with tennis lawn and paddock, in all

ABOUT 5 ACRES.

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BEAUTIFUL PART OF SURREY.

High and healthy situation. Open aspect.

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AN EXCEPTIONALLY DESIRABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, conveniently placed for station, shops, churches, &c., and containing entrance hall, three-four receptions, seven bed rooms, three well-fitted bath rooms, complete offices; polished Canadian pine floors; Co.'s electric light, gas, and water. Main drainage. Central heating. Constant hot water. Telephone. Garage and useful outbuildings.

BEAUTIFUL INEXPENSIVE GARDEN,

with tennis lawn, &c., in all about

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"CLIFF HOUSE."

LYME REGIS.

Overlooking Lyme Bay and the Harbour.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE in grounds of natural beauty. Outer and inner halls, cloak room, three-four reception rooms, 10 bed rooms, bath room, up-to-date domestic offices; electric light and all conveniences; garage for two cars; tennis lawn, delightful rose garden, fine kitchen garden, semi-tropical plants, flowering shrubs, and fine old trees; woodland walks of great beauty. In all

ABOUT 4½ ACRES.

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On the fringe of the Surrey Hills, between Oxted and Redhill, amid very pretty scenery and under one hour from town.

EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,

quiet yet convenient position, with delightful outlook; handy for stations; approached by drive, facing South; hall and cloak room, three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, complete domestic offices.

Electric light, Co.'s gas and water.

Garage and outhouses; charming matured gardens, with tennis and ornamental lawns, rose, kitchen, flower, and fruit gardens, in all about

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Good golfing and hunting in vicinity.

£3,000 FREEHOLD.

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With the finest non-stop service to London and near to several Golf Courses.

CHALET STYLE RESIDENCE WITH WIDE OVERHANGING EAVES.

In a high and retired position adjacent to extensive commons and pine woods.

Eight bed and dressing rooms, bath room, three large reception, offices. Spacious garage, heated greenhouse, all main services. Exceedingly picturesque and well-timbered grounds of

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LOVELY CHARACTER HOUSE IN FIRST-RATE CONDITION.

UNIQUE SITUATION ON SURREY-SUSSEX BORDERS, WITHIN DAILY REACH OF TOWN.

THIS FINE OLD REGENCY RESIDENCE HAS BEEN REPLANNED IN THE LAST TWO OR THREE YEARS AT A COST OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS OF POUNDS.

Electric light and power installed, central heating, together with most tasteful decoration by a well-known London firm. It is immune from all distraction of traffic and affords accommodation as follows:—Lounge hall with parquet floor, staircase hall, cloakroom, four reception rooms (well-proportioned and light), excellent modern offices with servants' hall, 11 bed and dressing rooms (the principal en suite with bath room), three bath rooms, main drainage, company's water, garage for three cars (additional stabling easily convertible into second cottage).

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS, WITHOUT BEING LAVISH, ARE A FEATURE, CONTAINING SOME MAGNIFICENT TIMBER, AND ALTHOUGH THE TOTAL AREA IS ONLY FIVE ACRES, AN IMPRESSION IS CONVEYED OF A MUCH LARGER EXPANSE.

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40-MINUTE MAIN-LINE SERVICE TO LONDON.

THE ABOVE PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE IN OLD-WORLD GARDENS ADORNED WITH VERY FINE SPECIMEN TREES; ONLY ONE MILE FROM STATION, WITH LONG AVENUE DRIVE.

Contains hall, three sitting rooms, six bed rooms, bath room, and complete offices. Spacious pavilion in grounds used as billiard room; also a music room or dance hall (about 60ft. long) with stage equipment. Capital entrance lodge, garage and farm buildings.

Own electric lighting. Main water. Telephone.

Inexpensive grounds, tennis lawn, bowling green, productive kitchen garden, small ornamental lake with boathouse and rich pasture forming miniature park, in all nearly

36 ACRES. £5,250. SPLENDID BARGAIN.

EXCELLENT GOLF LINKS; HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS.

FULLEST DETAILS OF EWART, WELLS AND CO., 11, BOLTON-STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

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45 MINUTES FROM LONDON.

HIGH UP. FACING SOUTH. GOLF. HUNTING.

GENUINE QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE,

in first-rate order, approached by a carriage drive, and containing entrance hall, two-three reception, seven-eight bed rooms, bath room. All bright rooms. Constant hot water. Company's lighting and water. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for two cars. Charming gardens and grounds, with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, &c. Inexpensive to maintain.

THREE ACRES FREEHOLD.

RARE BARGAIN AT £2,950.

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GLORIOUS BUCKS. 25 MILES OUT.

CLOSE TO GOLF LINKS.

On high ground. Facing due South.

SPLENDIDLY BUILT GEORGIAN-STYLE RESIDENCE with accommodation entirely on two floors, entrance hall, three reception, two bath rooms, eight bed rooms, excellent offices, maids' sitting room; electric light, central heating, constant hot water, telephone, company's water, modern sanitation; garage for three cars, stabling for two horses; beautifully timbered gardens and grounds, tennis lawn, meadowland, &c., in all about

5 ACRES. ONLY £3,950 FREEHOLD.

OR INCLUDING TWO EXCELLENT COTTAGES, £4,450.

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SURREY HILLS.

Overlooking Purley Downs Golf Links.

"WHITE BEAM,"

OAKWOOD-AV., PURLEY.

400ft. up, wooded part.

Five bed (four hot and cold) and bath, three reception rooms, kitchen and scullery; electric light; all services; central heating. Two-third Acre. Tennis; two garages. Low price privately or by Auction, 27th inst. Illustrated particulars:

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HUNTING WITH FOUR PACKS. SHOOTING. FISHING.

FOR SALE.

A SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE AND VALUABLE ESTATE OF

NEARLY 450 ACRES

in really perfect condition, having been the subject of an expenditure of over £20,000 in the past five years

GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE ADDED TO BY ROBERT ADAM.

Beautiful period decorations. Electric Light and Central Heating throughout. Oak floors and panelling

SPACIOUS HALL. FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS. 14 BED ROOMS. FIVE BATH ROOMS.

Established gardens, fine timber. Hard tennis court. Park. Two long drives. Garage. Stabling. 17 Cottages. Home Farm (in hand), and another farm let at £425 per annum.

CHAIN OF LAKES AND TROUT STREAM.

EXCELLENT GRASSLAND AND ORCHARDS.

A COMPACT ESTATE OF QUITE EXCEPTIONAL CHARACTER.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Confidently recommended by the Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (71203 A.F.H.)

TO BE LET FURNISHED FOR THE SUMMER.

WILTS.

WITHIN A SHORT DRIVE OF THE POLO GROUNDS AT NORTON AND WESTONBIRT. EXCELLENT MAIN LINE TRAIN SERVICE.

THIS CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

beautifully furnished and standing in a park, and containing 20 bed and dressing, four bath, billiard and four reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE. CAPITAL STABLING FOR 16 OR MORE.

Ample accommodation for grooms. Garage for four cars.

¾-MILE FISHING CARRYING SOME TROUT.

BATHING AND BOATING. HARD TENNIS COURT.

Strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and CO., 6 Mount-street, W.1. (6547.)

HOUSE £90 PER ANNUM.

2,500 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

TOGETHER £400 PER ANNUM.

or one or more guns may be taken in syndicate, £120 each. Ninety miles from London. Bag to December 1st, 2929, 550 pheasants, 584 partridges, 50 hares and various. 130 acres covert. Water for duck. Ten bed, two bath, billiard, three sitting rooms. Acetylene gas. Telephone.

Recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1. (80228.)

GARSTONE CASTLE

ONE OF THE BEST SHOOTING ESTATES IN HEREFORDSHIRE.

Where in times past bags of over 4,000 pheasants and 600 partridges have been secured, and to-day with little rearing

1,500 PHEASANTS AND GOOD BAGS OF PARTRIDGES ARE OBTAINABLE.

A STATELY HOME,

which can be maintained without a heavy staff of servants, and affording the following accommodation:—Sixteen principal bed and dressing rooms, and nine servants' bed rooms, bath rooms, four reception rooms and smoke room. Central heating. Electric light. Good water supply. Modern drainage. Ample domestic offices. Garage, stables, four cottages, &c.

The gardens enjoy the full charm of age; they contain many beautiful ornamental trees and shrubs, and have been laid out with great taste. The deer park is well-timbered and has many specimen trees.

THE VIEWS ON ALL SIDES ARE MAGNIFICENT.

SHOOTING OVER ABOUT

6,500 ACRES.

Some 500 acres of covert interspersed over the estate in not too large areas with capital bottom, and for the most part lying well within the boundaries.

SALMON FISHING

IN THE WELL-KNOWN RIVER WYE

within a short distance from the property is always obtainable.

Hunting with two packs. Two golf courses within easy reach.

TO BE LET ON LEASE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Further particulars on application to the Agents:—Mr. J. INGLIS, Drybridge, Hereford, and JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

Preliminary Announcement.

MOWDEN, DARLINGTON.

On the outskirts of the Town.

THE EXTREMELY VALUABLE, WELL-KNOWN FREEHOLD ESTATE EXTENDING TO

ABOUT 197 ACRES,

having about 2,900ft. existing frontage to the Stainton-road, over 4,000ft. frontage to Nunnery-lane, and about 150ft. frontage to Carmel-road, and including

"MOWDEN HOUSE,"

A FINE MODERN BUILDING,

beautifully situated, and containing 21 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, five reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Company's water.

Hunting, stabling. Finely timbered grounds and parklands. Farm with modern house. Capital grassland.

THE WHOLE RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE BUILDING DEVELOPMENT,

with services available,

which will be offered by AUCTION (unless previously SOLD) during the Season by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, London, W.1.

ON BEMBRIDGE LEDGE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

IDEAL HOME FOR YACHTSMAN WITH GROUNDS RUNNING DOWN TO THE SOLENT.

This attractive RESIDENCE in perfect order and equipped with every labour-saving device, commanding magnificent views over the Solent.

Thirteen bed rooms with hot and cold basins, six bath, and four reception rooms. Garage. Two cottages.

Company's water. Gas and electric light. Central heating.

An unique feature is the

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS

with grand old oaks, Fernden Court and grass tennis court, kitchen garden, &c. The gorse hedges and walks are a charming feature. In all about

13¼ ACRES.

TO BE SOLD AT A

VERY REASONABLE PRICE.

Inspected and strongly recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (61544)

CHORLEY, LANCS.

OF INTEREST TO AMERICANS AS THE HOME OF MYLES STANDISH; ALSO WASHINGTON CONNECTIONS.

THE DUXBURY PARK ESTATE,

Only about 35 minutes from Manchester, and an hour from Liverpool,

COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

This well-planned Mansion, in nicely-timbered park, possesses unique historical associations, and is approached by two drives, each with lodges. About 16 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, suite of six reception rooms, entrance hall, central hall about 50ft. high with Wyatt staircase, excellent offices and out-offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Good water supply. Gravel soil.

Garage, stabling, &c., and ample cottages.

CHARMING GROUNDS,

including formal gardens, terraced walks, three tennis lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden and

ATTRACTIVE WOODLAND WALKS WITH RIVER INTERSECTING.

THE WHOLE ESTATE EXTENDS TO

ABOUT 550 ACRES

AFFORDING FIRST-RATE SHOOTING.

VALUABLE BUILDING FRONTAGES TO MAIN ROADS could be sold off if required, without detriment to the amenities of the Estate.

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

All further information of the Agents, JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1., who have inspected and can strongly recommend the Estate. View by appointment only.

SURREY.

20 *miles from London in the favourite Nutfield-Bletchingley district.*

This most attractive HOUSE, with large rooms, stands high up, facing South, on sandy soil, and contains: Lounge hall, three sitting rooms, 12 bed rooms, two bath rooms.

Electric Light, Gas, and Water.

Three Cottages. Stabling. Garage.

Hard tennis court.

Two tennis lawns.

Kitchen garden, small lake, and several paddocks of grassland, in all about

30 ACRES.

THE 17 YEARS' LEASE AT A MODERATE RENT IS OFFERED

ON VERY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

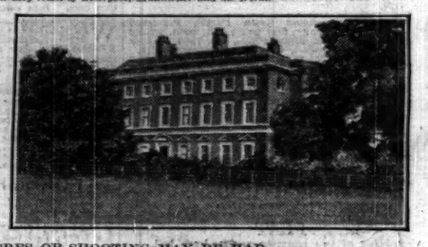
The whole property is in perfect order, and is recommended by JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-street, W.1. (20077.)

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE WITH SHOOTING AND FISHING.

SHROPSHIRE-STAFFORDSHIRE BORDERS

within easy reach of Liverpool, Manchester and the North.

The House is approached by two drives through well-wooded parklands; it is built of red brick and has recently been the subject of considerable expenditure. Four reception rooms, 18 bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms.



Company's electric light and water, Heating and modern drainage.

CHARMING PLEASURE GARDENS

and good kitchen garden. Garage. Excellent stabling, two cottages.

1½ mile of excellent trout fishing included.

1,800 ACRES OF SHOOTING MAY BE HAD.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE,

AT A MOST REASONABLE RENT.

Full information from the Agents: Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD and Co., 6, Mount-str., London, W.1. who have inspected and strongly recommend the property. (50752.)

TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 1440 (THREE LINES).

WILSON & CO.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. B. NEWBERY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT AS A HIGH-CLASS BUILDING ESTATE.

AN ISLAND SITE, 42 ACRES IN EXTENT.

ENTIRELY SURROUNDED BY EPSOM COMMON.

THE WELLS, EPSOM.

VALUABLE FREEHOLD PROPERTY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE TOWN AND UNDER A MILE FROM THE STATION. CLOSE TO FAMOUS GOLF LINKS.

DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE, in the centre of the estate, approached by 250 yards carriage drive; 14 bed rooms, three bath rooms, fine hall, four charming reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Fine stabling for eight horses; Garages; Cottage and Chauffeur's Room.

Main drains, water, gas, and electric light. Lovely old-world gardens of great historic interest.

ALL ON A SOUTHERN SLOPE WITH MAGNIFICENT VIEWS.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION IN MAY.

Solicitors: Messrs. MEYNELL, and PEMBERTON, 50, Old Queen-street, Storey's-gate, S.W.

Sole Agents and Auctioneers: Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, W.1.

ST. GEORGE'S HILL GOLF.

ADJOINING THE FAMOUS ESTATE, HALF-MILE FROM STATION.

Fast trains to Town in 40 minutes. Secluded position. South aspect. Sand soil.

WITHDEAN, WEYBRIDGE.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE.

Eleven bed rooms, two bath rooms, hall, three reception rooms, and billiard room; main electric light, water, gas, and drainage; garage, stabling, chauffeur's rooms; lovely well-timbered gardens. In excellent order throughout.

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

Could be divided. Frontages to three roads. FREEHOLD for SALE privately now, or by Auction later.

Solicitors, Messrs. Dod, Lincoln's-inn and Fenwick, 16, Berners-street, W.1. Auctioneers, Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DORSET COAST.

EXTENSIVE VIEWS OVER THE SEA AND DORSET HILLS.

TADIPOLE HOUSE,

WEYMOUTH,

A stone built HOUSE of GEORGIAN CHARACTER. In splendid order and beautifully appointed; 12 bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, conservatory, lounge hall, four charming reception rooms; electric bells, main water and drainage; central heating; stabling for four; chauffeur's flat; garage.

Unusually attractive grounds with tennis and croquet lawn, well-stocked kitchen and fruit gardens; small range of glasshouses. About 2¼ ACRES.

For SALE privately now, or by Auction in May.

Solicitors:—Messrs. Nicholl, Minshy and Co., 1, Howard-street, W.C. Auctioneers:—Messrs. WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

CORNWALL.

Magnificent scenery. 400ft. up. South aspect, with

SUPERB HILL and VALE VIEWS.

One mile from celebrated County Town.

Good rail services.

Close to Two Beautiful Moors.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

Stone-built House containing eight bed, two bath, and three reception. Company's water. Main electric light available; garages and stabling. Well-timbered gardens and grounds. Home Farm with good house and buildings. Picturesque old Cornish cottages.

ABOUT 203 ACRES.

Farm and lands let off at £220 per annum. FREEHOLD FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT £9,000.

Personally inspected.—Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

IN RURAL SUSSEX.

QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,

yet within lovely old-world gardens and small park, containing genuine period fireplaces and other characteristic features, due South aspect with lovely views.

BEAUTIFUL EXTERIOR of MELLOWED RED BRICK.

Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, three bath, oak lounge, four reception rooms; electric light, central heating; garages, cottages; finely timbered grounds with old walled gardens; park of 34 ACRES.

£7,500 FREEHOLD.

Farm of 50 ACRES adjoining can be had.

Agents, WILSON and Co., 14, Mount-street, W.1.

DIXON & CO.,

TEL. SUTTON 3097 (3 lines).

RAILWAY APPROACH, SUTTON, SURREY,

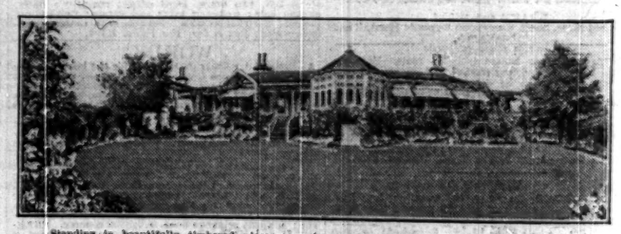
and FACING RAILWAY STATION, CHEAM. Tel. Sutton 1252.

SURREY HILLS.

Magnificent secluded position. Enjoying wonderful views. 600ft. up on a southern slope. 1½ mile Merstham Station.

DELIGHTFUL COMPLETE WELL-MAINTAINED FREEHOLD BUNGALOW PROPERTY.

"MENOTAH," WHITE HILL, BLETCHINGLEY.



Standing in beautifully timbered pleasure gardens and grounds of about FIVE ACRES. Eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two spacious reception rooms, large sun room, complete domestic offices. CENTRAL HEATING. Electric light, modern sanitation. DETACHED GARAGE for three cars. GARDENER'S COTTAGE. Tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, woodland walks, paddock.

By AUCTION 10th April (unless previously sold).

SUTTON.—Two minutes station and shops. Chalk subsoil.—Well-arranged detached double-fronted Freehold Property.

"HAMPDEN HOUSE,"

SUTTON COURT-ROAD.

Seven bed rooms, dressing and box room, bath room, linen and store room, three excellent reception rooms, G.F. lavatory, well-arranged domestic offices. Secluded sunny and partly walled gardens of nearly ½ of an ACRE. Detached brick double garage; electric light, modern conveniences. By AUCTION, 10th April (unless previously sold).

EWELL.—Convenient situation. Close to buses for Epsom, Kingston, Croydon, &c.—Attractive detached residence. Five bed rooms, bath room, three reception rooms, complete domestic offices. Large garage. Well kept gardens of ONE ACRE. FREEHOLD, £2,300.

CHEAM.—Very fine situation. Half-mile Banstead Downs. Convenient for station.—Attractive detached RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; very well arranged; electric light; latest improvements; eight bed rooms, tiled bath room, oak panelled dining room, fine drawing room, morning room, oak panelled hall; complete domestic offices; ground-floor lavatory; tastefully laid-out gardens; tennis lawn, greenhouses. DETACHED GARAGE. FREEHOLD, £4,250.

KINGSWOOD.—Convenient for station. Fine high situation. Easy reach Walton Heath and fine golf links.—Charming modern detached RESIDENCE; modern improvements; five bed rooms, two bath rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall; delightful attractive woodland garden of about ONE ACRE. DOUBLE GARAGE. FREEHOLD, £3,950.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE AND OTHER AVAILABLE PROPERTIES MAY BE OBTAINED FROM DIXON & CO., as above.

Telephone: VICTORIA 3503 EXTENSION 405.

ARMY & NAVY

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD.
105, VICTORIA-STREET, S.W.1.

Telegrams: ARMY SOWEST LONDON.

SUSSEX.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO GOLFERS.

On high ground overlooking Hastings adjoining and with

ACCESS ON TO THE GOLF LINKS (First Hole).

EXCELLENT DETACHED RESIDENCE KNOWN AS "PINDERS,"

containing four bed rooms, bath room, double drawing room, two other reception rooms, verandah entrance, usual domestic offices. Gas, Co.'s water, company's drainage, telephone.

CHOICE ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS

with chain of fish ponds, tennis and tea lawns, flower, vegetable, and fruit gardens. Field, in all about

6 ACRES.

Stabling. Garage, and various outbuildings.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

By AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on 29th April, 1930, at 3 p.m. (unless previously sold by private treaty).

LITTLESTONE-ON-SEA, KENT.

WELL-BUILT DETACHED RESIDENCE

KNOWN AS "ST. CYPRIANS,"

enjoying sea views and within 150 yards of the promenade and beautiful sands.

Five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms, kitchen, &c. Gas, company's water, main drainage.

GARDEN, WITH GATE ON TO THESE WELL-KNOWN AND SPORTING GOLF LINKS.

Brick and tiled garage in keeping with the Residence.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

By AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on 29th April, 1930, at 1 p.m. (unless previously Sold by private treaty).

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